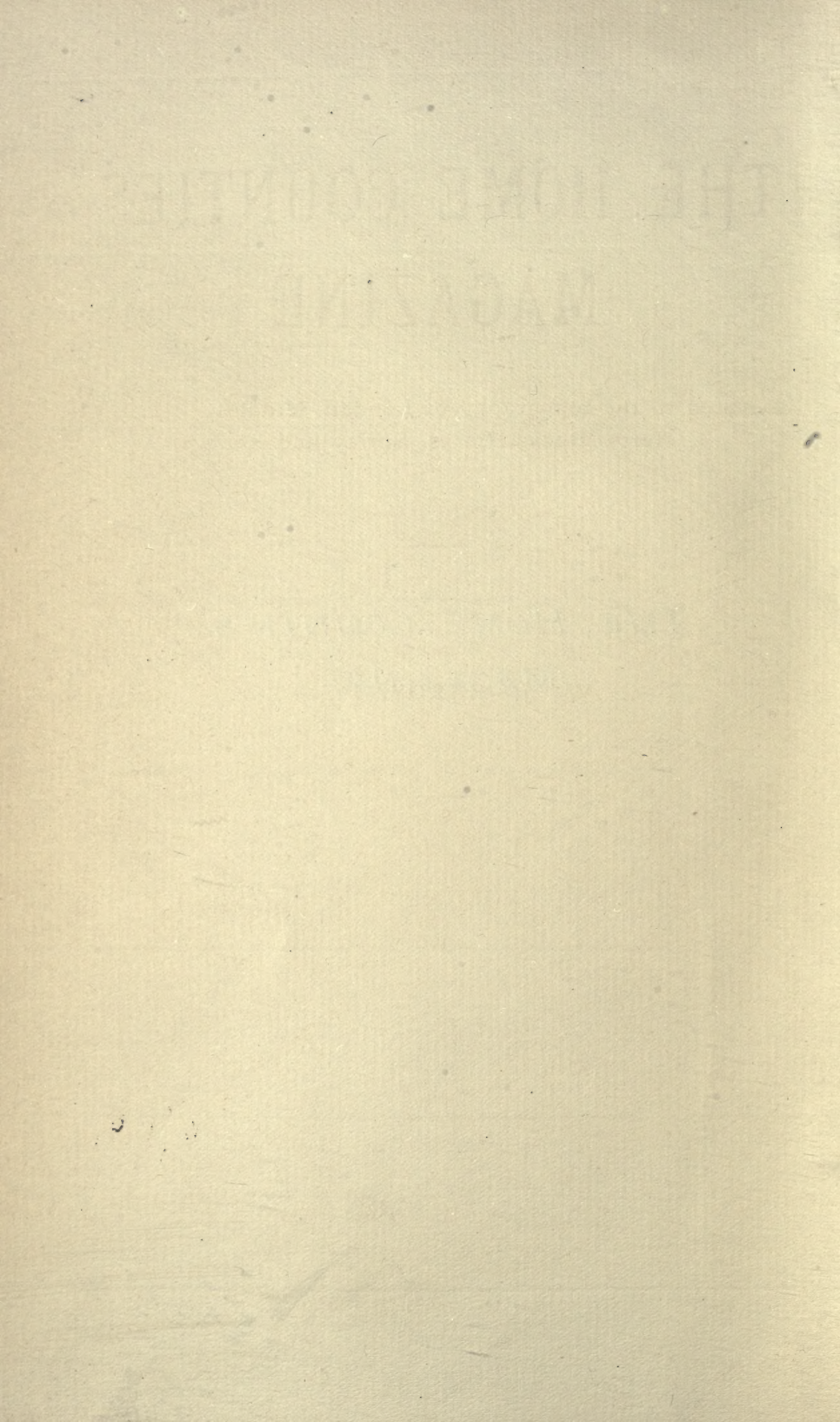
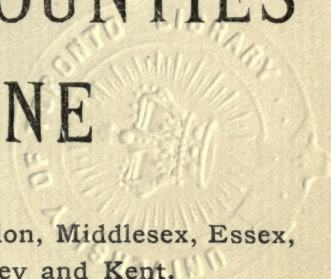


THE HOME COUNTIES
MAGAZINE.



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THE HOME COUNTIES MAGAZINE



Devoted to the topography of London, Middlesex, Essex,
Herts, Bucks, Berks, Surrey and Kent.

Edited by
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WILLIAM COWPER.

(From Romney's picture in the National Portrait Gallery).

ON A PORTRAIT OF WILLIAM COWPER.

By F. M. O'DONOGHUE, F.S.A.

THE life-sized bust portrait in oils here reproduced, came to light only a few years ago. It appeared at Christie's, in May, 1894, in the sale of the collections of Miss Elizabeth Romney, grand-daughter of the painter, to whom the pictures, drawings, MSS., etc., which remained with the family after his death, descended. The portrait was catalogued only as "possibly Cowper," and, being without a frame and in an otherwise sadly neglected state, was acquired for a small sum by Messrs. Agnew. It had already attracted the notice of Mr. (afterwards Sir George) Scharf, the director of the National Portrait Gallery, who, after fully satisfying himself that it was an authentic likeness of the poet, purchased it on his own account. Subsequently he had it re-lined and put in perfect order, and in December of the same year presented it to the institution over which he presided.

The first and, so far as is recorded, the only occasion on which Romney met Cowper was at Eartham, his friend Hayley's country residence near Chichester, in the summer of 1792. He then made the crayon drawing of the poet, which elicited from the latter the graceful sonnet printed in the "Life of Romney" by his son, and was afterwards engraved by Blake for Hayley's "Life of Cowper." If the painting be correctly attributed to Romney, as seems fairly certain, it must be assigned to the same date.

The portrait, as a study of the poet's personality, differs considerably from those by Abbott, Lawrence and Jackson, and also from the above-mentioned drawing by Romney, but is nevertheless perfectly consistent with them. It represents him in three-quarters view, looking downwards, and consequently the stare of the full prominent eyes, so suggestive of a tendency to insanity, of which he had occasional attacks, is less noticeable than in the others.

As the centenary of Cowper's death, which occurred on 25th April, 1800, is close at hand, this seems a fitting moment to introduce his portrait.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

It is satisfactory to note, that not only in regard to Hampstead Heath and Ham Common is the cry raised against making open spaces—delightful from their “wildness and rusticity”—into ornamental grounds or parks. Something in the “laying out” way is going on at Harpenden, and has awakened hostile criticism which is answered by writers to the local papers, who, in referring to picturesque ponds, speak of the advantages of “shapely sheets of water.” Depend upon it such individuals would like to see such “shapely sheets” with concreted bottoms and nice, tidy, concrete edges.

Laying out is fatal to natural beauty, and it is to be hoped that the Ealing District Council will not spoil, by any such process, the 30 acres of beautifully wooded park that, at a cost of 40,000*l.*, they are acquiring for the public. A fourth of this sum is contributed by the Middlesex County Council, which is also about to assist the local authorities at Hanwell in securing for the *sane* inhabitants of that place a recreation ground.

It is a pity that the authorities at Richmond cannot at once rescue from the builder the Marble Hill Estate, and the authorities at Twickenham, at least some part of, Eel Pie Island. This spot covered with villas, or worse still with “works,” would entirely alter the character of the Thames scenery there. Indeed, all the wood and meadow land between Richmond Bridge and Twickenham should be secured. if the beauty of the Thames is to be maintained.

The park at Ealing is around a fine house said to be erected by Inigo Jones. This building is to be preserved as a library, picture gallery and museum. To such purposes will be employed, when the necessary alterations are completed, Queen Elizabeth’s hunting lodge at Chingford, which is destined to be the home of antiquities and curiosities specially associated with Epping Forest. The museum in course of construction at Stratford will, we imagine, be the resting-place of those relating to East London and the suburban parts of Essex generally.

The Hertfordshire County Museum at St. Albans, the progress of which has from time to time been referred to in these notes, was opened by the Countess Cowper on 15th November last. Only a portion of the building as designed by Mr. Arthur S. Flower has been erected, but that is well filled with county exhibits, and, if the programme of the museum as a teaching centre, sketched by some of the speakers at the opening, is carried out, it should not be long ere funds permit the completion of the museum buildings.

The daily attendance of visitors since the opening has been most encouraging; and there is no reason why the St. Albans Museum should not be to Hertfordshire what the Reading Museum is to Berkshire. How popular is this last named institution may be judged from the fact, that during the quarter ending at Michaelmas last, the average attendance of visitors has been 300 a day. By-the-way, we have not heard much lately of the scheme for a County Museum at Aylesbury; let us hope the idea has not been abandoned.

One has only to look at the local newspapers connected with the Home Counties to see how generally encroachments on commons, roadside wastes, and rights-of-way are being attempted, and it behoves us to offer unstinting support to that valuable organisation the "Commons and Footpath Preservation Society," in order that this particular form of theft be successfully combated. The Society's work is, as often pointed out here, specially difficult on account of the negligence, wilful or otherwise, of local bodies.

In the case of Horsell Common, in Surrey, Mr. J. Leslie, of that place, asks for signatures to a petition to the Parish Council, urging it to do its duty, and stop the encroachments by builders upon the common. At Twyford, the Berkshire County Council does not seem so desirous of helping the Parish Council, in resisting the filching of roadside waste, as was the Hertfordshire County Council in assisting the Elstree Parish Council, a year or so back, with regard to similar encroachments. At Weybridge we notice that the public right-of-way along the tow-path is being disputed by the Thames Conservancy.

In these days of the obliteration of rusticity, it is pleasing to note that the hiring fair still holds its own in the Home Counties. At that which took place last September at High Wycombe, the shepherds and cow-men wore in their head-gear tufts of wool or hair to exemplify their calling; whilst the plough or team drivers decorated their hats with knots of whip-cord. Higher wages than usual were asked and, on obtaining them, the fortunate ones donned bunches of bright coloured ribbands.

We wonder if the spread of the light railway will kill this and similar remnants of arcadian uses. Certainly the new means of locomotion is being very generally adopted in the Home Counties, especially in the rural parts of Kent. Hertfordshire is to be invaded from Stanmore by a line running through Bushey to Watford, and westwards thence to Rickmansworth, and eastwards to St. Albans. Now, without at all deprecating the spread of light railways, we would utter a protest against their construction in localities already served by "heavy" lines. What is really wanted in Hertfordshire is a better means of communication than now exists between the eastern and western parts of the county. Why does not some enterprising individual set on foot a scheme for a light railway from, say, Hitchin to Bishop's Stortford, from thence to Hertford and, across the county, to Rickmansworth, managing to cross the three northern trunk lines at points where they have railway stations.

The "heavy" lines do not seem to be applying to Parliament for any schemes materially affecting the Home Counties, though the powers many of them seek for widening their lines and for additional terminal accommodation, should certainly find favour with the travelling public. Even the Midland Railway when, possessed of abundant accommodation for conducting its goods traffic in comfort, may give a little attention to the punctuality of its passenger trains!

News of interesting archæological discoveries comes to us from various parts of the Home Counties. Systematic excavations have been in progress during the past summer at

Silchester, and the annual paper embodying the results of the past season's work will be laid before the Society of Antiquaries in the spring of next year.

Very interesting, too, are the excavations which, under the direction of Mr. William Page, F.S.A., and the assistance of the Society of Antiquaries and others, are being carried out on the site of Verulamium, where foundations of important buildings have already been unearthed.

The East Herts Society has also founded a separate fund for excavations, and it is much to be hoped a liberal response will be made to the Secretary's appeal for contributions to this fund. From the wording of the appeal it would seem that the excavations intended are entirely Roman or pre-historic. This is a pity; there is much to be done in the way of excavating mediæval buildings—the sites of religious houses and so forth, that ought to be included.

The Surrey Archæological Society's excavations on the site of Waverley Abbey have already proved the value of such work, and there is little doubt that, ere long, the Society's object—to obtain a complete ground plan of the first Cistercian House founded in England—will be successful. The Society proposes to hold its annual meeting on the site of Waverley next summer.

Illustrative of the pre-Roman period in the history of Britain, are the explorations which Mr. H. H. Cocks, of Great Marlow, is conducting on the site of the village of pile-dwellings at Hedsor; these are, of course, impeded by the presence of water, though that "element" is kept under by the constant use of the steam pump. The "finds" include flint implements, and some, though only a little, British pottery. Many of the piles discovered are of large dimensions, and, though they were mostly driven in with the bark upon them, just as cut, one was carefully squared. No human remains have been discovered during the past season.

Besides what has been brought to light by systematic exploration, some curious discoveries have been made during the

progress of work which entails digging for purposes other than archæological. In preparing the foundations of the new municipal buildings at Colchester, a quantity of coins, bronze ornaments, pottery and glass, some early, has been unearthed and removed to the very excellent museum, of which Colehester is justly proud. During building operations at Braintree, a massive stone coffin has been found.

Coming to a yet later period of history we may mention the discovery of the gibbet stumps on Hounslow Heath, unearthed at the junction of the Bath and Staines Roads, during the work necessary for the tram-line extension at Hounslow. Likely enough we shall hear of the discovery of the remains of some of those who paid the penalty of following the profitable career of highwaymen on the heath, and who were buried at the cross-roads, with, as Hood puts it, "stakes" in their insides.

In London itself some interesting "finds" have been made during the extensive drainage and other works being carried out by the Honourable Society of Lincoln's Inn, under the direction of its surveyor, Mr. Dennett Barry. There have been unearthed quite a number of silver and copper coins of the reign of Elizabeth—some of the shillings in really first-rate order—and a lavish supply of jugs and drinking vessels—often referred to in the Inn records as "green cups" and "green jugs"—which bear witness to the convivial habits of the lawyers of the sixteen and seventeenth centuries.

Many of the Inn buildings have undergone a very thorough and very careful restoration at Mr. Barry's hands; and that gentleman is to be particularly congratulated on his treatment of the noble Tudor gates which fill the Chancery Lane entrance to the Inn. These gates have been stripped of many coats of paint and tar, the deal patching has been removed from them and replaced by old oak taken from Inn buildings formerly demolished, and they are to be wax-polished; a treatment found most satisfactory in the case of oak subject to the influence of the weather.

The development of the district lying to the north-east of London as a middle-class residential estate has already led to the obliteration of some of the most picturesque spots in Middlesex and South-West Essex, and the destruction of some of the most noble mansions which London's mercantile wealth, in the late seventeenth and early eighteenth century caused to be erected. Many such buildings bordered on the high road through Edmonton, along which the wigless Gilpin galloped, and almost the last of them, Causeware Hall, at Lower Edmonton, is about to be cut up as a building estate.

Around the very substantial house in Queen's Square, Bloomsbury, just acquired for a Jewish College, hangs a halo of musical romance: it was the home, for a time, of Handel's "Impresario" and no doubt was the scene of many stormy meetings, when things went wrong, as they often did, with the great master's productions. Some, we fancy, little noticed allusions to Handel's Musical career in London occur in Mr. J. J. Cartwright's "Wentworth Papers." The Earl of Strafford's son, Lord Wentworth, writes to his father a good deal of London gossip, and in 1738 tells him of a piece entitled, "The Dragon of Wantcliff" (*sic*), the "tunes" in which, though it was a burlesque of the opera, Handel owned, he thought, "very well composed." Next year the rehearsals of "Saul" are named. Handel was borrowing "a pair of the largest kettle-drums in the Tower" for the performance, "so," says Lord Wentworth, "to be sure it will be most excessive noisy. . . . I doubt it will not retrieve his former losses."

In Mr. O'Donoghue's remarks on Cowper's portrait, which forms a frontispiece to the present issue of this Magazine, allusion is not made to Mr. W. H. Collingridge's generous gift to the people of Olney of Cowper's house, as that, with suitable illustrations, will be the subject of an article in our next issue, which will appear when the literary world is celebrating Cowper's first centenary.

The question of the safe-keeping of *local* public records, so often referred to in these pages, has been recently again brought forward by Mr. Deputy White, in regard to city parochial

records, other than parish registers. It is true the illustrations of civic life afforded by these parochial records, are not so early as those which may be drawn from the Corporation's Letter Books now being edited by Dr. Sharpe, but their value has been abundantly demonstrated, by public spirited men like Dr. Edwin Freshfield who, at their own expense, have printed and published volumes of such records; and they are certainly fully appreciated by such workers as the Bishop of London and Professor Hales.

Deputy White's suggestion that the Guildhall Library should be a home for the records of the city parishes will, we sincerely hope, be carried out. There is scarcely a city parish that has not had connected with it, more or less closely, some famous name. And surely the parochial records which throw light on the daily life of illustrious men and women—their political or religious views, their wealth or poverty—are of greater value and interest than the registers which record their baptisms, marriages, or burials. Yet, in by far the greater number of parishes in London, and all over the country, even where the registers of births, marriages and deaths are carefully tended, other parish records are neglected, suffered to perish by decay, or lost. Let us hope that, ere long, Parliament will take some measures to secure the safety of local public records.

A piece of ecclesiastical, parochial property, and a manuscript, though not a "record," has lately been restored to its proper custody after long absence: in the parish church of SS. Peter and Paul, Buckingham may now be seen an exceedingly interesting Bible, written mostly in a fourteenth century hand, but with some writing of an earlier date. It was given in to the chancel of the church by one John Rudyng in the year 1471, but—like many other ecclesiastical belongings—passed away from its rightful possession in the subsequent century. Later, we find it in the hands of the celebrated Browne Willis. At the sale of his library it was bought by Mr. Thomas Kerslake who, in 1855, returned it to the then vicar. The Holy Book remained in the vicarage till recently, when the present vicar, the Rev. P. P. Goldingham, returned it to the church.

One of the most interesting gatherings that, during the last quarter, has taken place in the Home Counties, in the annual meeting of the Incorporated Law Society, held at Dover, from the 9th to the 12th of July. The historic seaport accorded the lawyers, by their excellent mayor, Sir William Crundall, a very hearty and brilliant welcome at the Maison Dieu, on the evening of the 9th. On the following days the president, Sir Henry Manisty, gave his address, and papers were read on subjects of great interest. The meeting terminated with one excursion to Boulogne, in the South-Eastern Railway Company's new steamer, the "Mabel Grace," when the Society was welcomed by the Municipal Council of Boulogne, with the "Vin d'honneur." A special train conveyed a large party to visit Canterbury Cathedral and St. Martin's Church. The meeting was an unqualified success, and many hopes were expressed that the men of Kent might renew their invitation to the men of law at no distant date.

ESSEX CHARITIES.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from Vol. 1, p. 303).

ALDHAM.

By an Inquisition taken at the Lion at Kelvedon, 11 December, 43 Elizabeth [A.D. 1600], it was found that Nicholas Stowe, late of Aldham, deceased, died seized of a messuage and 16 acres of land called Croxes, Ballwyns, and Waspes, in Aldham, and "being charged to serve our said sovereign lady the Queen's majestie in her affayres beyond the seas," did, by will dated in November, 1562, devise to Joan, his wife, the rent of the said messuage and lands, for her life (except the rent for two years after the date of his said will), and after her death the said messuage, etc., to John Wells, his godson, and the heirs of his body, and in default to Mary Wells, sister of the said John, and the heirs of her body, and in default to his executors to be sold, and the money obtained by the sale, distributed to the poor people of Aldham. The testator appointed John Cockerell and John Wells, his brother-in-law, his executors.

The jurors found that John Wells, the godson, and Mary, his sister, died about 26 years before the date of the inquisition, in the life-time of the said Joan Stowe, without any lawful issue; and that the said Joan Stowe, after the decease of the said Nicholas, received

the rents during her life, and died about 20 years since. The said John Wells, the elder, died in the life-time of the said Joan Stowe, and before any sale was made of the said messuage lands and tenements by the said John Cockerell and John Wells, or either of them.

They also found that the said John Cockerell (notwithstanding he had proved the said will and taken upon him the charge thereof, unless the inhabitants would give consent that a lease of the said messuage lands and tenements should be made to him at a less yearly value than they were worth, after the decease of the said John Wells) would not, nor did not, in his life-time, sell the same messuage lands and tenements according to the trust reposed in him.

They further found that one Joshua Newton (who was one of the inhabitants of the parish of Aldham at the time of the death of the said John Wells, the younger, and Mary Wells, and at the time of the death of both the executors) being put in trust, on behalf of the poor of the said parish, to ask counsel and deal concerning the sale of the said premises, went to London, and asked counsel of divers good lawyers (as he said), and informed the inhabitants of the said parish, and made them believe, that the premises could not be sold according to the said will. And, thereupon, he got possession of them, and by the sinister practice of one John Searles, one of the inhabitants of the said parish, the said Joshua fraudulently procured one Joan Stowe, the sister and heir of the said Nicholas Stowe, the testator, to release or convey all her right estate and interest in the said premises to him, the said Joshua, and his heirs, informing her that the said premises did of right and by law belong to the poor people of the said parish. And, thereupon, for the sum of 5*l.* only, given to the said Joan Stowe, the said Joshua obtained the assurance and conveyance to himself of the said premises, and has ever since, being about 14 years, taken the rents and profits thereof.

On the 9th of January, 43 Elizabeth [A.D. 1601], it was ordered that, as the said Joshua Newton could not show that Mary Wells was alive since the death of the said two executors, it should be lawful for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Aldham, for the time being, at any time thereafter to enter into the said messuage lands and tenements, and, by deed, for money sell, convey, and assure the same to any person and his heirs for ever, and to distribute all the money coming from such sale among the poor people of Aldham.

COLNE WAKE.

By an Inquisition taken at the Lion at Kelvedon, 11 December, 43 Elizabeth [A.D. 1600], it was found that John Mylion and John Boteler, by their deed, bearing date on the feast of SS. Peter and Paul, 38 Henry VI. [A.D. 1460], enfeoffed, delivered and confirmed to John Loveney, and John atte Meadowe, of Colne Wake, one messuage with a garden, and three crofts of land thereto adjoining in Colne Wake called Hethe's, situate between the land sometime William Booke's on the one part, and the land late John Smythe's on the other part, one head thereof abutting upon the land sometime John

Marler's, and another head thereof abutting upon the highway leading from Earle's Colne towards Munt Bowers [Mount Bures] which said messuage is now decayed; to have and to hold the said messuage with the garden and three crofts of land aforesaid, with appurtenances, to the said John Loveney and John atte Meadowe, their heirs and assigns for ever. And also one meadow called Fuller's Meade, containing by estimation one acre, one rood, lying in Colne Wake, "between the river on the south part and the meadow of one Dowcett on the north, one head thereof abutting upon the lane that leads towards Wakes Myll westward; and also one messuage or dwelling-house called the Church-House, otherwise the Towne House," in Colne Wake, adjoining to the churchyard of Colne Wake. All which said messuages, meadow, lands and tenements had, from time to time, for a very long time, been given and put and continued in feoffment to divers of the inhabitants of the said parish, whose names were unknown to the jurors, and their heirs upon especial trust and confidence only, and to that intent and purpose that the said feoffees, their heirs and assigns for ever, should bestow and employ all the rents, issues, and profits of all the said messuages, meadow, lands and tenements, to the use of the poor people inhabiting within the said parish of Colne Wake, and the reparations of the church, as occasion and necessity should require the same to be distributed and bestowed by the churchwardens for the time being, with the advice and consent of the parson, and four, or two at least, of the honest men of the said parish; which rents, etc., for long time, had been bestowed and employed accordingly.

The jurors also found that the rents and profits of the said messuage or tenement called the Church-House, otherwise the Town House, were still employed to the good and charitable uses aforesaid; but that John Keble, of Colne Wake, aforesaid, then took the issues and profits of the said meadow to his own use, contrary to the good and charitable intent of the first gift or feoffment. And that one William Keble, of Myleend, near Colchester, took all the rents, issues and profits of the said decayed messuage, garden and three crofts of land called "the Heathes," to his own use contrary to the intent of the first gift and feoffment. Which said John Keble and William Keble, have got some of the deeds and evidences touching the premises in their possession.

On 5 January, 43 Elizabeth [A.D. 1601], it was ordered that it should be lawful for the churchwardens and overseers of the poor people of Colne Wake aforesaid, for the time being, or for so many of them as would consent, to enter into the said messuage called the Church-House, and into the said meadow, lands and tenements mentioned in the Inquisition, and by deed indented, make an estate in fee simple of the said messuage, meadow, lands and tenements with appurtenances, to the use of twelve at least "of the discreetest and honestest men" of the said parish of Colne Wake and their heirs for ever; to the intent and purpose that those persons, their heirs and assigns, should, from time to time for ever thereafter, bestow or employ all the rents, issues and profits of all the said messuage,

meadow, lands and tenements, to the use of the poor people inhabiting within the parish of Colne Wake, and the reparations of the said church, as occasion and necessity should require the same to be distributed or bestowed by the churchwardens and overseers of the poor for the time being, with the advice and consent of the parson there, and four, or two at least, of the honest men of the said parish. And that the said messuage, meadow, lands and other premises should for ever thereafter be used and employed to the good and charitable uses aforesaid. And that the estate and interest which John Keble and William Keble had, or claimed to have, in the premises, should, after entry thereof, as aforesaid, cease.

ARCHERY IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY REV. W. K. R. BEDFORD.

No. I. HERTFORDSHIRE.



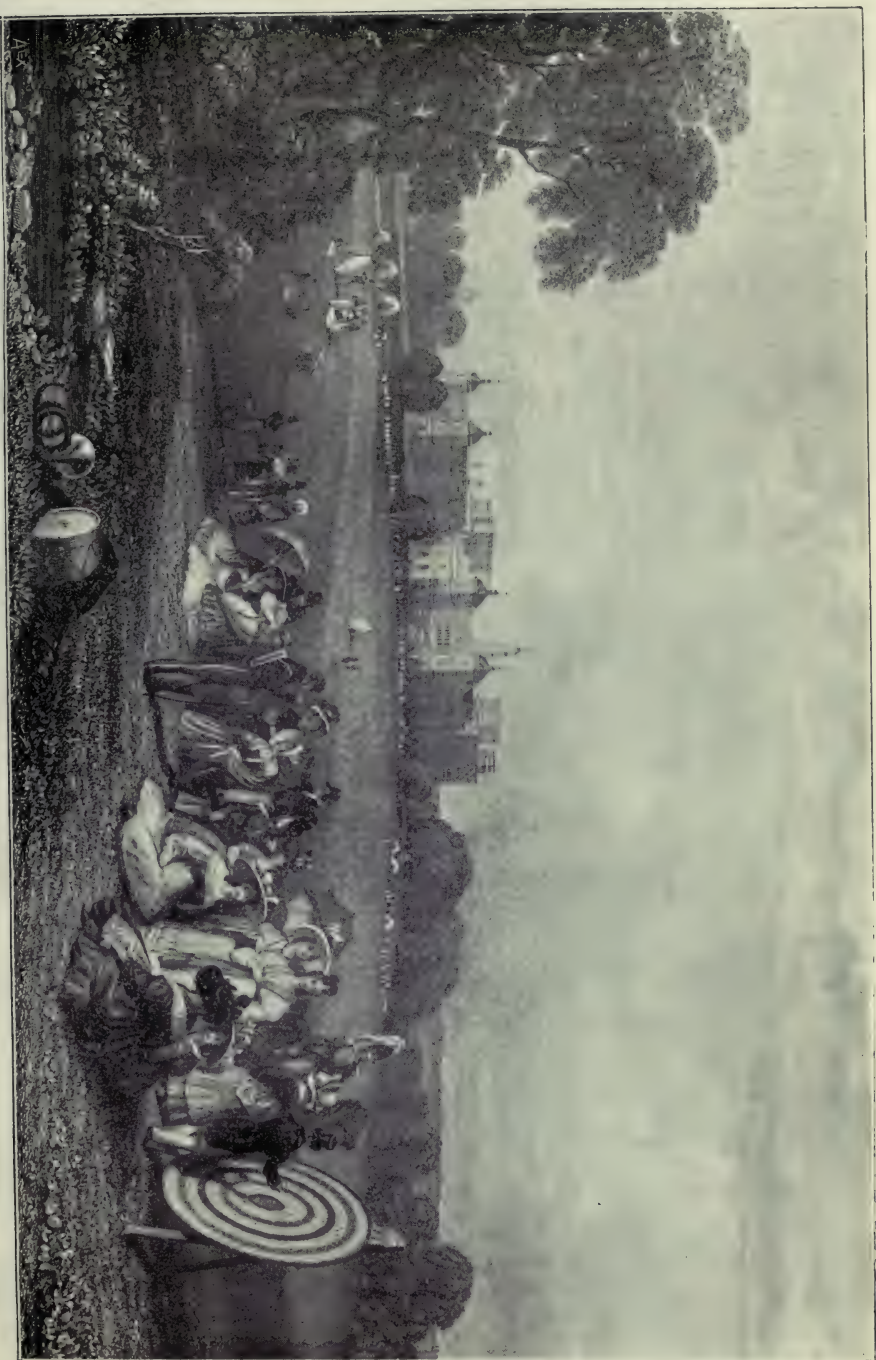
Thrice welcome ye fair who attend at our call,
Ye Cricketers' welcome, stout Archers and all,
Diana herself (were she here) might improve
In the pleasures of *Archery, Freedom and Love*.

Our Bowmen so true make the *target* resound,
Well pleased that no anguish results from the wound,
Strong in pow'r to destroy yet as mild as the dove,
They contend but in *Archery, Freedom and Love*.

Our Union Society wills to be free,
Yet, chaste in our freedom, no rebels are we;
All contempt of our rules we are free to reprove,
For our motto is *Archery, Freedom and Love*.

As for Love—whilst we see so much beauty and grace,
The cunning rogue, Cupid, *must* here find a place;
Shou'd he challenge our bowmen *his* arrows to prove,
They'll shrink not from *Archery, Freedom and Love*.

Then may mirth and good fellowship ever attend
The Union Society, world without end;
That when we are call'd to the regions above,
Our sons may toast *Archery, Freedom and Love*.



An Archery Meeting at Hatfield, circa 1830.



THE Union Society, whose verses we quote, although they headed them with the armorial *insignia* of the counties of Hertford and Middlesex, held their meetings within the borders of the neighbouring shire of Essex, at Harlow first, and then in 1792 at Harlow Bush Common. Colonel Walrond, in the Badminton Archery Book, says of them, no doubt truly, "the rules are much the same as those of the other societies; they shot, had suppers and dances, and enjoyed life generally." What is curious about them, he proceeds to remark, "is that the colours of each lady and gentleman are given in the list of names at the end of the book of rules, two French mottoes having also been adopted by each, the use of which is hard to understand. One lady, with orange as her colour, calls herself "La Novice, La Parfaîte," another takes green, purple, and pink, and has as her mottoes, L'Infidelle (*sic*) La Jalouse; and one gentleman has chosen La (*sic*) Jolie La (*sic*) Lourde. As all the gentlemen's mottoes begin with "La," it is to be hoped that they knew more about shooting than they seem to have known of French. Their shooting regulations provide that they shall shoot at fifty and seventy yards, and that whoever hits a target at a shorter distance shall buy a new one."

It is more than probable that this society shared the fate of many others in the memorable year 1793, when the famous Welsh Association, the Royal British Bowmen, recorded in their minutes: "Most of the gentlemen of the society having entered into some military employment for the defence of the country, our bows and arrows are hung up and have given way to the broad sword and musket."

There can be no doubt that the more aristocratic assembly at Hatfield which existed for several years at the same period, languished and expired for similar reasons, since its foundress, Mary Amelia, daughter of the first Marquess of Downshire, who married in 1773, James, seventh Earl and afterwards first Marquess of Salisbury, survived until 1835. It was the outcome of a Gothic renaissance of which Strawberry Hill was the type, and for some years archery occupied a prominent place in fashionable entertainments. Lady Salisbury made herself conspicuous in promoting the revived pastime, and to her in 1791, the Rev. H. G. Oldfield dedicated a little volume

of Archery anecdotes. "Presuming (it says) on your Ladyship's well-known liberality in the encouragement of the elegant and fashionable science of archery." Additional proof of the celebrity of Lady Salisbury as an archeress, is afforded by a shockingly indecent caricature (Gillray's worst work), now in the library of the Society of Antiquaries.

The plate from the *Ladies Pocket Book* of 1791, by no means contemptible in its execution, represents some of the prominent members of this Hertfordshire Society, although the ladies are not engaged in actual archery. The gentlemen, equipped in the full bowman's costume, "which shall consist of a green coat, white waistcoat and breeches, a black hat, green and white feathers, white stockings, half boots, a buff coloured leather belt with a pouch and green tassel, and black leather bracer," are not named; but the ladies are thus designated: Duchess of Leeds, Hon. Miss Grimston, Miss Sebright, and the patroness.

Of these, the first was Catherine, daughter of Thomas Anguish, Esq., second wife of Francis, fifth Duke of Leeds, and mother of Lord Sidney Godolphin Osborne, once well-known to readers of the *Times* by his initials, S.G.O., as a frequent and pungent writer upon church-matters. She was grandmother also to the author White Melville. Whether the Miss Grimston were Frances or Charlotte, sisters of the third Viscount, is not certain, though it may be presumed the figure most likely represents Charlotte, who was fond of ancient archery, and is remembered as the possessor of a most interesting relic, a leathern bracer, left by King Henry VI. at Bolton Hall, after his defeat at Hexham in 1464.

Miss Sebright may be identified with Henrietta, sister of Sir J. S. Sebright, M.P. for Herts, and in 1794 married to Henry, second Earl of Harewood. The tall hats worn by the ladies are the quaintest part of the picture, which appears to have enjoyed extensive popularity, as the writer has seen, in a distant county, the identical design transferred to a china jug.

We know but little of the doings of these doughty archers. A contemporary publication says that they possessed several valuable prizes, the principal of which was a gold heart, enriched with a bow and shaft and set in diamonds.



An interesting incident in the history of the society is its reception of the freedom of a fraternity which still continues to exist, the Society of the Woodmen of the Forest of Arden, founded at Meriden in Warwickshire by Heneage, fourth Earl of Aylesford, in 1785.

The diploma which conveyed the freedom is said by Hansard (Book of Archery, p. 152), to have been preserved at Hatfield, but is not now to be found. Hansard, however, gives a full description of the diploma, and faithful transcript of the words in which the freedom was conveyed, which is worth repeating.



To the Most Noble the Marchioness of Salisbury
PATRONESS

And all others the Members of the Society of the
Hertfordshire Archers

The Woodmen of the Ancient Forest of Arden
SEND GREETING.

BE IT KNOWN, That, in token of the great love we bear the Patroness and Members of the said Society, We have given and granted, and by these presents Do give and grant, to each and every of them, the free Use of all our Butts Targets and Marks now erected or hereafter to be erected within the Bounds, Purlieus, Privileges, and Assorts of the FOREST of ARDEN, the property of the Woodmen of the said Forest.

In witness whereof we have hereunto set our Hands and Common Seal this sixteenth day of November MDCCLXXXIX.

(Seal) ARDEN.

Passed through slits, on either side of the parchment on which the diploma was written, and below the device we have given above, was a piece of riband. That on the left side was

garter-blue with a white border at each end, and had suspended from it a gold crescent, bugle and shaft, and under it was the signature, "Aylesford, Warden." That on the right side was red, with a black border at each end; below this was the signature, "John Dilke, Master Forester." That below the device was, as Hansard describes it, "striped riband of pale violet blue"—not a very clear description—and below was the signature, "Wriothlesley Digby, Secretary."

The friendly expressions conveyed by the diploma seem to have been really carried into effect; for two at least of the members of the society were Hertfordshire residents, *viz.*, the Rev. T. Bargus, Rector of Barkway, 1787, and Stephen Sullivan, of Ponsborne, 1791.

In the hall of the Woodmen of Arden still hang sundry Indian bows and arrows presented by Mr. Sullivan.

The target which the archers in the engraving are represented as using differs considerably from the regulation mark with its five circles, now generally adopted. It apparently is one of a pattern still in use in northern France, with nine circles of the following colours and value—yellow, one; white, two; red, three; yellow, four; white, five; red, six; yellow, seven; white, eight; black, nine; game 35.

In addition to the societies already mentioned, there were at the end of the last century, Essex Archers, Hainault Foresters, who met at Fairlop, Robin Hood bowmen, at Highgate, and Woodmen of Hornsey, all competing for medals, bugle horns, and such like prizes, on grounds to the north of the metropolis. Most of these ceased to exist before 1800, though forty years later Harlow Bush Archers are noticed as still holding meetings, possibly upon the lines of the old Union Society.

The fortunes of archery in Berkshire, Middlesex, Surrey, and Kent, will be treated of in future papers.

WESTBOURNE GREEN: A RETROSPECT.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

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REFERENCE TO MAP.

THE map opposite is a reproduction of part of the "Topographical Survey of the Parish of St. Marylebone, by F. A. Bartlett, under the direction of John Britton, F.S.A. Published June 25th, 1834." It includes Paddington Parish.

The Westbourne Green residences, to which reference is made in the article, are distinctively shown black, and are numbered on the map for the purpose of ready identification.

1. *WESTBOURNE PLACE or HOUSE*, built *circa* 1745, by the architect Isaac Ware. Its subsequent occupants were Sir William Yorke, Bart.; the Venetian Ambassador; Jukes Coulson, iron merchant; Samuel Pepys Cockerell, architect; and Viscount Hill, General Commanding-in-Chief.

2. *WESTBOURNE FARM*, occupied 1805-1817, by Mrs. Siddons, the great actress, and 1845-1848, by Charles James Mathews and Mrs. Mathews (Madame Vestris) comedians.

3. *DESBOROUGH LODGE*, occupied 1814, by Charles Kemble, actor (brother of Mrs. Siddons) and his family.

4. "*THE MANOR HOUSE*," occupied by John Braithwaite, eminent as a mechanical engineer, who died here 1818; afterwards by his son, of the same name, distinguished as a civil-engineer; by William Charles Carbonell, of the firm of wine merchants in Regent Street; and lastly by Sir John Humphreys, senior coroner for Middlesex.

5. *BRIDGE HOUSE* belonged to John White, architect to the Duke of Portland, and owner of property at Westbourne Green, including Westbourne Farm.

The large figures on the map indicate estates, thus: 1. (*Not on the portion reproduced*), the Dean and Chapter of Westminster. 2. The Pickering Estate. 3. The Lord Bishop of London. 4. The Grand Junction Canal Company.

Westbourne Green—a name almost lost, or found only in old maps and books—applied seventy years ago to a district now absorbed in "London," but then distant from the turmoil

and pollution of town, and sought for quietude, rest, and pure breathing. A century back it was described as "one of those beautifully rural spots for which the parish of Paddington, although contiguous to the Metropolis, is distinguished. . . . The rising ground commands a pleasing view of Hampstead and Highgate; the village of Paddington with the elegant new church produces a pretty effect when viewed from hence; and as no part of London can be seen, a person disposed to enjoy the pleasures of rural retirement might here forget his proximity to the busy hum of men."*

Looking through the portfolios of the Crace Collection at the British Museum, we find more than one picture of the scene so refreshing, yet so regretful to look back to. Such is a "View near Paddington, with Kensington Gardens in the distance," now reproduced. Westbourne Place, a handsome, three storied mansion, the chief residence of the locality, stands in its own grounds, some distance back from the Green. The Green itself fills the fore-ground, unenclosed, unbroken sod, studded with trees and bushes in natural beauty, the home, as we readily imagine, of the rabbit, the linnet, and the lark. The pure West Bourn flows through it, and the rustic road to Harrow winds over the common, and up the same quickly rising hill which to-day demands the service of the extra horse to help the ordinary team of the loaded 'bus toiling up the street, now hemmed in with houses and shops and noisy with population and commerce. In our picture of *circa* 1790, there is but one coach, heavy and stately, with its two horses and servants, conveying, perhaps, the master of Westbourne Place, Jukes Coulson, the eminent iron merchant, who is returning home from his business house in Thames Street, London. And besides the rich man's coach there are two or three pedestrians, just to put a little life into the scene, and to mark the course of the road. In the distance is seen Kensington Palace, probably introduced after the manner of old pictures to indicate the vicinity of the royal building, although perhaps scarcely "visible to the naked eye." Yet the distance was but a mile, and at that time no objects intervened save trees. By the road-side near Westbourne Place, appear some buildings

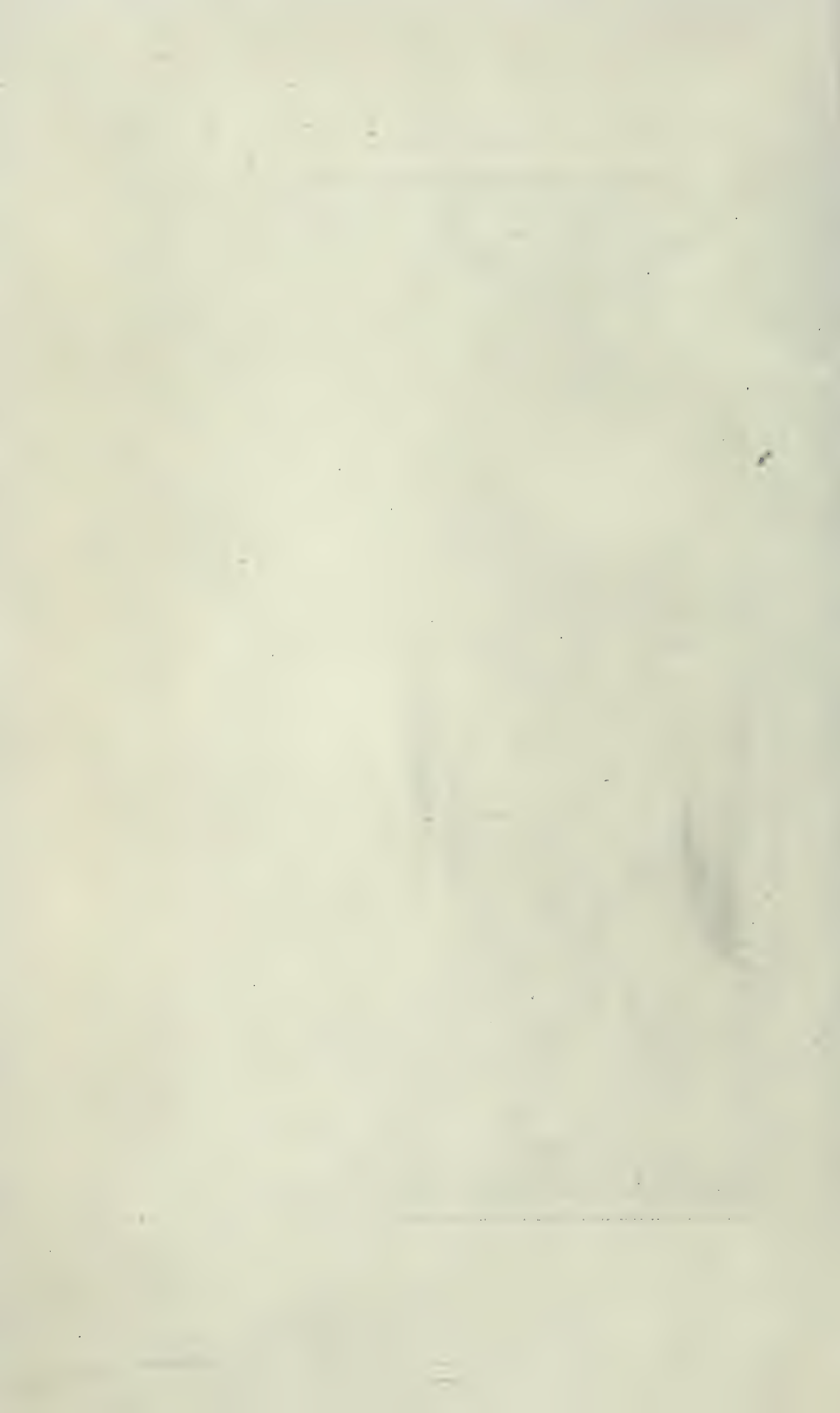
* *Universal Magazine*, September, 1793, p. 177.

J. Alcock del et sc.

View near Paddington, with Kensington Gardens in the distance.

circa. 1790.





which may represent its ancient predecessor, presently to be referred to. Two or three other houses existed, though not within the limits of the picture, and these, with the principal mansion just mentioned, and their occupants, will have our special attention ; but previously a brief reference to the more remote history of the locality seems demanded.

The name Westbourne, taken from one of the three principal brooks which descended from the hills north of London to the Thames—the other two being the Fleet and the Brent*—seems to have been applied to the district west of the brook, and which after the formation of the parish of Paddington became its western moiety. The early history of the district, now that parish, is obscure, indeed but a matter of conjecture. Domesday, in so many cases the Alpha of topography, making no mention of it, it is supposed by some to have been comprehended in the manor of Tybourne which has mention. So also has Lilestone (now written Lisson), a manor apparently westward of Tybourne Manor, and divided from it by the stream of that name. Thus Lilestone may have intervened between Tybourne and the area afterwards known as Paddington. Tybourne, however, gained an unenviable notoriety by becoming at an early time—as far back at least as the reign of Edward III.—the place of public execution, and as London expanded, the gibbet was moved westward, carrying with it the name of the locality where it had been originally planted. Latterly, as we know, the name “Tyburn,” synonym for the gallows, had been carried to the southern end of the Edgware Road, and the name there found seems to have

* The old maps of Middlesex, *e.g.*, those of Norden, 1593, Speed, 1610, Morden, 1730, Seller, 1733, Rocque, 1757, show but the three streams, the Fleet, the Westbourne, and the Brent. The Tybourne being of less volume is not figured, although it was important at an early period, as from its springs a supply of water was conducted to London, as it gave its name to a manor, and as the lower part of its course formed the ancient boundary of the Westminster Abbey estate. That boundary, indeed, has been disputed, and Robins, in “Paddington Past and Present,” contends that the names Tybourne and Westbourne were given to the same brook, and that the Westbourne, as now known, limited both the Abbey estate and the manor of Tybourne. Such a conclusion, however, is opposed to the opinion of almost all who have studied the question ; but the point is beyond the scope of this article, and reference must suffice to Mr. J. G. Waller’s paper on the Tybourne and Westbourne (Transactions of the London and Middlesex Archæological Society, Vol. VI.) Mr. Waller affords an excellent delineation of the two streams, and of their sources.

created the opinion that the manor of Tybourne had extended over the Paddington and Westbourne district.* But, indeed, the more probable reason for that district being unaccounted for in Domesday is not that it was comprised in the Tybourne manor, but that at the time of the survey it was unreclaimed from the great Middlesex Forest. A small clearance in the forest on the banks of the Westbourne may have been made by a conjectured tribe of Pædings long before the Norman Conquest; and in a Saxon charter of the reputed date 959, there is mention of a little farm, "prædiolum in Padintune," claimed by the Abbot of Westminster†; but if existing at the time of the survey, the farm seems to have been over-looked, or perhaps escaped register by its insignificance. However, taking the little farm as the germ of Paddington, we easily imagine the gradual spread of cultivation and population during the progressive centuries. A hundred years after the making of Domesday Book, we have record of a sale of land in Padinton by William and Richard de Padinton to the Abbot, this in 1185‡. In 1222 it became necessary to adjudicate between the claims of the Abbot and another ecclesiastical power, the Bishop of London, and then, as previously in 951, the Tybourne is stated to be the western limit of the Abbey estate, the northern limit being the *strata regia* or Saxon *herestreet*, now Oxford Street; "but," continues the decree, "beyond these limits are the *villæ* of Knightsbridge, Westbourne, and Paddington with its chapel and appurtenances."§

The above appears to be the first mention of Westbourne, and its being named with Knightsbridge is interesting from the fact that three centuries later than the decree of 1222, Knightsbridge and Westbourne, formerly extra Abbey lands (*i.e.*, not

* Robins (*Paddington Past and Present*, p. 11), supports this view by reference to an Act of 1734, in which messuages and lands at Westbourne are described as being "parcel of the manor of Tyburn, and called Byard's Watering Place" or Bayswater.

† Kemble, *Codex Diplomaticus*. Vol. VI., p. 17.

‡ Maddox, *Formulare Anglicanum*, p. 217.

§ The earliest definition of the Abbey estate is in a charter of 951, quoted by Kemble (who thought the date probably 971) in "*Codex Diplomaticus*," Vol. III., p. 72. The decree of 1222 is given by Wharton in "*Historia de Episcopis et Decanis Londinensibus*" (1695). Appendix, p. 252.

within its more ancient limits), were formed into one manor. This was the Act of Henry VIII., after the spoliation of the Abbey, and although the leap is great from 1222 to 1542, it is not necessary for the purpose of this article to quote mention of Westbourne in the time of the Edwards, or to trace further the growth of the Abbey estate during the three centuries. We will pass on to the reign of Edward VI., when the parish of Paddington became divided by the West Bourn into two estates, the eastern division being assigned to the Bishop of London, the western to the Dean and Chapter of Westminster as successors to the old *régime* of the Abbot. This latter estate, now administered by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, is at the present time termed in our leases, "the manor of Knightsbridge with Westbourne."

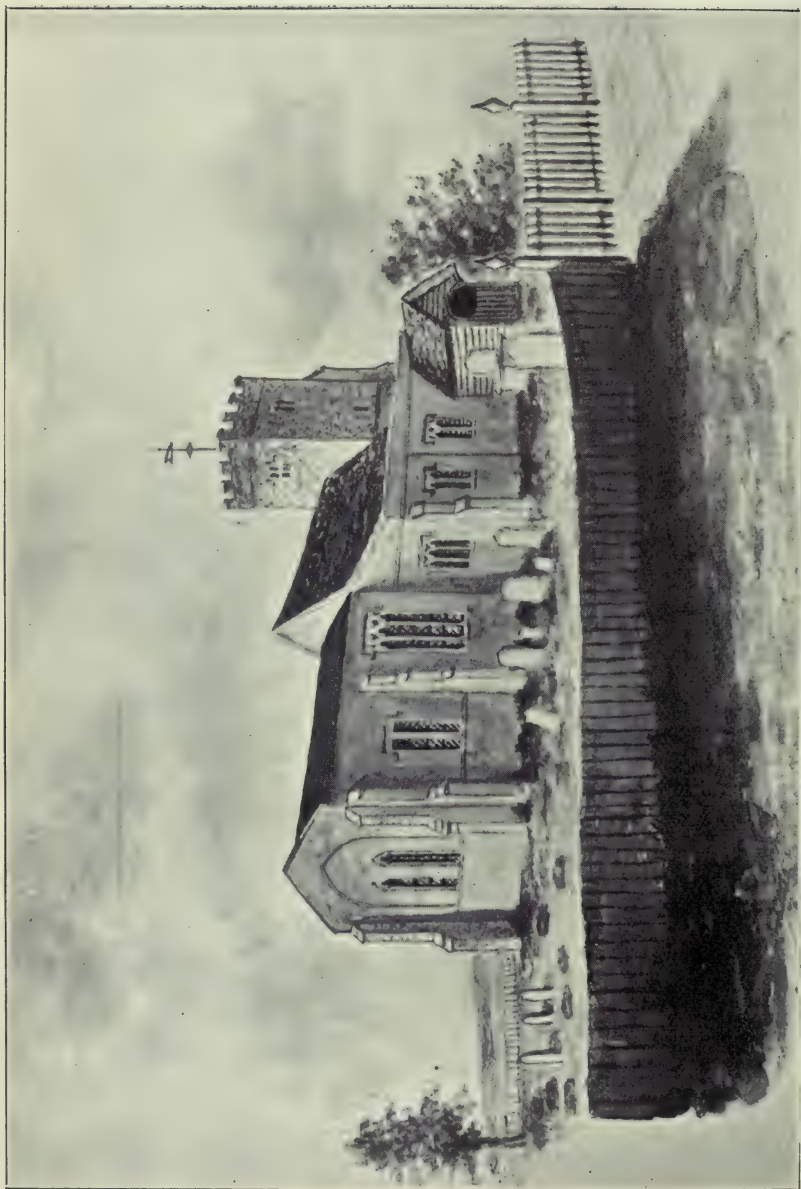
The earliest map affording details (*e.g.*, the buildings) of the London district in past time, is that of the Frenchman Jean Rocque; for which reason his excellent survey, published in 1746, is constantly used and reproduced by those who write on London topography. There are many older maps of great value, but only of general character and small scale, whereas Rocque, with his fine scale of five inches to the mile, gives us the very houses in which we are interested, and for his work merits our constant gratitude. So turning to his survey we find the state of Westbourne Green in 1746. Its connection with the old highway to the west (held to have been the Roman *strata* and now generally known as the Uxbridge Road), is by "Wesborn Green Lane" (now Queen's Road), a track of varying width, fields on its western border, and on its eastern border common or waste land, with a large pond, perhaps an old gravel-pit, at one place. The lane leads to the rustic "Royal Oak," progenitor of one of the best known "public-houses" and omnibus stations of the London of our own day.* By the inn there is an orchard, and here from the lane turns off eastward, a footpath which leads through the fields to the village of Paddington; the footpath was then called "Bishop's Walk," it has become Bishop's Road. About 300 yards east from the inn the path crosses a pure stream bordered with elm

* A picture of the old Royal Oak accompanies an interesting account of the district by Henry Walker, F.G.S., in the *Bayswater Annual*, 1885.

trees, the West Bourn, which gives its name to the locality, and from this point the Green (judging from the writing "Wesborn Green," on the plan and such fences as are shown), extends north-westward about three-quarters of a mile, but it is without definite limits. Following the lane northward, about a quarter-of-a-mile from the Royal Oak, it joins the high road to Harrow coming from the village of Paddington, half-a-mile eastward; and by the side of the road shortly before junction with the lane, and just before crossing the West Bourn, is "The Red Lion" an inn or ale-house which is yet represented 130 yards eastward. At the junction of Westbourne Green Lane with "the Harrow Road," as the highway is called, is the entrance-gate to Westbourne Place (or Westbourne Park as on our map), the country-house of Isaac Ware, the eminent architect, the first house which will have our attention; and a quarter-of-a-mile further towards Harrow is Westbourne Farm, the second house claiming our notice. Close to it is another inn, "The Spotted Dog," also represented by a modern house, so we may think that with "The Royal Oak," "The Red Lion," and "The Spotted Dog," the thirst of the traveller over Westbourne Green was well provided for. Beyond Westbourne Farm there was not, in 1746, another house until Kensal Green was reached, or if there were it is omitted in Rocque's survey.

Maps ranging in date between 1746 and 1834, that of the map presented, show the gradual and very slow increase of houses. The canal opened in 1801 gave rise to building around the wharves at Paddington, but caused no change at Westbourne Green. In 1808, "Wesborn Green Lane" (now Queen's Road), had not yet a house along it; in 1819 it had only some small houses on the western side; in 1828 a few had been built on the eastern side, and the lane was called "Black Lion Lane" from an old inn (still represented) at the south-east corner, in the Uxbridge Road. Pickering Place and Terrace, named apparently after a curate (we should now say vicar) of Paddington, were complete in 1828, and seem to have been commenced *circa* 1824, they are now the most venerable dwellings in the neighbourhood. The map of 1834 has been selected as showing the state of the Green immediately before its destruction by the making of the Great Western Railway,





Wickhambreux Church, in 1847.

which may be said to have brought London with it. Bishop's Walk still crosses the fields to Paddington; Westbourne Grove, now the Regent Street of Bayswater, has yet no existence, but it and other thoroughfares have been designed and marked out. The map appears to be the result of careful survey, it is very nicely engraved, and the few interesting country-houses to which—with their sometime occupants—we will now refer, are precisely indicated.

(To be Continued).

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY "PETER DE SANDWICH."

THE following extracts from the Visitations of the Archdeacon of Canterbury, which I propose to give the readers of this magazine, will be read with interest, from the light which they throw on life in rural Kentish parishes, some two or three hundred years ago. The original returns are in the Cathedral library at Canterbury, and accessible to students, by the courtesy of the Dean and Chapter.

WICKHAMBREUX.

This parish is a few miles east of Canterbury, and is first mentioned as Wickham in the year 948, when a grant of "six 'mansas' (hides), which the people of Kent call six 'sulings' (or ploughs worth), was made by King Eadred to a religious woman named Ælfwynne." The second part of the name Breux, or Bruse, is from the Breuse or Braose family who were the owners of the Manor from about 1218 to 1325.

1569. "That Mr. Robert Foemell, of our parish, hath pulled down by his own private authority, an old chapel called Hooke chapel,* late standing in the same parish, and kept the chapel

* The site of this chapel is at the present day unknown, but the chapel is mentioned in the year 1511, when Archbishop William Warham, on 25th September, 1511, in Wye Church, held a visitation of the clergy and people in the Deanery of Bridge. "Hoke chapel annexed to this church (Wickhambreux), is in sore decay, but the Rector had begun to repair it, and promised the necessary material. Hogs and other unclean beasts fed in the churchyard, so that when the parishioners went in procession, first they had to drive them away."—*British Magazine*, xxx. 527-8.

churchyard forcibly from the parson there, contrary to his ancient right and interest."

1578. "John Loftie, of our said parish, for that he hath not received the Holy Communion this Easter twelve-month, or received by our minister; for that he wished not, nor is willing to have the same."

1581. "The churchyard is not fenced as it should be."

1585. "We present our parson for that he hath felled, or caused to be felled, certain trees growing in the churchyard of Wickhambreux aforesaid, giving offence to the parishioners." John Smythe (rector 1560-1602), said he felled two trees and employed them on the repairs of the church.

1. "We present Thomas Beake for that he hath, and doth seize and retain a piece of land belonging to our church, being within the said parish, contrary to all right and equity; and hath contrary to the consent of the most part of the parishioners of our parish, upon the same made fire and waste."

2. "Thomas Beake being chosen sidesman by our parish according to custom, refuses to take the same upon him."

3. "Thomas Beake absented himself from church about a quarter of a year ago upon Sundays and Holy Days, when our Mr. Carter had openly in the pulpit in the forenoon, published, and had also given notice to all the parishioners, to resort to the church in the afternoon to hear a sermon, he the said Beake contemptuously to the offence of the good of such well disposed persons without any lawful cause, in contempt as we think of the preacher and his doctrines, absented himself from church."

1586. "They have no box or chest for the poor, neither any other for the keeping of their register book."

1588. "We have no Communion cup."

1603. "We present John Haringford, of our parish, for refusing to pay his part of a cess made for the reparation of our church."

1605. "Thomas Beake doth withhold certain church lands from the churchwardens, which had been a legacy given to our church by will; and his father, and after his death, his mother, and after her decease, himself hath paid rent always for it, but now doth deny it."

1605. July 22 (a second presentment). "Thomas Beake hath in his possession land belonging to the church of Wickhambreux aforesaid, for the yearly rent of which land, or otherwise out of the

said land, the occupiers thereof, the predecessors of the said Thomas Beake, being his grandfather, his father, and his mother, occupiers of the said land, have paid yearly to the churchwardens of the parish of Wickhambreux for the time being, for and by the space of these forty years past and upwards, until such time as he the said Thomas Beake came into the possession of the said land the sum of 2*l.* 6*s.* lawful English money, or otherwise did allow for the same to the churchwardens of Wickhambreux."

1607. "Our second bell is cracked, but we will have it shortly moulded."

1608. "We whose names are under-written, do present unto your worship, Margery Loftie, wife of John Loftie, and Clemence Taylor, wife of Robert Taylor, both of Wickhambreux, for that they have at diverse times, within this quarter of the year, chidden, brawled, railed, and fought one with the other openly, and although they have been reprov'd for it by the minister, yet they will not forbear, but live very uncharitably and unchristianly, to the offence of all their neighbours."

1615. "We have no carpet for the communion table."

"We have not a convenient seat in our church for our minister to read from."

"We have a communion cup and a cover to it, of silver, but the same is not a fair communion cup."

"We have not a strong chest for alms for the poor, which hath locks and keys."

"Our church is not well repaired, and our belfry-roof unslated, by our churchwardens default, and our churchyard is not well fenced in."

1619. "In the parish church of Wickhambreux, the great bell being broken, the churchwardens and other parishioners have without any lawful authority, caused two small or little bells to be made thereof, and appropriated a yard residue of metal of the broken bell to their own proper use, contrary to the law and authority."

[They were eventually ordered to make the four bells, then in the tower of Wickhambreux, tunable, and to add the remainder or surplus of the metal of the former great bell, and the four bells in the tower equal in proportion to the old ones. After another hundred years, in 1728, whilst Alexander Young was rector, the six bells that are now in the tower, were cast by Samuel Knight].

1627. "We do present Henry Fostall and Alice his wife, both of our parish, for that there is a common fame within the said parish, that they are very contentious and uncharitable persons, and sowers of discord between their neighbours. Also they offend their neighbours by their profane swearing, and the same in within our parish."

1628. "William Field, of our parish, for being absent from church upon Easter Day last past, being 8th April, 1628."

"Robert Marshall, for a common drunkard or drunken person, who by reason of his said drunkenness offends most of the well disposed parishioners."

1631. "We present upon a common fame the wife of Richard Terry, and the wife of Sampson Espe, for common talkers in the time of divine service, and for disturbing the other parishioners of Wickhambreux in the time of divine service."

1636. "To our knowledge, all have received the Communion this last Easter in our parish, that are of sufficient age, except John Uffington and his wife Margery, but for what cause we know not, whom we now present for not receiving the Communion last Easter according to the articles."

[The result of this was that they abused their Rector as the presentment of the following year shows].

1637. "John Uffington and his wife Margery, for uttering and using many opprobrious and scandalous words against Mr. John Smith, parson of our said parish [rector 1602-43], in calling him a liar, and saying he was a slanderer of his neighbours, and that he did write lying letters against them, and that the said Mr. Smith did cause his neighbours to for-swear themselves about his lies. Furthermore, the said John Uffington and his wife affirmed that the said Mr. Smith, our parson, was an oppressor of his neighbours, taking away their goods wrongfully, and used other railing and 'abusening passages' against the said Mr. Smith, to the great disgrace and disparagement of the said Mr. Smith and his ministerial function, as the common fame is, in our parish."

1638. "Elizabeth, wife of Sampson Espe, clerk of the parish, upon a common fame, that she is regarded to be a contentious person and a sower of discord amongst her neighbours, and a slanderer of her neighbours."

(To be continued).





St. Michael Dassishaw, looking West.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND RECTORY OF ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

MR. EELES' interesting notes (Volume I, p. 341), as to the finding of many objects of interest during the excavation now in progress for the destruction of this church, leads me to think it may be useful to place on record some facts connected with the history of the church before it finally vanishes from sight, and the rectory becomes merged in the cure of St. Lawrence Jewry.

Maitland states that he was unable to ascertain the time when this church was founded; but that it was of great antiquity is evident by its having been given by Bishop Gilbert to the Prior of St. Bartholomew, about the year 1140. It would appear, however, from Newcourt's *Repertorium*, that in 1130 the rectory was already in the patronage of Rahere, founder of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. There has been, all along, a tradition in the parish that the jester and minstrel to King Henry I., was the founder of this church and rectory. Rahere made a journey to Rome to seek absolution for the follies of his youth; in returning he had a dream in which a celestial visitor appeared to him and declared himself to be Bartholomew the Apostle. He directed Rahere to build and endow a hospital and sanctuary in Smithfield, and then, promising that he would be patron of the new sanctuary, vanished. Rahere obeyed the command and finished the church and priory in 1123, he became the first prior and filled the office for 22 years. All this is set out in detail in a window placed in the Guildhall, presented by Mr. Alderman Stone in 1866, "in honour of our ward of Bassishaw." The subject on the two main openings below the transom represents Rahere founding the church and hospital. The vision and its result are combined in the window, the former above, the latter below. The selection of the subject and preparation of the historical statement was, at the suggestion of the worthy Alderman, deputed to a committee of the elders of the parish, by the parishioners assembled in vestry, and the result arrived at was "much admired."

The original church was said to have been a thing of beauty, but it had fallen into a ruinous condition before 1460, when it was rebuilt, mainly at the charge of John Barton and his wife Agnes; his mark runs throughout the roof of the choir and middle aisle. Numerous city magnates were buried in this church, whose tombs have been described by Stow and others. The chief monument appears to have been one erected to the memory of Sir John Yarford, mayor in 1520, "a fair tomb built in a chapel on the north side of the choir, in which he was buried in 1527, and his lady in the same tomb in 1548." It is frequently mentioned in the old churchwardens' book as "the greate tombe," and was kept in repair by the Weavers Company, their last payment of 40s. was made in 1654, being "30s. for the paynter and 10s. for the plaisteriere." According to Sir John's will this monument was to be beautified for ever, as often as the church should be beautified inside. It was destroyed in the fire.

Sir John Gresham was buried here in 1554: "Here lyeth buried under this tombe Sir John Gresham, Knt., some time Alderman and Lord Mayor of this cittie, who had two wives, Dame Mary first, by whom he had five sonnes and sixe daughters. By Dame Katherine, his last wife, he had no issue." This Sir John was uncle to Sir Thomas Gresham. At his funeral, on a fast day, a fish dinner was provided for all comers; he was buried with great pomp and display, the "church and street being hung with black and arms in great store." An old London Diarist, Henry Machyn, gives a quaint account of this funeral, which was reprinted by the Camden Society in 1848. Sir John Ailiffe, barber surgeon, sheriff in 1548, was also buried here; his portrait appears in Holbein's picture of Henry 8th delivering the charter to the Court of Assistants of the Barber Surgeons Company. The inscription on his monument stated that "he was called to court by King Henry, who loved him dearly well." Another Lord Mayor, Sir Wolston Dixie, was buried in this church; he was founder of the Divinity Lecture, and was distinguished for the magnificent pageantry of his show in 1585. His portrait hangs in the court-room of Christ's Hospital as "a person of uncommon merit." Adrian De Ewes and Alice his wife, née

Ravenscroft, died *anno*. 1551, of the sweating sickness, and according to Weaver, there was in one of the windows not far from where they were buried "a beautiful representation of them both."

In the year 1618, the great bell seems to have fallen down, there being a charge in the churchwardens' book for "two greate pieces of tymber to mend the frame and wheel withal, for workmanship and men and other stuffe, the sum totell as appeareth by the bill was xviijs. iiij*d*." In the following year there is a further charge for "bettering the bells," plastering the church and making-up the pulpit cloth and cushion with crimson silk and fringe, and for a "greate piece of tymbre to bear up the joystes that the leads lye upon." In 1622 the steeple was "mended where it rayned in," and, by contribution of parishioners, new pews were built in the "chansill," which are described as "fayre pews for any gentleman to sit in." The church was repaired and "beautified" in 1636, the expense being defrayed by a house to house collection, by "voluntary gifts of divers inhabitants that had not borne the office of constable and churchwarden," and the remainder raised by a church rate, being the first case of levying a church rate in this parish. During the plague year, 1665, the burials in the churchyard numbered 246, one hundred-and-fifty-two loads of earth having been brought into the churchyard, the height was greatly increased above the level of the church floor and street. Next year occurred the great fire, which destroyed this church, except a portion of the tower, in the 206th year of its age. There was saved out of the fire, "the chest with three locks and three keys to it which the parish wrytings are in itt," and the church plate, which includes a silver gilt chalice, of great beauty of form and workmanship, still preserved in the plate chest.

Incidental to the fire it must be stated that church affairs in the parish fell into the lowest depth of disorder and confusion, and so remained for several years. The rector had left, at the time of the plague, for his country cure at Market Deeping in Lincolnshire, and never returned to perform the duties of his office, leaving the vestry and churchwardens to deal with the forlorn condition of the church. The vestry minutes during

the following years illustrate this; there are many entries such as: "to the poor for sifting the church rubbish," "gave to the watchmen for drink," "paid for looking to the lead and about the great bell," "paid the labourers engaged in getting the bell metal and lead out of the ruins and lodging it in Guildhall." This bell metal and lead was sold in 1675 and produced 22*l.* 18*s.* The question of clearing the church ruins and raising a tabernacle was debated from time to time and put off, nothing being done until the last day of February, 1675, nine years after the fire, when Mr. Edward Smith came and officiated as minister, being paid out of the parish stock in lieu of tithes. He set to work, and formed a committee of twelve of the inhabitants to consider the question of rebuilding the church; frequent interviews were had with Sir Christopher Wren, and dinners to him "about the church." Subscriptions and loans were raised, to be repaid, hereafter, out of the coal revenue with interest at six per cent. Meantime, arrangements were made for Mr. Smith to preach in Aldermanbury Church on "Sabbath mornings," and in the afternoon at Guildhall Chapel, to "the great joy of the inhabitants who, during this long period had been debarred the consolation of religious services at the hands of their own minister, and had betaken themselves to worship at such tabernacles or chapels as had been provided after the dreadful calamity." So it is written in the vestry minutes.

The committee were constantly treating with Wren with a view of forwarding the work, which was so far completed that at the end of 1677 a sub-committee was appointed for the purpose of pewing the church and "making a pulpit and other ornaments." The common councilmen came to see the roof, and the churchwarden "gave the workmen 2*s.* 6*d.* to encourage them to make haste and get on with it." Skilful surveyors reviewed and measured the church, reviewed the vaults, and, after discoursing with the joiners and the ancients of the parish, the pews were set up; the cost being computed at 300*l.*, which was to be advanced by the several inhabitants according to the proportion of their poor rate; this sum being found insufficient, a further 100*l.* was raised, as was 40*l.* for the altar piece and rails, the whole to be paid out of the parish stock by instalments spread over six years. The altar piece was of





St. Michael Bassishaw, looking East.

stone with entablaments containing the Commandments, the Lord's prayer, and the Creed, with cornice and pediment surmounted with urns. In later years the tables of this stone altar piece were painted black.

So the church was completed in 1679. The elevation is not attractive, the force of circumstances necessitated the style adopted, the adjoining owners were not disposed to give up any portion of their land, whilst it appears from the ward inquest book that some of them, including the Company of Coopers, were presented, year after year, for encroaching three feet upon the churchyard in rebuilding their hall. The interior is one of Wren's happiest efforts; the nave, as was so usual with him, is separated from the aisles by an arcade of Corinthian columns, which support an elaborate entablature and cornice, and a semi-circular roof of handsome design. The church is well lighted by a series of large windows, with clerestory windows; the window over the communion table is partly bricked up; the steeple is a tower crowned with a turret. The length of the church is 70 feet, breadth 50 feet, and height 45 feet; the height of the tower is 75 feet.

An agreement was made with the bell founder for a bell of six or seven cwt., at 6*l.* per hundred-weight, "if not approved at the end of twelve months it was to be returned." For further beautifying the church the pulpit cloth was embroidered. Towards the expenses the churchwarden borrowed 40*l.* from the Lord Mayor; this was ordered to be paid back the following year, and a direction to "give his worship thanks," appears on the minutes. In 1681 a wall was built "round about" the churchyard, which was "to be made and kept handsome," and "no cloaths" were to be "dried therein." In 1680, Sir George Jefferies, the judge, had been presented "for having two sinks running over the burial ground of the church."

The Gordon rioters made an attack on the church in 1780, on the occasion of the interment of Mr. Alderman Kirkman, who had actively opposed them; "the most effectual method of keeping peace and order," having been settled with the Lord Mayor, cost 11*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*; "making good the damage done by the rioters," amounted to

40*l.* 7*s.* 3*d.* Upon the widow requesting permission to put up a hatchment in the church, it was ordered "that the vestry clerk do wait upon Mrs. Kirkman with a bill of expense which the parish was put to on account of the funeral of the said Alderman, to know her pleasure touching the paying the same." It was further ordered that "Mrs. Kirkman should have leave to erect the hatchment upon her paying the bill in question." Next year the "plummer" was paid 6*l.* for laying on the New River water, and a payment is annually made to the gardener for trimming the vines in the churchyard and sowing "hay seed."

The appropriation of the pews for seating the parishioners, their wives and families according to their dignity, was the cause of great vexation and trouble, which led to an order of vestry appointing a committee of all those that had been churchwardens to assist the present wardens in considering the various demands; they were also to examine who were seated in the pews, strangers having been found in pews to which they were not entitled. The account contains a payment for locks and keys for the pews, 5*l.* 10*s.* Sir William Hedges and Sir Jeremy Sambrooke were to have the pillar pew, and Sir Rowland Aynsworth the pew next the communion table, "but not succeeding inhabitants that shall come into their houses."

The Lord Mayor attended the church in state in 1691, a pew was lined for him, and a stand set up for his sword; the dove belonging to the branch, and the angel belonging to the pulpit candlestick, were regilded for this occasion. The entry in the vestry minutes runs thus:—"Ordered that a pew be lined and a case for the Lord Mayor's sword be put up, and the alley be gravelled, and that Sir J. Sambrook, Sir William Hedges, and others, do assist the churchwardens."

In connection with this incident, the churchwardens' account contains the following articles:—"Paid for four load of gravel and spreading it in church alley, 17*s.* Paid the upholsterer for lyming a pew, 3*l.* 8*s.* Paid for putting up a case for the Lord Mayor's sword, 1*l.* 18*s.* Spent on the bonfires, 13*s.* The reason for this function appears to have been the arrival of King William from Holland.

(To be Continued).

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

By JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

July to September, 1899.

THE only alterations in the stations from the previous quarter are the omission of Sandhurst Lodge, Berks, the usual rainfall return not having been received from there, and the reinstatement of a former rainfall station, Upton Park, Slough, the return from which, for the June quarter, was received too late for the last report.

The Counties are distinguished as follows:—1, Middlesex; 2, Essex; 3, Herts; 4, Bucks; 5, Berks; 6, Surrey; 7, Kent.

Records of temperature have been received from Cookham and Bracknell, Berks, and they give the following means:—July, 65.0° ; August, 66.1° ; September, 56.4° ; the average for the quarter being 0.2° lower than that of the ten stations in the other counties.

July was very warm, had a very dry atmosphere, a bright sky, and less than the average rainfall; August was still warmer, had also a very dry atmosphere and a very bright sky, and about two inches less rainfall than the average; September was rather warm, had a dry atmosphere, a sky of average brightness, and about an average rainfall. Although in July the rainfall in the Home Counties generally was less than usual, in Essex it was greater, chiefly owing to the heavy falls on the 22nd and 23rd, extending from Herts, through Essex, to Norfolk. On the 22nd, 1.20 in. fell at St. Albans, 1.46 in. at Chelmsford, and 1.90 in. at Bennington; on the 23rd, 1.68 in. fell at Newport, Essex; and at Halstead 0.87 in. fell on both the 22nd and 23rd. There was a severe storm of wind, rain, thunder, and lightning, preceded in Herts and Bucks by a dust storm, on the afternoon of the 15th of August. In North Herts much damage was done to crops; at High Wycombe a house was set on fire by lightning; at Amersham the stalls at the Horticultural Show were blown down; and near Luton Hoo a tree was blown across the Great Northern Railway, delaying the traffic.

On the 29th of September more than an inch of rain fell at several stations, the heaviest fall being 1·32 in. at Cranleigh, Surrey.

Although the summer has been an unusually dry one, only 3·93 inches of rain having fallen in the three summer months (June to August), we are having a wet autumn and the deficiency will probably be made up.

July, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%.		ins.	
1. Old Street..	67·3	60·1	74·5	14·4	52·5	84·4	69	8·1	1·78	10
2. Halstead ..	64·6	54·6	74·6	20·0	48·0	84·9	72	6·6	3·04	8
„ Chelmsford..	63·6	53·2	73·9	20·7	46·1	82·5	72	5·7	2·96	10
3. Bennington	64·3	54·4	74·2	19·8	47·3	83·6	68	5·5	1·90	10
„ Berkhamsted	64·5	53·9	75·0	21·1	45·9	85·3	70	5·5	2·27	10
„ St. Albans..	64·2	55·1	73·3	18·2	48·0	84·9	68	5·2	2·20	10
6. W. Norwood	66·2	56·0	76·5	20·5	48·0	87·3	61	5·0	·67	8
„ Cranleigh ..	65·5	55·2	75·8	20·6	47·3	85·5	68	5·5	1·39	8
„ Addington..	64·7	56·1	73·4	17·3	48·5	84·5	66	5·8	·77	9
7. Margate ..	64·3	56·2	72·3	16·1	50·6	82·9	81	6·0	1·46	6
Mean.....	64·9	55·5	74·4	18·9	48·2	84·6	69	5·9	1·84	9

August, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%.		ins.	
1. Old Street..	67·3	59·3	75·3	16·0	52·6	86·0	69	4·3	·45	5
2. Halstead ..	64·0	53·0	74·9	21·9	41·9	84·0	69	5·0	·67	6
„ Chelmsford..	63·1	51·8	74·3	22·5	38·2	85·8	72	5·4	·92	9
3. Bennington	64·9	54·5	75·2	20·7	44·6	86·1	68	4·3	1·59	9
„ Berkhamsted	65·0	53·0	77·0	24·0	43·5	86·9	72	4·7	·87	6
„ St. Albans..	65·0	54·6	75·4	20·8	46·9	85·9	70	4·0	·79	9
6. W. Norwood	66·1	56·0	76·3	20·3	47·5	88·6	66	4·8	·55	7
„ Cranleigh ..	66·7	55·2	78·3	23·1	45·3	85·7	73	4·0	·62	4
„ Addington..	65·2	56·2	74·2	18·0	49·0	86·5	68	6·1	·85	9
7. Margate ..	65·1	59·4	70·8	11·4	52·6	83·1	77	6·2	1·67	9
Mean.....	65·2	55·3	75·2	19·9	46·2	85·9	70	4·9	·84	7

September, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	°/°		ins.	
1. Old Street..	59.7	53.6	65.9	12.3	43.3	84.6	72	6.6	2.69	14
2. Halstead ..	57.4	48.7	66.1	17.4	31.0	86.5	74	5.8	2.19	16
„ Chelmsford..	57.4	48.2	66.6	18.4	33.3	87.0	71	6.2	2.50	15
3. Bennington	57.1	48.9	65.2	16.3	32.9	84.7	73	6.6	2.28	17
„ Berkhamsted	57.3	48.0	66.6	18.6	29.2	86.1	75	6.6	2.22	19
„ St. Albans..	57.5	49.6	65.3	15.7	30.9	84.1	71	6.5	2.51	19
6. W. Norwood	58.3	49.5	67.1	17.6	38.6	87.3	70	6.3	2.43	17
„ Cranleigh ..	58.1	49.1	67.1	18.0	39.0	84.0	76	5.0	3.49	13
„ Addington..	57.5	50.3	64.8	14.5	40.0	84.5	72	7.2	2.70	16
7. Margate ..	58.5	51.8	65.2	13.4	38.7	83.6	77	6.4	2.25	13
Mean	57.9	49.8	66.0	16.2	35.7	85.2	73	6.3	2.53	16

Rainfall, July to September, 1899.

Stations	July.	Aug.	Sept.	Stations	July.	Aug.	Sept.
	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	ins.	ins.
1. Camden Square..	1.45	.70	2.65	4. Slough .....	.43	.55	2.11
„ Harefield .....	.79	.60	1.86	5. Abingdon ...	.96	1.99	2.10
2. Newport	3.46	1.76	2.77	„ Cookham	1.23	.74	2.22
„ Southend	1.30	.78	2.17	„ Bracknell ....	.62	.89	2.69
3. Royston	1.70	1.03	2.25	6. Dorking ....	.93	.88	2.93
„ Hitchin	1.53	1.27	2.09	7. Tenterden ..	1.42	1.09	2.39
4. Winslow	1.17	1.13	1.88	„ Bitchington..	1.42	.81	2.30

Mean (24 stations) : July, 1.54 ins. ; August, 0.94 ins ; September, 2.41 ins.

CHALFONT ST. PETER CHURCH.

BY THE REV. F. H. WOODS.

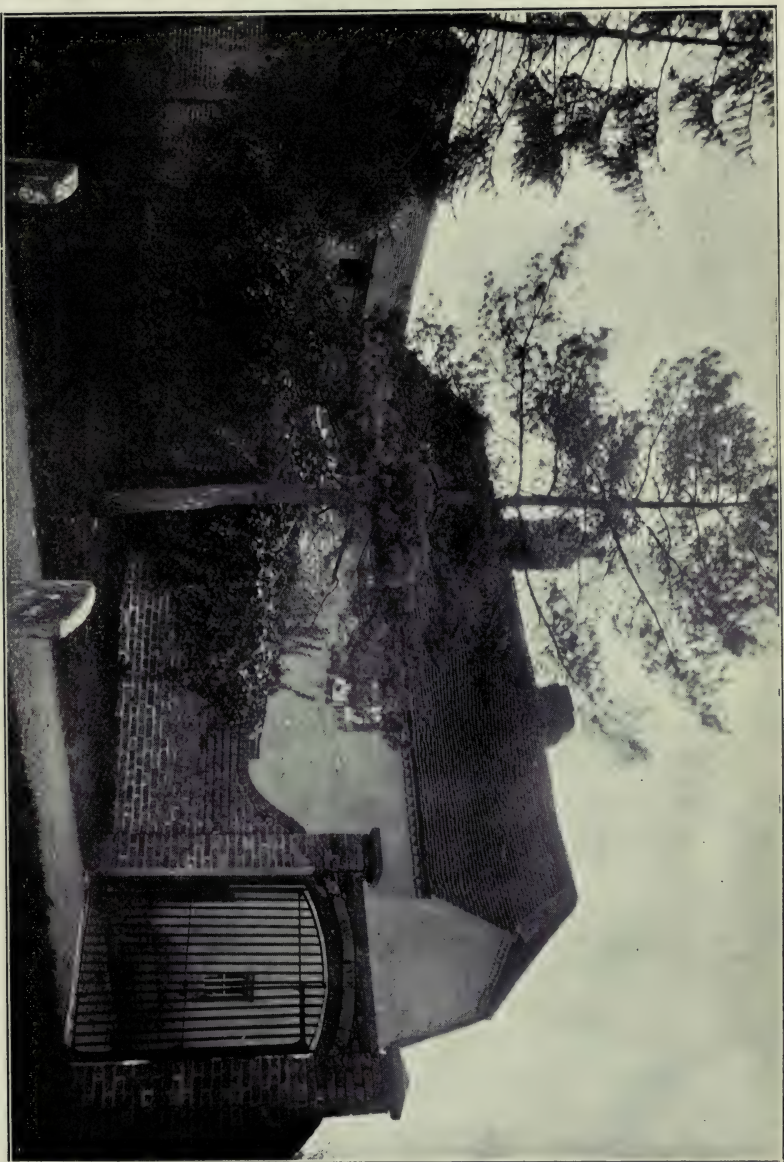
In repairing the corner of the Georgian Tower it was found to be built not of solid stone, but of rubble with a smooth surface of plaster. The stones were evidently taken from the old church, which collapsed in 1708. Two of them have Decorated mouldings, ogee and fillet, dating about 1350, and are parts of an arch and doorway respectively.

CHALFONT ST. PETER CHURCH-HOUSE.

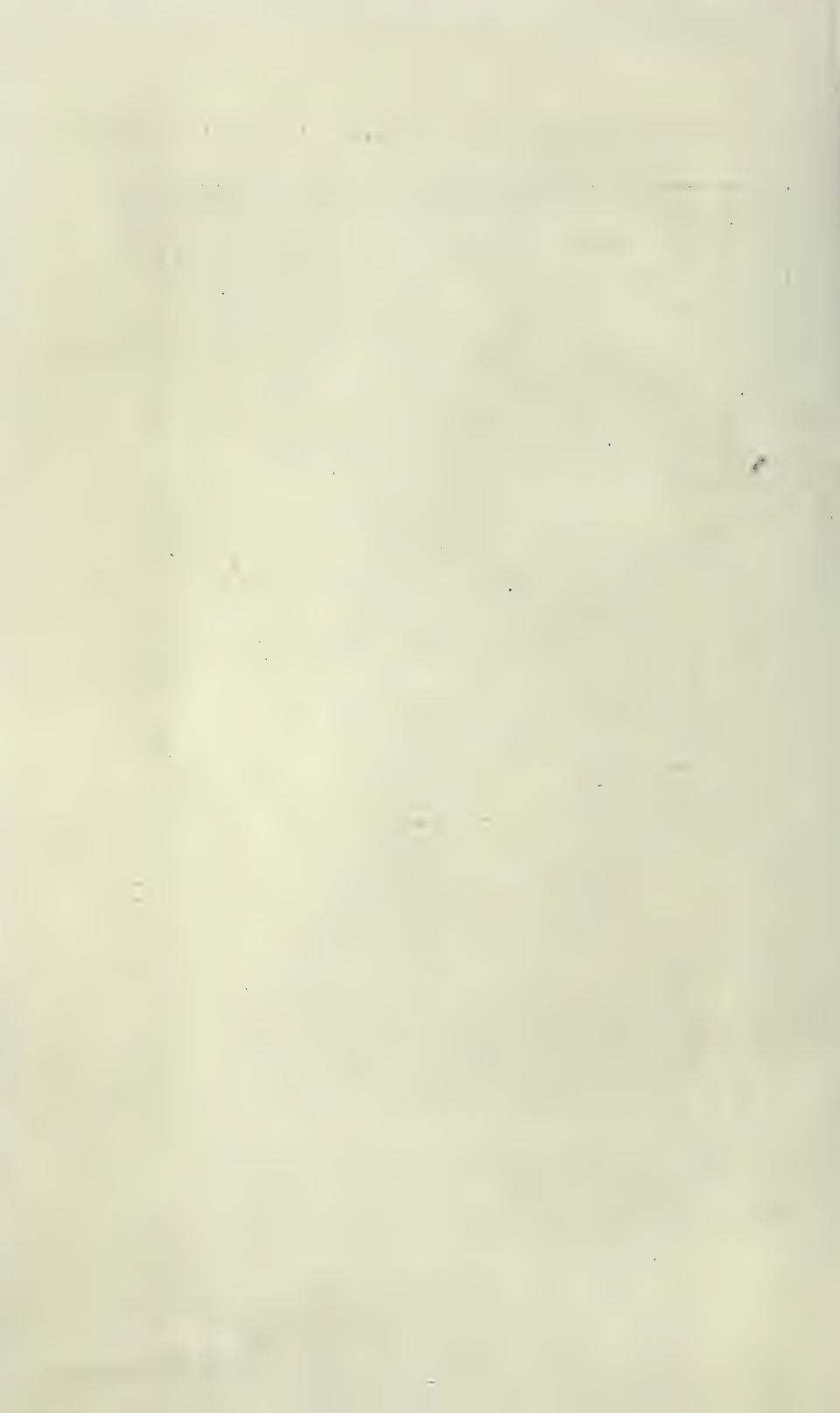
BY THE REV. F. H. WOODS.

AN interesting feature of old village life once existed in this parish, *viz.*, what was known as "the church-house." This, as we learn from certain documents to which reference will shortly be made, had for more than 50 years prior to 1665 been occupied "by certain poor inhabitants of the said parish, or otherwise let by the churchwardens there with the consent of the lord of the manor, towards the maintenance and assistance of the poor there." Besides rent, or probably only a very occasional rent, the churchwardens received a certain sum of money for the yearly "merry meetings and Whitsonales (Whitsun-tide Feasts)," etc., which the parishioners held in the church-house. This money was spent partly on the poor, and partly on the "church repairing"; 4s. yearly being paid "by one Monke to the clerk of the said parish in satisfaction of his pains in looking to and keeping the clock of the said parish." But for holding these feasts the consent of the lord of the manor was also necessary. That they should become a nuisance is natural enough, and certainly Richard Whitchurch, who bought the manor in 1650, being a staunch Puritan, would not have encouraged them had he been asked. A few years after he had bought the manor, finding the church-house untenanted and in a dilapidated condition, he claimed it as his own, repaired it, and put in his own tenant. At the time it was useless to oppose him. After the restoration, when the tide had turned, a commission under Act 43, Eliz. cap. 4, was held at Amersham, on September 11th, 1665, before a local jury to decide the question between the lord of the manor on the one hand, and the vicar and churchwardens on the other.

It is from the records of this inquiry, and of the depositions of witnesses, of which more presently, that our sole knowledge of this church-house is derived. The former are preserved in the Record Office (Chancery Petty Bag, Charity Inquisitions. Bundle 28, No. 23). The evidence before the commissioners showed that Richard Whitchurch, of Chalfont St. Peter, being lord of the manor there, "about 11 years ago, entered



The "Cage" Gates, Chalfont St. Peter.



upon the said church-house, none then inhabiting therein," pretending, as there was no owner nor anybody claiming the same, that it became due to him as lord of the said manor, and in pursuance thereof let the same to John Copeland for about 2*l.* per annum; and the said Whitchurch had, ever since claimed the rents and profits thereof; but whether he ever received any, the jurors knew not; but they were satisfied by "the church-book of the said parish," that the profits of the said church-house were formerly received by the churchwardens, and used for the use and repair of the church there. The judgment of the commissioners who heard this dispute was given at "the sign of the George at Amersham," on September 18th, 1665. They expressed themselves satisfied, as well "by some of them their own knowledges, as by the rate made for the monthly taxes to his Majesty," that the said church-house was of a greater value, and had been let by the said Richard Whitchurch for a greater yearly rent than the said 2*l.*, and they ordered and decreed that the said Richard Whitchurch should, within one month, pay to Thomas Hall, "minister of Chalfont St. Peter," 20*l.* for the rent of the said church-house so by him wrongfully detained, the same to be used for the repair of the church there; and that the said Richard should also, "within the same time, release and for ever quit claim to the said minister and churchwardens all right and title to the said church-house"; and also pay to Michael Babington, gent., clerk to the said commissioners, 18*l.* "for the cost of suing out the said commission and prosecuting the said inquisition."

It appears from this judgment that Richard was accused, not only of taking for himself the rents, but in fact receiving a larger sum than the nominal rental; the latter being fixed with the view, it may be supposed, to lower his taxes. The naive words, "whether he ever received any [profits]," etc., imply that the feasts were no longer actually held. Had the parishioners paid for them, the jurors would certainly have known it. But if the real rent of the house was over 2*l.*, it is difficult to see why Richard Whitchurch was only called upon to pay only 20*l.* compensation for 11 years. The judgment, if justified by the evidence, was certainly not severe.

The matter does not, however, seem to have been finally settled; for, strangely enough, the depositions of witnesses on this question appear to have been taken more than a year later, namely on 11th October, 1666 (Chancery Petty Bag, Charity Depositions. Bundle 9, No. 11; and Bundle 13, No. 13), at "the sign of the Crowne" in Uxbridge, and partly "at the dwelling-house of Joseph Fryer, innholder, called the Redd Lyon in Chalfont St. Peter," the commissioners having adjourned to the latter place. These depositions are full of interest; they illustrate very clearly the double use to which the church-house was put, and the common rights which the churchwardens and the lord of the manor had in it. Thus Rowland Hayward, of Chalfont St. Peter, husbandman, aged about 80, says that about 60 years ago, Jeffery Baker asked leave of Sir Henry Drury (the lord of the manor), to keep a Whitson ale; he granted it, but told him he must also get leave of the parish, which he did. Winloe Grimsdale, a husbandman of Hagerley (Hedgerley), deposed that the said house had been reported to belong to the lord of the manor. Two Whitson ales had been kept there by leave of the lord of the manor, who gave to those who kept the said Whitson ales "a bushel of wheat or an angell in money." John Newman, of Langley, yeoman, says "that he and some other younger men of Chalfont St. Peter, desiring to keep a Midsomer ale, gave the churchwardens 20s. for permission to keep the same." Nothing is said in this case of asking leave of the lord of the manor. On another occasion, however, the churchwardens themselves got permission from the lord of the manor, William Drury, to keep a Whitson ale or two in the same house, the profits whereof, over the charges of the churchwardens, were employed for the repair of the church.

It would appear from the following deposition of Robert Dell, the parish clerk, that events like Whitson ales were recorded in a parish book. He states that "the ancient book now produced belongs to the said parish, and the parishioners sometimes entrusted witness therewith to write in matters concerning the said parish. The said book was formerly in the possession of deponent's father, who was also parish clerk there and died about 20 years ago."

The lords of the manor appear, from divers depositions, to have had more to do with the letting of the church-house than had the churchwardens. It would seem that they constantly repaired it at their own cost, and that William Drury twice put in his own bailiff. In fact, the house seems to have been in frequent need of repair. We are assured that it would have fallen down had not William Drury been at great charges in repairing it. Under the circumstances we are hardly surprised to hear from one Webb, a husbandman, that "some poor people went into the said house, but were obliged to remove themselves because they could not lye dry there for want of repairs of the said house."

The usual practice was for the lord of the manor, or the churchwardens with his consent, to put in some poor person, either free of charge or at a nominal rent. John Monke, for example, who was born in the same house, deposed that his father Robert, being desirous of living there, asked the parish for their good will therein. This they gave, but told him he must go to the lord of the manor, who told him it was his house, and that he (the deponent) should dwell there and pay "noe mann a penny for the same." It is not very easy to reconcile this evidence with the statement of James Kirby, who deposed that "the churchwardens asked permission of Mr. William Drury, the lord of the manor, to put Robert Monke as tenant into the said house, and the said Robert paid 4s. yearly to the clerk of the said parish towards the setting of the clock." It is clear that the commissioners, as appears from the result of their inquiry given above, laid great stress on this evidence. Probably John's evidence refers to an appeal made subsequently by Robert to the lord of the manor. The words of the latter suggest the repudiation of a claim.

Richard Whitchurch does not seem to have interested himself in the church-house until about the year 1665, at which time, as the deposition of John Aldridge showed, "an ancient woman who then lived in the said church-house was removed to an almshouse, but by whom defendant knows not." The house was again in need of repairs, and Aldridge was a bricklayer employed in executing them. It appears that John Monke, who lived in the house, agreed to

pay 40s. rent; but, "not liking the said repairs, left, and the said house was then let to John Disborow for 40s. a year." This rent was afterwards increased to 3*l.*, when John Copeland, a butcher, who occupied the house at the time of the commission, became tenant. He informed the commissioners that the rent covered the use of a yard and slaughter-house, and that the house, which alone was worth 30s., contained three upper rooms and two lower rooms, out of one of which he had taken a shop and a little stable. This was evidently the large room where Whitson ales used to be held. The discontinuance of the Whitson ales is testified to by Eldred Newman, "aged one hundred years or thereabouts," who stated that "of late years no Whitson ales have been kept in the said house by reason of disorders that usually fell out at such times." As Eldred Newman was baptized on November 25th, 1582, and as the deposition was taken in 1666, the statement of age requires a somewhat liberal interpretation. The deponent was probably not more than 84.

Another deposition is of special interest. Thomas Eggleton stated that he had known the school to be kept there, but did not know who placed the schoolmaster there. This seems to imply that the large room which had been used occasionally for Whitson and Midsummer ales, was at one time used for the schools, and that the schoolmaster lived in the house. The witness was only 34, and the arrangement is spoken of as temporary. It is interesting, however, to notice that *the* school and *the* schoolmaster are spoken of, even at this early date, as regular institutions.

Unfortunately, no record has been preserved of the result of this second inquiry, if it be such, and were it not for the month in which the depositions were taken we should be almost tempted to think that the record contains an error as to the year, and that the depositions were, after all, the evidence upon which the decision was given by the commissioners at Amersham in September, 1665.

The Red Lion Inn, at which some of the depositions were taken, has long since been converted into "the Yew Tree Cottages," but the name survives in "Lion Yard." It is said that the inn-keeper was deprived of his licence, early in

the nineteenth century, because a certain Worley killed a man named Ware in a fight.

No tradition survives as to the locality of the church-house, but as church-houses were frequently situated in churchyards, it seems most probable that it occupied a site at the south east corner of the churchyard. On this site was built in the early part of the nineteenth century a "church school." Possibly the church-house had already come to be used regularly for this purpose. An aged parishioner, William Hodgkins, informs me that about 1840, his father, who was then master of the school, went up to be examined at Westminster, and after that it was always called "the national school." The school consisted of two rooms, the boys' and girls' schoolrooms being at right angles; the latter being flush with the street, and the whole forming a square of about 50 feet each side. The dimensions are still marked by the cobbles on the pathway outside, and the irregularity of the churchyard wall. The site of school and yard is clearly defined in the Tithe Map. In digging a grave a few years ago a very large stone, which had evidently formed part of the foundation of the building was dug up.

At this period there were several other private schools, one behind the old workhouse was kept by William Archer, another by George Gurney in a shed, having an entrance by "The Swan," near what is now "The George," and a third, an infants' school, was kept by Sally Hunt in the house now occupied by Mrs. Crump. There were about 14 scholars in the last. At all these schools the fees were 6*d.* a week, and they were considered more aristocratic than the national school.

In 1848(?) the latter was demolished,* and a much larger school was built in what is now known as School Lane. The boys and girls were divided by a semi-partition and a curtain. Some years after, the school becoming too small for the increasing number of scholars, the girls were transferred to "the lecture room" in the allotment gardens, and a few years after, that becoming again too small, to the church room, which

* A vestry minute of November 6th, 1849, states that it was agreed at a special vestry meeting, to raise the ground on the south corner of the churchyard 18 inches, requiring about 320 loads of earth, thus filling up the cavity caused by pulling down the school.

had been lately built by the then vicar, the Rev. G. M. Bullock. Meanwhile an infants' school had been built by J. N. Hibbert, Esq., opposite the entrance to School Lane (now turned into an almshouse). Before long, both infant school and girl's school proving again far too small for modern requirements, the present girls and infants' schools were built and opened in 1893. In the last ten years the average attendance of the three schools has increased from 163 to 209.

At the corner of the churchyard, between the Church School and the present Post Office, was a lock-up called "the cage." It contained at the back a rude bed-chamber to accommodate its involuntary occupants. Its name was suggested by its large iron gates, which, when the cage was pulled down and the cemetery laid out, were put up close by the, then, new church-room, on the west side of the churchyard.

On the hill to the right of the Amersham Road, about a mile from the village, may be seen an obelisk and behind it a cluster of recently built villa-like houses. The obelisk, known as Gott's monument, is a rough structure of brick and stone put up by Sir H. T. Gott in 1785, to commemorate, it is said, the killing of a royal stag, by, or in the presence of, George III. The stags from Windsor Park are still hunted by Her Majesty's Staghounds in the neighbourhood, but they are never killed. The houses behind are the beginning of a colony which, under the auspices of the National Society for the Employment of Epileptics, is rapidly springing up. Before very long (alas!) the ancient houses of Chalfont St. Peter, may be pulled down, the few remaining red brick fronts tidied into a uniform pattern of cold plaster, the "splash," spanned over by a County Council bridge of the newest design, and other historical landmarks effaced; but let us trust that at least this colony will remain and prosper, to continue the good work which has been begun.

SOME REMARKS ON DENE-HOLES.

BY J. G. WALLER, F.S.A.

PENNANT, in his journey from Chester to London, after speaking of Redburn, and its cell of Benedictines, continues "the present great road, a little beyond this place, quits the Watling Street, which runs direct on the right to Verulam. The former can boast of no great extent of view, but is bounded by beautiful risings varied with woods, and enclosures dressed with a garden-like elegance. The common soil is almost covered with flints; the stratum beneath is chalk, which is used for a manure. *Pliny* describes this *British* earth under the title *Creta argentaria*, and adds *petitur ex alto, in centenos pedes, acti, plerumque puteis, ore angustatis intus, ut in metallis spatiente vena. Hac maxime Britannia utitur*.* This very method is used in the county at present. The farmer sinks a pit, and (in the term of a miner) drives out on all sides, leaving a sufficient roof, and draws up the chalk in buckets, through a narrow mouth. *Pliny* informs us, in his remarks on the *British* marls, that they will last eighty years, and there is not an example of any person being obliged to marl his land twice in his life. An experienced farmer, whom I met with in *Hertfordshire*, assured me, that he had about thirty years before made use of this manure on a field of his, and that, should he live to the period mentioned by the Roman naturalist, he thought he should not have occasion for a repetition."†

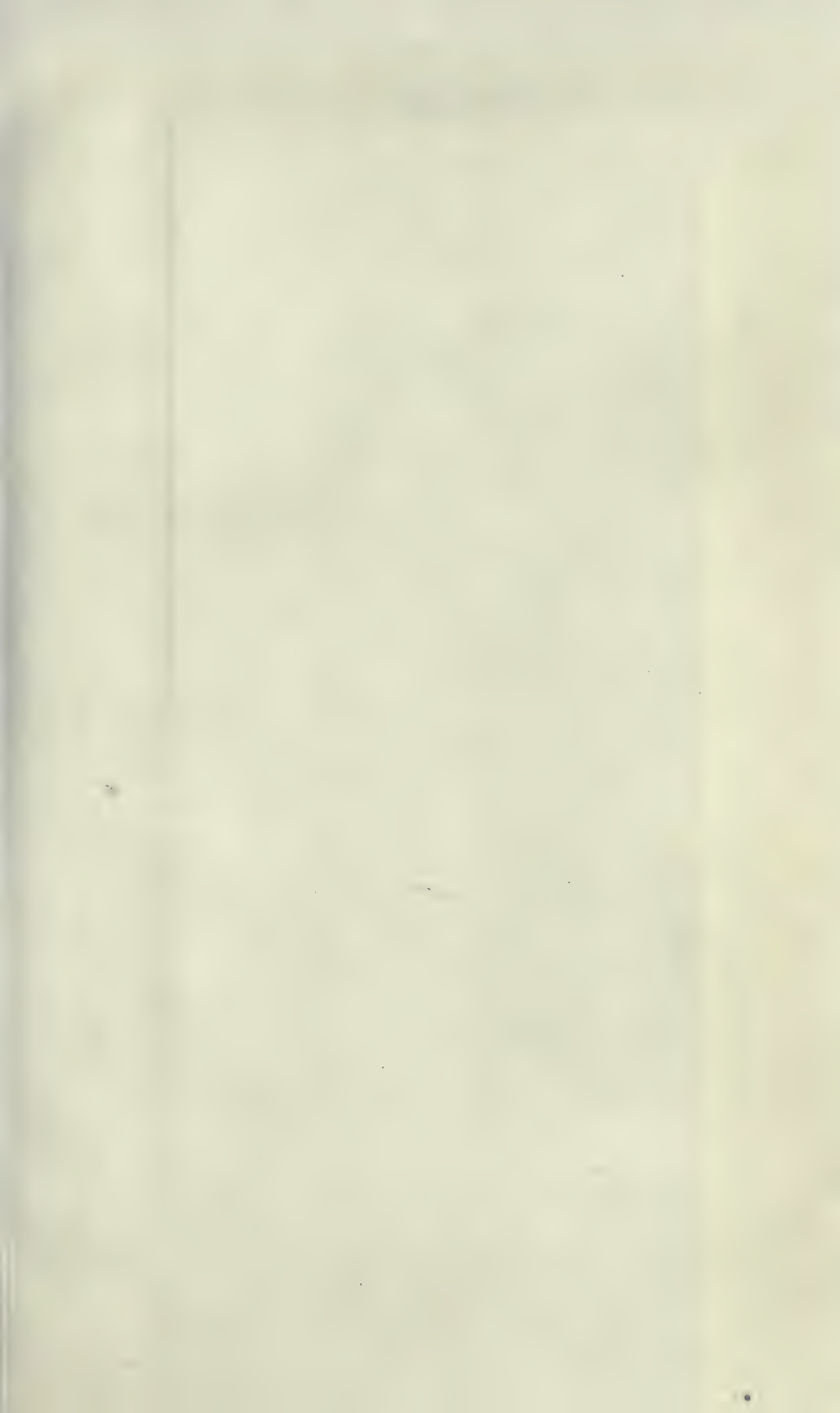
As dene-holes are frequent in certain of the Home Counties, and as theories concerning them are from time to time put forth, this passage from Pennant, bearing as it does so directly on the question, has more than ordinary significance. It does not appear, that the writer was acquainted with these excavations in Kent—the pits at Blackheath, referred to in the issue of this magazine in 1899, for instance—and in Essex;

* Lib. xvii., c. 3.

† The journey from Chester to London by Thomas Pennant, Esq., with notes. London, 1811, pp. 302-303.

else he could scarcely have omitted to notice them. The first edition of Pennant's journey was in 1782; it then appears that a little more than a century ago chalk was obtained for manure in exactly the same manner as described by Pliny; and every one who has examined a dene-hole, above and below, must see the identity it has with his description. There is the well-like shaft down to the chalk, which being reached is then mined in various directions. Camden, in his *Magna Britannia* speaks of them, and the various opinions of his time respecting them, but quotes Pliny as the true solution. With the evidence of Pennant before us, it is difficult to resist the hard logic of facts. If these excavations were not made for the chalk, that would be refuse, and we should see it in mounds about the apertures, but this is not the case. It has been objected, that it would be absurd to excavate for that which could be obtained on the surface; a simple argument, for chalk is not everywhere on the surface. Besides that, it must be remembered that chalk is a marine deposit of myriads of minute organisms, foraminifera, debris of sponge, and other decomposed matters. Such a material would certainly be best for manure when obtained least acted upon by the air.

The opinions or theories, which have gone on for 300 years, run much in the same direction. They were storage places or places of refuge. I have heard silos suggested, and, strange to say, one person suggested to me, they might be for flints. As to places of refuge, the difficulty of getting down or up would make them singularly inconvenient. Those below could easily be starved out, or very easily smothered, when thus discovered by an enemy. In France, in the neighbourhood of Rheims, they have been utilised for the storage of champagne in modern times; but it would be rather a wild suggestion that they were made for that purpose. Opinions are a pleasant exercise of the imagination, and once entertained are hard to be given up, and of all things a simple solution of a difficulty is about the greatest offence that can be given to those entertaining them.





South Gateway of Duke's Place, Aldgate, in 1793.

THE PRIORY OF HOLY TRINITY, OR CHRIST CHURCH, ALDGATE.

BY W. R. LETHABY.

THE accompanying plates are reproduced by the kind permission of the Marquis of Salisbury, from surveys made by J. Symons, almost certainly, as will be shown, about 1592; these plans were found calendared in the Historical MSS. Commission's report on the Hatfield papers. The present writer thought that they would probably be of interest to students of old London, but their topographical value goes far beyond what was expected, restoring to us the accurate plan of one of the most ancient and famous of the monastic houses of London, together with a plan of the mediæval Aldgate, a length of the city wall, and the church of St. Katherine Cree.

The plans are so accurately drawn and annotated that it is easy to separate the monastic buildings from later accretions. It is evident that at the time they were made the great house, into which the priory was modified after the dissolution, had itself passed out of its first estate and was in course of being sub-divided into tenements.

Henry VIII. put out the Canons in 1531, and afterwards gave the priory to Sir Thomas Audley (Grey Friars Chron.) The grant to Sir Thomas, made in 1534, clearly defines the whole precinct "from the great gate of the city called Aldgate, along the north side of Aldgate Street to the church of St. Katherine, from thence to the great gate of the late monastery and thence to the stone wall of the city, and to the great gate"—Aldgate (Calendar of State Papers, Henry VIII., vol. vii., p. 232).

According to Stow, Sir Thomas Audley, threw down the church and steeple and "builded and dwelt in the Priory till his death in 1544." The property in 1557 passed by marriage to the Duke of Norfolk, "and was then called the Duke's place" (*Stow*). Machyn, writing under date 1558, speaks of Christchurch as "my lord of Norffoke's Plasse." Twenty

years after the Duke's execution in 1572, his son, the Earl of Suffolk, sold the priory precinct and mansion-house of his mother to the City of London.

Our plans were evidently made before the rebuilding of St. Katherine's about 1620, or the erection of St. James, Duke's Place, in 1622. In 1606, Aldgate was destroyed and rebuilt in a more modern form. The plans which show the ancient gate, were therefore made before this time. It is most probable, as they were found amongst Cecil's papers, that they were made in 1592, when an application was made to the Crown, as chief lord, for permission to alienate. In July of that year a licence was given to Lord Howard, to grant "the site circuit and ambit of the late Monastery of Holy Trinity, commonly called Xpichurche, and the church of the Monastery to the City for ever" (*Originalia Roll*). That this is the date of the plans is confirmed by all the evidence I have been able to collect. A record of January, 1599, speaks of a man who died of a wound received "in a fencing schoole in the Duke's Place within Aldgate" (Atkinson's *St. Botolph's*). Now, on our second plan, a "Fense Skole" is found in the bottom left hand corner. Again the plans mention the garden of Sir Thomas Heneage. "Thomas Hennage, Esq.," is named among the inhabitants of St. Katherine Creechurch in the Lay Subsidy Roll of 1576-7. (From this roll we learn that many "strangers" were at this time living in "the precinct of the late Duke's Place.") Sir Thomas Heneage was buried in St. Paul's in 1594 (*Hatton*). It also appears in the plans that a large part of the site was owned or occupied by one Aunsel. In 1590 the roof of St. Botolph's, Aldgate, was surveyed by John Ansell, carpenter, who was a person of some importance, having his yard just outside the precinct in Houndsditch (Atkinson). Another considerable portion of the site was occupied by one Kerwin. Now a successful mason of this name was buried in St. Helen's in 1594, and his tomb, bearing the arms of the Masons' Company, is there still (*Hatton*).

A large part of the old mansion, on the first floor, is shown as being in the occupation of Sir Francis Hind. In the Subsidy Roll for 1585, it is noted that "Sir Francis Hynde has a house in the ward and promises to pay." In the roll for

" BY J. SYMANS.



1596-7, the name of "the Lady Hinde" appears. In March of this year a Sir Francis Hynde died, seized of property in Cambridgeshire. (*Inq. Post Mortem*, 39 Eliz.)

Much original documentary material regarding this house of Austin Canons still exists. The Priory was founded in 1108 by Maud, wife of Henry I., and the charter is still extant, in which she makes it free of all subjection save to St. Paul's, and gives to it the gate of Aldgate.

A charter of Henry I. grants that the Canons may "close the way which runs between their church and the city wall;" and a charter by a son of King Stephen, mentions that Maud and Baldwin, children of Stephen were buried there. Several of these charters have been reproduced in the Facsimiles of National MSS. published by the British Museum in 1865. Let us see how these donations to the Priory are recorded in the "Liber Trinitatis."

Stow speaks of having had this manuscript in his possession. It still exists, and a careful transcript of it, with a translation, is at Guildhall. It was written by Thomas de Axebridge early in the 15th century. It is mostly taken up with a collection of charters belonging to the Priory, but a short account of the foundation, and of the lives of abbots, precedes the body of the work: In the year 1108 the priory of Holy Trinity was founded by Queen Maud, in the place where Syred had, of old, begun a church in honour of the Holy Cross and St. Mary Magdalene. Norman was the first prior and the first canon of the Order of St. Augustine in the realm; the good Queen Matilda gave to the Priory the gate of Aldgate, which the Lord Prior Norman newly rebuilt from the foundations, and kept peacefully all the days of his life, with all its customs. The Queen intended to dedicate the church herself, but her life did not last long enough. She also wished to be buried here, but the monks of Westminster persuaded the King in their own favour and she was buried in the Confessor's church in 1118. She left, however, her relics to Holy Trinity, including a piece of the True Cross in a "capsa" of Constantinople work, which the Emperor had sent to Henry I. In 1132 the church was burnt, together with nearly all its offices. Prior Norman died in 1147, and was buried before the high altar. King Stephen's son and

daughter were buried on the north and south sides of the altar. Peter of Cornubia, the fourth prior, 1187-1221, was buried in the middle of the chapel of the Blessed Virgin which he had built. Here Matilda, daughter of Stephen, was baptised; and here, Stow says, FitzAlwin, the first Mayor of London, was buried.

So much for history. We now turn back to the plans which show that the church was a noble one, and evidently, in the main, of Norman date. If we form a scale from the plan by comparison with dimensions which may still be obtained we find that, as now printed, $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches, as nearly as possible, represents 100 feet. At this scale the total interior length is 245, the width 69, and 120 across the transepts. The nave was of seven bays, and the east limb of five, with a Lady Chapel beyond. There were chapels on the east sides of the transepts, and two others further eastward formed secondary transepts. Projecting westward from the north aisle of the nave strong walls with Norman buttresses at the angles, enclose a space called the "Great Tower;" there are similar buttresses to the south transept, and the whole church seems to have been Norman with the probable exception of the small chapels and the Lady Chapel. The last was built about 1200, and this is itself evidence, according to the usual order in which work was undertaken, that the rest of the church had by that time been completed. On the north of the nave was a cloister about 80 feet square. In the centre of its east side was a fine Chapter House about 56 by 30 feet, divided into three bays, by wall piers: from this circumstance, and the shafts in the corners, we may be sure, that it was stone-vaulted. Beyond the Chapter House, northwards, ran a range of buildings; eastward "the vaults under the Dorter" and "the Dorter" above. This chamber was about 110 by 34 feet. By the angle of the Chapter House below, the foot of the dormitory stair is shown.

The north side of the cloister was occupied by the Frater ("The Fratriye") 70 by 34 feet. On its north side was a projection containing a little stair; this was the pulpit of the reader. At the north-west corners of this refectory stands the "great kitchen" and "the serving place." On the west side of the

cloister was a range of vaulted cellars with a passage through them from the cloister to the "great court." The buildings above on the first floor, marked "Parlour, Hall, Privy Kitchen" were probably the Prior's House; to which the second range of western buildings may have been additions. South of the great court is the gate house "entering into the monastery," with some buildings attached which may have been the guest house. Then outside at the south-west corner of "the churchyard," we have St. Katherine Creechurch in its mediæval state, and against its east end a "gate entering to the monastery church," by which the south porch of the nave was reached (by passing across what would have been the cemetery of lay-folk), without entering the priory court.

From Vanden Wyngaerde's view of London, it appears that there was a large central tower over the crossing. The steeple of which Stow speaks may possibly be the western tower, which may have contained the famous peal of bells. John Carter, in 1797, drew (and afterwards published), some Norman arches of the principal arcades, three of which were standing on the north side, and one on the south. He says they formed parts of a western aisle to the south transept, and an eastern aisle to the north transept. However, as the transepts were without aisles, and as the axis of the church is not pointed east, but south-east, he must have taken portions of the arcades of the choir and nave for parts of the transepts. Two etchings in Malcolm probably represent the same parts. Another etching in the *European Magazine* for 1802, shows some remains which came to light after a fire in 1800, at a part further to the east near the street of Aldgate, on the north side of what was then Mitre Court (*not* Mitre Square, which was then Little Duke's Place.) This would seem to represent two "transition" arches (pointed), and must be a part of the Lady Chapel. The gateway shown on this view led, as the later plans of the ward show, to the yard of the Mitre Inn, which adjoined these remains.

From Dr. Sharpe's calendar of Wills, Mr. Philip Norman has collected the following dedications of secondary altars—St. John Baptist, St. Anne and St. Erkenwald, and St. Peter. Wilkinson says that the parish altar in the south aisle of the

nave was dedicated to St. Mary Magdalen. The great nave altar would have been dedicated to the Holy Cross. The principal gate of the Monastery stood until 1815. It was engraved by Wilkinson and others, and was evidently built about 1280. Wilkinson says it was called Thrum-gate, and gives an elaborate theory to account for this. On our plan we see that it was occupied by one Throm.

The plan of this monastery may be compared with that of Barnwell (an Augustinian House), which was very similar; this last was founded in 1112, and completed with a Lady Chapel in 1229. (*See Willis Clark on Austin Canons*).

The Duke's Place. It seems easy to follow on these plans the way in which the Priory was altered into a great house. The roofs of the church had evidently been removed to make two open courts out of the old choir and nave; this is shown by the arrangement of windows. The Priory gate and great court were retained, but an additional entrance was made through the old Lady Chapel. A great drawing-room called the "Ivy Chamber" was built on the first floor, under, or in place of, the central tower. The refectory and kitchen of the Priory were retained for their old purposes. Before the date of our plan, and the final degradation of the site, two houses seem to have been formed out of portions of the Duke's Palace or Place. The one over the Lady Chapel was in the possession of Sir Francis Hind, and the other called a "Mansion house," stood between the cloister and the great court.

Survivals. By means of these plans and the maps of Ogilby and Horwood, we may trace the transition of the site from its occupation by the Priory of Queen Maud to its present dreary squalor. The entrance over the site of the Lady Chapel remained until the beginning of this century (*Gentleman's Magazine*, 1800); the choir, changed into the east court of the Duke's Place, survived as Mitre Court. From this Court there was a passage across the north transept into the cloister which became Little Duke's Place, the present Mitre Square. From this court a passage into the great court through the western range of buildings, is exactly represented by the present covered passage into Duke's (or St. James's) Place. The site of the Chapter House, and probably its walls (see Ogilby and

TORY," BY J. SYMANS.

also Hatton), became St. James's Church, which Strype says "was erected on the long decayed ruins of the Priory." St. James's gave place to the warehouse on the east of the present Mitre Square. The present court at the angle of Mitre Square, by these warehouses, is the site of the old north transept.

The passage northwards out of this square is the old passage in continuation of the east walk of the cloister. The Priory gate stood at the south end of the modern King Street. Heneage Lane is the lane against "Sir Thomas Heneage's garden." Duke Street is the old "Way" at the back of the city wall, even the reason why it makes a bend at the top of Heneage Lane, is explained on the old plans. The big doorway which to-day stands against the east end of St. Katherine's Church, occupies the side of the gateway through which passed the parishioners to the south porch of the Priory Church. When early in the present century Mitre Street was built, it was made to start at the old east entrance into the Duke's Place; it then absorbed the old Mitre Court, and passing seven or eight yards south of the old cloisters (Mitre Square), it joined King Street 20 or 30 feet north of the old gateway. It thus passes right through the axis of the church over the High Altar and the Altar of the Lady Chapel, over the graves of Prior Norman and the children of King Stephen.

About two years ago a fifteenth century arch was discovered on the south side of Mitre Street, near its junction with the street of Aldgate; it can hardly be anything else than the south window of the small eastern transept. (*See Proceedings of the Society Antiquaries, March, 1898*).

St. Katherine Cree, and Aldgate. With these plans and still existing remnants, we may form a very good idea of what this church was as seen by Stow. The lower part of the tower, which stood open to the church with arches, still exists. The floor is very much raised, so that the old stair turret door is nearly buried. Inside, towards the nave, the respond of the nave arcade with its cap is still attached to the angle of the tower, but only two or three feet above the present floor. Outside, the ancient masonry may be traced, low down, all along the south and west fronts. One of the most interesting parts of the survey is the plan of Aldgate itself, and this all the

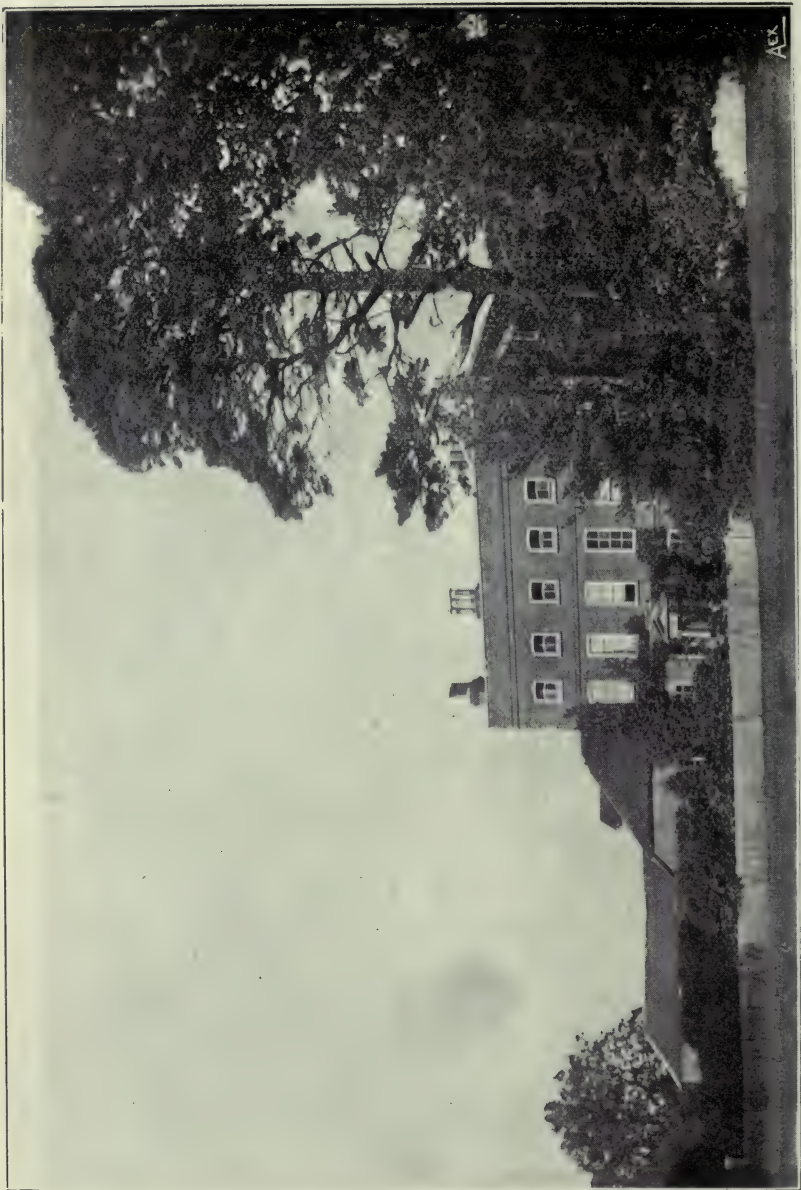
more as it was the dwelling-house of Chaucer. Stow says that the gate was "repaired, or rather new built, after the manner of the Normans" about 1215, and we have seen that the Register book says it was built about a century before this time. When it was rebuilt in 1608, it was about 75 feet on the front, and it is likely that this would have followed the old dimensions. As the ancient circular towers are about 26 feet each, if we add a roadway of 20 feet, that will nearly make up the 75. By double gates Stow probably means inner and outer gates. The length of wall as given in the plans shows it was about 12 feet thick below, with steps up to the passage behind the battlements. Outside is the bank of the ditch.

John Symons. The plans given herewith are of considerable intrinsic interest, as they are the earliest examples known to me of such careful delineation according to modern methods. In this respect they go far beyond the well-known plans of John Thorpe, made about the same time. Symons seems to have been proud of them himself, for on back he states that the "plot of Creechurche is drawn by J. Symons." About 1580, John Symons, master mason, was engaged on important works at Dover harbour, including building a pier. A letter in 1582, from Richard Barray at Dover Castle, promises to do his best in the absence of John Symons, gone to Burghley (*Cal. Hatfield MSS.*) In the Calendar of State Papers (*Domestic, Elizabeth*) under 1577, a reference is given to a plan of Dover Harbour by "P. Symons," the date is followed by a query, and on referring to the plan itself it is seen that the signature on it is really "Per. J. Symons." Further entries in the Calendar of State Papers show that, in 1583, the building of a sluice in connection with the same work was entrusted to John Symons, the mason, who also gave his opinion, in conference with others, on what should be done. In 1584, Sir Richard Grenville made a report as to a "plot set down by Symons, Stickelles, and Star," for the Dover works.

In 1593, John Symonds made two plans of the lodgings within St. Stephen's, Westminster.* (*Cal. Hatfield MSS., Vol. iv.*), so that we find him in London about the time we have

* I shall hope, with the help of the Editor, to publish a note on these plans.





Pope's House at Binfield.

supposed that the plans of Holy Trinity were made. Under the year 1596, still another plan is calendered. It is of a coast fortification, and it is endorsed by Lord Burghley, "John Symons' plott of the reforming of the blockhouses"; an accompanying paper says that the platforms might be of earth, "the same as some are begun by Symons, whom Lord Burghley used at Dover." In the next year 1597, the death of "John Symonds, Queen's Plaisterer," is mentioned, and this is probably the same man, as a mason might very well be appointed to that office if it fell vacant at a convenient time, so as to enjoy the pension of 1s. a day attached to this and similar offices. It is evident that Symons was a skilled master mason, that is to say "architect" of the mediæval pattern. It would seem probable that when he went to Burghley in 1582, it was to give advice in regard to the great mansion then building there by his patron.

POPE AT BINFIELD.

BY LUCIUS FITZGERALD.

THOUGH the parentage and life of Alexander Pope, have been the subject of considerable enquiry, little seems to be known of the house at Binfield in Windsor Forest, in which his early years were passed. With its situation few are acquainted, and the name by which it was known in the poet's days is quite forgotten even in the neighbourhood. Pope's biographers appear to be agreed that his father quitted London as a consequence of the Revolution of 1688, and according to Dr. Johnson's well-known story, being "disappointed by the sudden blast of Popish prosperity" retired to Binfield, "with about twenty thousand pounds; for which being conscientiously determined not to entrust it to the Government, he found no better use than that of locking it up in a chest, and taking from it what his expenses required; and his life was long enough to consume a great part of it before his son came to the inheritance." As a matter of fact, however, he did not

purchase his Binfield property till nearly ten years after the Revolution, as the dates which follow will show.

The future poet was born in London in May, 1688, and from this date, says Mr. Courthope,* "up to the little Alexander's twelfth year when, as he himself informs us, his father removed him to Binfield, the history of the family is almost a blank. There is nothing to show how long the father continued to pursue his business, or when he acquired the property at Binfield. He seems to have made a small fortune in trade which, according to Hearne the antiquary, an accurate reporter, brought him in an income of three or four hundred a year. It has been assumed on the most shadowy evidence that before making his purchase in Windsor Forest he resided at Kensington. On the other hand it is natural to suppose that many reasons may have conspired to make him desire a residence at some distance from London immediately after the Revolution; nor can anything be argued from his son's expression, recorded by Spence, that when he was about twelve years old he went with his father into the Forest. Such a phrase may mean no more than at this age he was taken from school to live at home."

Pope was often inaccurate in personal matters, but in this case seems to be correct enough. Lysons in his *Berkshire*, says that Binfield is generally said to have been the birth-place of Pope; but Dr. Wilson, the late rector, ascertained that he did not come there till he was six years of age. This also seems a mistake. Whitehill House, to give it the name by which it was known down to the end of the 18th century, is a red-brick building built probably during the 17th century like many of the farm houses near it. It has been altered and enlarged by successive owners, so that its appearance in the poet's time is undistinguishable. Judging from the size of the two rooms which remain of the original house, it must have been very small, agreeing with a passage in one of the poet's letters to H. Cromwell, dated June 25th, 1711, wherein he speaks of a "little room and a little heart both at your service." It lies at the south end of the parish of Binfield, nearly two miles from

* Life of Pope. Courthope & Elwin's Edition of Pope's Works. 1889.

the parish church, and a short distance north of the road from London to Reading, through Bracknell and Wokingham, being about half-way between the two latter places and nearly 30 miles from Hyde Park Corner. This road was in existence in the 17th century, but the other roads in the neighbourhood are no doubt more modern; as for instance the Forest Road, not far north of Whitehill, a road running from Windsor to Reading, made by the surrounding landowners in 1770. A short distance before the 30th milestone from London a bye-way leaves the high-road in a northerly direction, and passes close to the poet's former home. The latter, which has been known successively as Whitehill House, Binfield Lodge, Pope Lodge, and The Firs, is now known as Arthurstone.

The history of the house begins in the year 1695. In February of that year, "Gabriel Yonge, of Warfield, in the county Berks, gent.," sold to Charles Rackett, "of Hammersmith, in the parish of Fulham, in the county of Middlesex, gent.," for the sum of 445*l.*, all that messuage or tenement called Whitehill House, with five closes of arable or pasture land, containing by estimation fourteen acres, and known as Whitehill Closes and Whitehill Coppice, lying and being together in the parish of Binfield, in the county of Berks, between the highway and common there on the east and south parts thereof, and a coppice now or late of Nathaniel Hawthorne on the north; and three acres of land lying dispersed in the common fields of Binfield, and a meadow known by the name of Little Corner, containing two acres, bounded on the east and west by the land of John Pocock, on the south by the land of John Blackmore, called Home Croft, and by the common fields of Binfield on the north. This last piece of ground had been part of the land of John Blackmore, and had been sold by him to G. Young in 1685, for the sum of 25*l.*

It is impossible now to identify the position of these different closes, but the names of these seventeenth century yeomen are preserved by the two copses lying to the west of Whitehill, and marked on the Ordnance maps as Pococks (pronounced locally as Pockets), and Blackmans (Blackmore) copse. The enclosures, which took place when Windsor Forest was disforested at the beginning of

the present century, probably make the words of Macaulay particularly applicable to this part of the country: "Could the England of 1685 be, by some magical process, set before our eyes, we should not know one landscape in a hundred, or one building in ten thousand. The country gentleman would not recognise his own fields." (History, cap. iii.)

The house and grounds were at this time in the occupation of one Thomas Holmes, as tenant for the term of three years from September 30th, 1694, at a yearly rent of 16*l*. Charles Rackett was no doubt the husband of Magdalen Pope, the poet's elder half-sister; and among the witnesses to the deed of conveyance, appears the name of Alexander Pope, who three years later, purchased the property for the same price that the latter had given for it. The Racketts are subsequently mentioned by Pope in his correspondence, in the year 1711, as living at Hall Grove, a house near Bagshot, which still exists under the same name. This purchase took place in July, 1698, and Pope is described as "of Hammersmith aforesaid Merchant," Rackett being late of the same place.* Rackett, however, could not have lived at Binfield for more than a few months, as the lease of Holmes, the under tenant, would only have expired in September, 1697, some nine months before he sold the house to Pope. The latter may have gone to reside there at once, in the summer of 1698—when his son was just ten years of age. The few particulars known of his previous life may be mentioned here.† According to Warton, "Mr. Pope's grandfather was a clergyman of the Church of England in Hampshire. He placed his son, Mr. Pope's father, with a merchant at Lisbon, where he became a convert to Popery." Mr. Courthope adds. "Accepting this statement which appears to be made on good authority, it would appear to be not improbable, though it is by no means certain, that the poet's grandfather was one Alexander Pope, Rector of Thruxton, in Hampshire, who died in 1645. Alexander Pope, his son, and the poet's father, is said to have been a posthumous child." It may be remarked, however, that if he was 74 years

* Of Hammersmith, in the parish of Fulham, now of Whitehill, in the parish of Binfield, in the county of Berks.

† Mr. Courthope's Life.

old at the time of his death, as the inscription on the tablet to his memory in Fulham Church states, it would make him about two years old at the death of the Rev. A. Pope. In either case he could not have been sent to Lisbon by his father. On his return from Lisbon he seems to have followed the trade of a linen draper in Broad Street, London, and the register of St. Bennet Fink shows that on the 12th of August, 1678, he buried his first wife, by whom he had one daughter, the Magdalen Rackett, whom the poet frequently speaks of in his correspondence as his sister. After his second marriage* he removed his business to Lombard Street, where his son was born, both parents being at the time more than forty years old. The date of Magdalen Pope's marriage with Rackett, seems to be unknown, and wherever he lived in the interval, the elder Pope could not have been at Whitehill, at any rate before it came into his son-in-law's possession at the end of 1697—probably not till he purchased it himself in July, 1698. But in the April of 1700, he conveyed to Samuel Mawhood, citizen and fishmonger of London, and Charles Mawhood, of London, gent., "all that brick messuage or tenement wherein he, the said Alexander Pope, the elder, now dwelleth, in trust for his only son Alexander Pope, the younger, and his heirs," the various pieces of arable and pasture land amounting to seventeen acres altogether. The land was divided into the House Close of two acres, a piece of meadow of four acres, three closes of arable amounting to six acres, the three acres in the common fields and Little Corner. The young Alexander was at this time nearly twelve years old, the age at which he says he went with his father into the Forest. He now formed his own plan of study and soon began his literary career. He made the acquaintance of Sir William Trumbull, with whom and other noted personages he corresponded, and in the course of the next fifteen years made his reputation as a poet. Trumbull, who had retired from office as Secretary of State in 1697, resided at Easthampstead Park, about a mile-and-a-half south of Whitehill in the old house, since pulled down, when the present mansion was built. He died in 1716, and his epitaph was written by Pope, who also wrote the inscription on the

* To Edith, daughter of William Turner, Esq., of York.

tablet to the memory of Elijah Fenton, a fellow poet, in Easthampstead Church. Fenton died in 1730. The grove of beech trees known as Pope's Wood, lies about half-a-mile north-east of Whitehill, on the slope of a little hill from which a pleasant view is to be obtained. Here was the tree under the shade of which the poet is said to have sat while composing some of his works. On this tree Lady Gower is said to have caused the words "Here Pope sang," to be cut in large letters in the bark at some height from the ground. According to a writer in the *Penny Magazine* (February, 1835), this inscription was distinctly visible later than the year 1820, having doubtless been occasionally renewed, and the tree itself was then in good condition, though the stem, to the height of seven or eight feet, was covered with the names of visitors, many of them deeply cut into the bark. A few years later the upper portion of the tree was torn off by a gale, which is said to have injured none of the neighbouring beeches, and the whole tree has long since disappeared. Bill Hill, the seat of Earl Gower, lies a few miles from Binfield, and is often mentioned in the biographies and political histories of the 18th century. Lord Gower being a prominent statesman, and head of one of the great Whig families of the day. His first wife was the daughter of the Duke of Kingston, and sister of the celebrated Lady Mary Wortley Montagu. Probably it was she who had the inscription cut.

Little is known of the life led by the Pope family at Binfield. The elder Alexander is said to have been fond of gardening, and Sir William Trumbull, in one of his letters, sends him thanks for some artichokes*. The only place in the neighbourhood mentioned by name in the poet's correspondence is the Priests' Wood, between Whitehill and Bracknell, though he alludes to his rides with Trumbull and to his rambles about the Forest with his dog. He fills one of his letters with a description of the latter, wherein he mentions that its mother had lived to the age of 22 years. It has been suggested that the elder Pope fixed his residence at Binfield, partly on account of the proximity of several Roman Catholic families, the Blounts at Maple Durham, the Englefields at White

* In 1706.

Knights, near Reading, and the Dancastles at Binfield itself. But a residence in the country was not to the poet's taste, and accordingly he abandoned it as soon as his fame was assured, and the profits of his works had rendered him independent.† During the period of his life at Binfield, Pope had published his Pastorals, Essay on Criticism, Messiah, Unfortunate Lady, The Rape of the Lock, Temple of Fame, and Windsor Forest, the last in 1713, and in that year began his translation of the Iliad, the profit of which brought him fortune as well as fame. Therefore, in March, 1715, Alexander Pope, the elder, and the two Mawhoods, "at the request and desire of Alexander Pope, the younger," sold Whitehill House, wherein the elder Pope "now dwelleth," to James Tanner, of the parish of St. Andrew's, Holborn, London, for the sum of 550*l.* paid to Alexander Pope, the younger. With this sale the connexion of the poet and his family with Binfield ends, and all trace of them has vanished.

There was in the garden, down to the year 1884, when it died, a cypress tree, traditionally said to have been planted by Pope. The room known in later years as the "study," with the bedroom above, formed part of the original house, and is probably unaltered since the reign of Queen Anne; it may therefore have been the poet's study, though there is no evidence of the fact. In an article on Audley End, the Essex seat of Lord Braybrooke, who also owns the Billingbear Estate near Binfield, which appeared in the *Pall Mall Magazine* for July, 1897, it is stated that there is, at the former place, a chair given to the third Lord Braybrooke in 1844, by the Rev. T. Ashley, who had been for many years curate at Binfield. He found it in a cottage, and the woman who owned it told him that her husband's mother had lived many years with the late Mr. Pope, and that it was her master's chair given to her as a keep-sake. Mr. Ashley thought the chair had been given to the poet after his translation of the Iliad, and that the carving on the back alluded to that work. The date at which Mr. Ashley purchased it is not stated. The row of fine Scotch firs from which one of the modern names of the house was

† His father, the elder Pope, in 1707, invested 5,220 livres in an annuity on his son's life at 10 per cent.

taken, must also have existed in the poet's time. Some writers have supposed that Pope alludes to the house and its surroundings in the lines wherein he speaks of

“ My paternal cell,
A little house, with trees a-row,
And like its master very low.
There died my father, no man's debtor,
And there I'll die, nor worse nor better.”*

But the contradiction between the two last lines and the preceding ones, negatives the idea that any special allusion is intended. His father died in 1717, two years after the sale of Whitehill, in the house in Mawson's Buildings, Chiswick, to which the family had removed. Pope himself died in 1743 in the more celebrated villa at Twickenham, the lease of which he purchased in 1719. Still Whitehill may be called his paternal cell. In a letter to his friend Caryll, dated the 20th March, 1715, after speaking of the distress among Roman Catholics, consequent on the Jacobite rising just defeated, he describes his farewell to the place thus:—“ I write this from Windsor Forest, which I am come to take my last look and leave of. We have bid our papist neighbours adieu, much as those who go to be hanged do their fellow prisoners who are condemned to follow them a few weeks after. I was at White Knights where I found the young ladies I just now mentioned, spoken of more coldly than I could, at this time especially, have wished. I parted from honest Mr. Dancastle with tenderness, and from old Sir William Trumbull as from a venerable prophet foretelling with uplifted hands the miseries to come upon posterity which he was just going to be removed from.” He seems to have revisited Binfield two years later, as he says in another letter to the same: “ Then I am obliged to pass some days between my Lord Bathurst's, and three or four more on Windsor side; thence also to Mr. Dancastle, and my relatives on Bagshot Heath.” These latter being the Racketts. He does not mention the place again. The subsequent history of Whitehill may soon be traced. From James Tanner it passed into the possession of William Reynolds, Esq., who died in March, 1775, and left

* Imitations of Horace, Epistle VII.

it to his wife, and after her death, which took place in the following October, to Elisha Biscoe, of the Inner Temple, who died in January, 1776, and whose son sold it to James Batson, Esq., in September, 1776. The price paid for it was 2,110*l.*, nearly four times the amount which Pope had received for it. Probably the house had been enlarged and improved in the interval, changed in fact from a yeoman's to a gentleman's residence. Mr. Reynolds had also added to the property the cottage and one acre of land lying opposite the house—land which had belonged, in the seventeenth century, to John Blackmore. This he purchased in 1760 for 94*l.* 10*s.* Other small purchases and exchanges were made in the next thirty years, the ground known as Furzes being added in 1801. Edward David Batson, Esq., owned Whitehill in the year 1786, and during his ownership, and before 1801, the name was changed to that of Binfield Lodge. It was at this time let to Thomas Neate, Esq. At Mr. Batson's death it became the property of the Rev. Edward Fane, who sold it to Gerald FitzGerald, Esq., in 1841. It was then known for a time as Pope's Lodge, and subsequently as the Firs.* In 1884 it was purchased of L. H. Fitzgerald, Esq. by T. O. Wethered, Esq., who soon afterwards resold it to — McNabb, Esq., by whom the house has again been renamed, and called Arthurstone. Thus it will be seen that in the space of two centuries, Whitehill has changed hands by sale eight times, and had fifteen different owners. In the course of the last hundred years it has borne four different names.

* Extensive alterations and additions were made to the house about 1860, or a little earlier.

SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN MIDDLESEX AT THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

(Continued from Vol. 1, p. 322).

THE HUNDREDS OF ISLEWORTH, ELTHORNE AND SPELTHORNE.

PRESENTMENT made by the jurors of the hundreds aforesaid, of the number and yearly values of all parsonages, vicarages, and other spiritual and ecclesiastical benefices and livings and other things within the places aforesaid, to them given in charge by the commissioners in that behalf, authorized by Letters Patent under the Great Seal of England, in pursuance of an Act of this present parliament of the 8th June, 1649, and by the said jurors delivered to the said commoners the 29th October, 1650.

ISLEWORTH.

Imprimis, We present that we have within our parish one parsonage belonging to Henry Mildmay, Esquire, who had the [grant] thereof from the late Dean and Chapter of Windsor, for a certain term of which there is seven years to come at Lady-day next. [We] conceive the parsonage house, barns, outhouses, tithes, with the glebe land thereto belonging to be worth about one hundred and thirty-five pounds and five shillings per annum, and that Mr. Samuel Rowles is our present preaching minister in our vicarage by consent of the parishioners, and hath the profits thereof, which amount to about thirty pounds per annum, for his salary.

TWICKENHAM.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage which belongs also to Henry Mildmay, Esquire, who had the grant thereof from the late Dean and Chapter of Windsor, for a certain term of which there is also seven years to come at Lady-day next for and under a reserved rent of thirty-five pounds [twelve] shillings and four-pence halfpenny for both parsonages. And

we conceive our said parsonage, together with the glebe land thereunto belonging, to be worth about one hundred and six pounds per annum; and that one Mr. Thomas Willis is deputy minister settled and chosen by the parishioners diligent in observing all commands of parliament, and hath for his salary the profits of the vicarage which amount to fifty-five pounds per annum or thereabouts.

HESTON.

Item.—We present that we have within our parish one parsonage impropriate, and one vicarage and a chapel, and that Sir Thomas Stafford, knight, holds the said parsonage in the right of his lady during her life, and the lives of Sir William Killebrew, knt., and his lady by grant from the late Bishop of London the rent twenty-four pounds a year, and had formerly the presentation of the said vicarage. And we conceive the said parsonage, with two barns, an orchard, and the tithes thereto belonging to be worth about two hundred and four-score pounds per annum; and that Mr. Nathaniel [Bos]tocke is our present incumbent, [and] was settled in the said vicarage about eleven years since by the said Bishop, and hath for his salary house with the appurtenances, fifteen acres of glebe land, and the tithe hay, and other petty tithes, which we conceive to be worth about sixty pounds per annum four pounds a year as an augmentation by order of the said committee. And that our chapel [Hounslow?] is above a mile distant from our church yearly rent of forty shillings, given by Mr. Roane for the inhabitants to hear prayers on Sabbath day, there being one hundred families in the said town (and most of them inn and ale-house keepers dependent upon travellers), which forty shillings is paid by Justinian Povey the said chapel is vacant for want of maintenance, but our said church is situated near about the middle of the parish and the cure [a]bly and painfully supplied by the said Mr. Bostocke.

TEDDINGTON.

Item.—We present that we have one rectory appropriated and one vicarage which is a donative and hath no cure of souls, neither is it presentative our present rectory

was, by letters patent in the reign of Queen Elizabeth, granted unto John Hill, Esq., and his heirs, and Wm. Hill, Esq., is now owner . . . thereof. It was granted with the Manor of Tuddington, out of both which was then reserved to the Crown, for ever, eight pounds per annum. The whole profits of the said rectory we conceive to be worth about fifty pounds per annum which is received by the said Mr. Hill. There is no messuage or land belonging to the said . . . only tithes of corn and hay and petty tithes, and no other duties. Also, that the donation of the said vicarage (which is now vacant), belongs to the said Mr. Hill and his heirs, and there is only due and belonging to the vicar, six pounds thirteen shillings and four-pence per annum, which the said Mr. Hill . . . pay by the original grant, out of the parochial tithes; and we humbly conceive our small church very convenient for the number of the inhabitants of our parish and not fit to be divided or joined to any other.

SUNBURY.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage within our parish impropriate to Lancelot Lake, Esq., who formerly held the same by lease of the Dean . . . of Paul's, London, which is worth one hundred and thirty pounds per annum as it is now let.

Also, that one Mr. Gall hath within our parish a parcel of . . . which did formerly belong to the Dean and Chapter of Chichester, which is rented at eleven pounds a year. Likewise, that one Mr. George Phip hath a . . . of tithes which is rented at fourteen pounds per annum.

And we present that we have one vicarage formerly in the gift of the said Dean and Chapter of Paul's, to which Mr. Henry Jordan, our present incumbent, a pious preaching minister, was presented by the Lord's Commissioners of the Great Seal of England, who has for his salary the whole profits of the said vicarage, *viz.*, a house and garden plot with forty-four acres of arable land and four acres of meadow and pasture [and] the small tithes thereto belonging which we conceive to be worth about forty pounds per annum.





George Eliot's house
Richmond

GEORGE ELIOT AT RICHMOND.

BY FRED. TURNER, F.R.HIST.S.

WHEN the literary history of the royal borough of Richmond is written, one chapter, recording the three years residence there of George Eliot, will stand out most prominently.

There were no years in George Eliot's life more calculated to leave a permanent impression in the literary history of our country than those spent so industriously in apartments at No. 8, Parkshot, Richmond—a house haunted with the memories of many distinguished people; with this fact in view, one is forced to express the hope that the rumour which reports the early demolition of this house, along with No. 7, Parkshot, a former residence of the great Corn Law reformer, the late Right Hon. C. P. Villiers, is without foundation.

Richmond, one of the most picturesquely situated towns on the banks of the Thames, can boast of an interesting roll of fame: kings, queens, statesmen, poets, and novelists have at various periods dwelt within her borders, but it is safe to assert that there is no more famous name recorded on that roll than that of the distinguished lady whose *nom de plume*, George Eliot, is known throughout the world.

We may not entirely agree with Mr. Oscar Browning in his estimate of George Eliot's place in our literary history—a niche next to Shakespeare, but we can fully endorse his opinion that “no woman has attained a higher place” in literature; and we may add that she secured this exalted position, chiefly, by work accomplished in the house to which we have alluded.

George Eliot's residence in Richmond commenced in September, 1855, and we have the authority of her biographer—her second husband—for saying that it was between this date and the year 1859, when she left the town to reside at Wandsworth, that her “most memorable literary work was accomplished.”

No. 8, Parkshot, Richmond, represented in our illustration, is situated near to the railway station, at the back of the main

thoroughfare from Kew, and in close proximity to Richmond Green and Old Deer Park. From an architectural point of view there is nothing very striking about the house; it is exceedingly dull looking, and, apart from the prolific growth of ivy which nearly covers the front, it is devoid of picturesqueness.

The rooms formerly occupied by the famous writer are those on the second floor; they are small and, at this time, dingy apartments, which the decaying hand of time has not rendered any pleasanter; the ivy from without has forced its way through the cracks in the window frames, and is growing within the room which may possibly have been the novelist's writing room. Yet, as one stands in the old-fashioned place, the feeling is undoubtedly strengthened that Richmond should make an effort to secure the old house from destruction.

The back of the house is very quaint, and a narrow path leads out to a pleasant garden in which we like to think that the novelist, with her love of nature in all its aspects, took the deepest interest.

The novelist has said in one of her letters—"We enjoy our new lodgings very much, everything is the pink of order and cleanliness." It will be remembered by the admirers of George Eliot's works, that her first attempts at novel writing were made in Richmond; she and her husband had frequently discussed her qualifications for such an undertaking; she had a wonderful power for descriptive writing, and she had wit; but her husband was scarcely convinced of her ability to give expression to the deeper feelings of human nature, or to present her matter in dramatic form. However, an attempt was made, and on the occasion of a stroll in Richmond Park, a place she repeatedly visited, she announced to George Lewes that she had actually written part of a story to be called—"The Sad Fortunes of the Rev. Amos Barton." When they returned to their apartments she produced the MS. and read over the story, as far as it was written, to the intense satisfaction of her husband. "We both cried over it," she relates, "and then he came up to me and kissed me, saying, 'I think your pathos is better than your fun'."

The story was completed and appeared in *Blackwood's*



George Eliot's House at Richmond. Back View.

Magazine for January, 1857; and ultimately became the initial tale of a series now known as "Scenes from Clerical Life." The author's popularity was at once assured, and her biography contains some amusing accounts of attempts made to discover her identity, most of her critics asserting that she was a clergyman; and it is interesting to remember, so well was the secret kept, that even her publisher, Mr. John Blackwood, failed to discover her sex or real name until he was introduced to her personally, some time after, in her rooms at Parkshot.

The sensation created by the appearance of "Clerical Life" had scarcely subsided before another important novel was begun; the novelist's journal for October 22nd, 1857, records that a long story to be entitled "Adam Bede" had been commenced. With the exception of a part of volume ii., the whole of "Adam Bede" was written at Richmond. The work is too well-known to require description; it is without doubt the most popular of George Eliot's novels. For a four years copyright of "Adam Bede" the author received 800*l*.

Space forbids an extended notice of the minor work George Eliot accomplished in Richmond; she was constantly reviewing, translating, or composing in her room at Parkshot; but before concluding, it is interesting to record her impressions of the neighbourhood in which she resided at so important a period in her literary life.

She was particularly charmed with Richmond Hill and Park, and her journals contain frequent allusions to these delightful spots. "We have had a delicious walk in the Park," she says, "and I think the colouring of the scenery is more beautiful than ever. Many of the oaks are still thickly covered with leaves of a rich yellow-brown; the elms, golden sometimes, still with lingering patches of green. On our way to the Park the view from Richmond Hill had a delicate blue mist over it, that seemed to hang like a veil before the sober brownish-yellow of the distant elms. As we came home, the sun was setting on a fog-bank, and we saw him sink into that purple ocean—the orange and gold passing into green above the fog-bank, the gold and orange reflected in the river in more sombre tints. The other day, as we were coming home through the Park, after having walked under a sombre, heavily-clouded

sky, the western sun shone out from under the curtain, and lit up the trees and grass, thrown into relief on a background of dark-purple cloud. Then as we advanced towards the Richmond end of the park, the level reddening rays shone on a dry fern and the distant oaks, and threw crimson light on them. I have especially enjoyed this autumn, the delicious greenness of the turf, in contrast with the red and yellow of the dying leaves."

In another place she gives a further impression of the royal borough. "Richmond is *not* fascinating in 'the season' or through the summer. It is hot, noisy, and haunted with cockneys; but at other times we love the Park with an increasing love."

There is a further interest associated with George Eliot's Richmond home; the fame of the novelist appears to have dwarfed the, by no means unimportant fact that her husband, George Lewes, one of the most brilliant critics, scientists, and philosophers of his day, wrote, in the same room as his famous wife, books of considerable merit. Herbert Spencer, who was a frequent guest at Parkshot, had high opinions of the work of Lewes, and it is not unlikely that such works as "Sea-Side Studies," and "The Physiology of Common Life" may live, when much more popular literature is consigned to oblivion. George Eliot was the constant companion and fellow student of Lewes in his scientific wanderings and pursuits.

George Eliot's residence in Richmond terminated in February, 1859. One hopes that enough has been said here to induce the literary spirit of the royal borough to keep alive the memory of one who, by her three years' residence there, has added lustre to the town's history.

The present writer is convinced that there is sufficient literary interest in Richmond to secure the house in Parkshot from the ravages of the modern builder. Stratford-on-Avon has its houses of Shakespearian interest; Ayr its Burns Cottage; Grasmere its Dove Cottage, to keep green the memory of Wordsworth's residence there. Why may not Richmond have a memorial of its greatest literary resident?

THE ROADS AND RIVERS OF KENT IN THE LAST CENTURY.

COMMUNICATED BY G. B. RASHLEIGH.

ACCOMPANYING a copy of J. Seller's map of Kent, *circa* 1710, preserved at the British Museum (¹⁶/₁₆₋₃₁), is a report made by Colonel Forbes, apparently to the War Office, on the roads and ways of Kent, which is of some topographical interest and modern importance; the reference to footpaths will doubtless be noted by those who guard public rights in such matters. According to the Museum catalogue the report was made in 1755—a period when, it will be remembered, the French were threatening a descent upon England. The probability of a successful descent was evidently contemplated by the authorities, but the Colonel's observations as to the inevitable fate which would attend the invading force, once landed, must have given considerable relief. It reminds us of the remark attributed to Count Moltke: that he had devised many methods for bringing an army into England, but had failed to find any for taking it out again!

“According to your directions, I have looked over the middle part of Kent, from Maidstone down below Ashford, and from thence to Canterbury.

I must, however, first observe that when the sea is at ebb, and no flood in the River Medway, that there are four places fordable between Rochester and Maidstone, which I have marked upon the map. But the ford next to Rochester is dangerous upon account of the breadth of the river, and the access to it from the east, being a kind of morass and swampy ground.

From Maidstone up the river towards Tunbridge, the river is only made considerable, from the different locks made upon it on account of the navigation. But those locks destroyed, the river which is called the Tunn would be of consequence.

The other branches that compose the Medway, come from the Weald of Kent, in a course from east to west, and pour out a great quantity of water; as they run in a clayey soil, so that little or none of the water that runs from the high grounds to the north of the Weald, or from the Weald itself is any way absorbed.

The most considerable of those branches is that which runs from above Smarden directly westward towards Yalding, and about a mile below that, joining with the other branches from the Weald, and the Tunn from Tunbridge; they form the Medway.

Those other branches coming from the Weald, which in the maps appear distinct rivulets, yet are all the same, as in flood the whole are joined, and even in dry winter seasons they communicate by ousing along in the ditches of the different inclosures.

Over each of those branches there are several bridges, but over the greatest branch, there are three considerable, as all or most of the roads from Sussex and the south parts of Kent centre at them. These are Yalding, Stiles and Stevens Bridges. From each of these bridges there is but one road, that leads from them directly northward for one mile or two through the Weald, and so up to the ridge of hills and villages and again separates up on the summit.

The bridges are marked on the map with the letter A—as are likewise the villages upon the hills through which the roads pass.

The Weald or woody country of Kent is so well-known as to need no description. But to consider it in a military way, of its being 12, 14 or more miles broad, its being of a stiff deep clayey soil, that absorbs no rain or water that comes upon it, and that from the great timber trees, closeness of the hedges, and hollow ways, etc., the sun has scarce any influence upon the roads. It is, therefore, absolutely impassable for wheel carriages in the winter time, even to the inhabitants themselves, so consequently to any body of troops, not to be attempted. And the road, when practicable on horse-back, is only upon a narrow broken causeway of one or two feet broad, under the hedge, to keep one from sticking fast in the clay.

N.B. There are footpaths through the inclosure by the side of the great roads.

The hills or high grounds lying all along to the north of the Weald, begin when the Medway cuts them at Burston Park, and from thence run directly east 12 miles to Boughton Malherb.

The ascent of that whole tract of hills from the Weald to the summit of them may be about half-a-mile in many places. Although their declivities are often more or less difficult. But in general the great road from the bridges through the villages to the tops of the hills is the easiest ascent. The grounds to the right and left of those roads are divided into small enclosures of hop grounds, cherry orchards, etc., which I fancy will make them a disagreeable route for any body of troops to pass through.

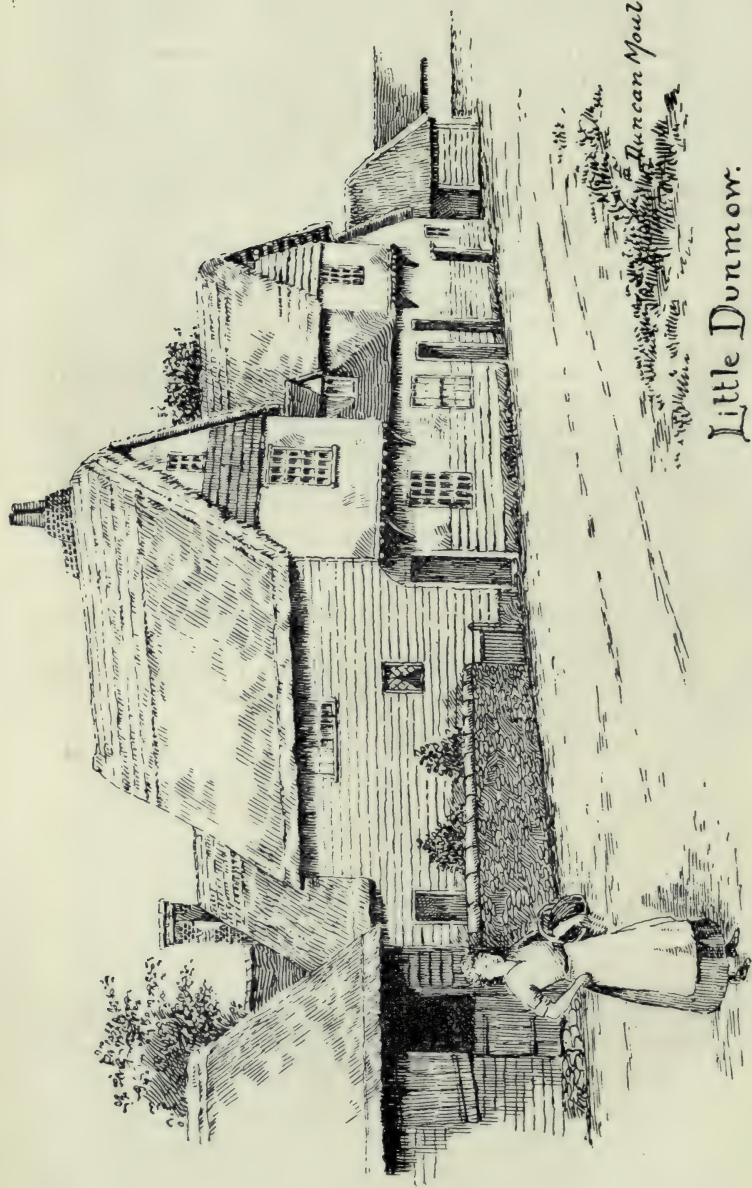
The summits of the hills in general have a very thick coppice wood upon them, and towards the Medway behind this coppice there is a heath called Coxheath, where a body of infantry may encamp in one line, as it is three miles long and half-a-mile broad, tolerable good ground with wood and water.

The Dragoons might encamp likewise, but could not well act or be of service as the country all around is enclosed.

N.B. The villages upon the hills are at two and three miles distance one from the other all along for 20 or 25 miles.

Those hills from Boughton Malherb stretch away to the south east, obliquely across the Weald towards Romney Marsh; but are here so flattened as to become part of the Weald. But at Hum and





Little Dunmow.
Essex.

Bilsington the hills rise again, and in a north-east direction, run to Hyth along the side of Romney Marsh. Towards Charte Magna, where the hills become rather flattened, yet, notwithstanding, it must be about the highest part of the Weald, as those rivulets which run to the Medway rise to the south of it, and the Stoure that runs to Canterbury rises from the north side of the same village.

There is another ridge of hills, that shape their course pretty much in the same direction, but eight miles to the northward of the former, that is to say half-way between Rochester and Maidstone, near the Medway. These, like the former, are more or less accessible all the way eastward to Eastwell (Lord Winchelsea's Park),* where they are cut by the Stoure, and part of this ridge accompanies that river to Canterbury, which is twelve miles, and where they are all along impracticable for a body of troops. The continuation of this ridge of hills on the east side of the Stoure runs away towards Folkestone and Dover.

Ashford stands upon the opening that the Stoure makes in the last ridge of hills, and about three miles north of Charte Magna.

The Stoure is a pretty rapid stream, has three bridges upon it between Ashford and Canterbury, but, although impassable in floods in the winter season, yet there are sundry fords when the river is in its natural state. The bridges over the Stoure are Wye, Godmersham, and Shawford, four miles distant each from another. And at Godmersham the vale is so narrow that it might easily be rendered a difficult pass.

The tracts of country here described comprehends from Yalding to the east of Ashford, 26 miles.

From Bexley Hill upon the Medway down to Eastwell, 20 miles.
And from Ashford down to Canterbury, 15 miles.

(To be continued).

A VISIT TO LITTLE DUNMOW.

BY DUNCAN MOUL.

ON the left bank of the river Chelmer, between Braintree and Bishop's Stortford, situated in one of the prettiest parts of Essex, lies the village of Little Dunmow. Once a place of some importance, it has now little to boast of, except the scanty remains of the ancient priory. The nearest station is Felstead, from which it is distant about half-a-mile. The village, a collection of picturesque cottages, is at the turn of

* "20 miles" written in the margin against this.

the road, and a few yards further down will be seen the newly built rectory-house where the key of the church is obtained. Taking a path through the field on the left we arrive, after a few hundred yards' walk, at the Norman church*, the only building in Dunmow that we can certainly point to as a remaining portion of the once celebrated priory, erected in 1104, by Juga, the sister of Ralph Baynard, builder of Baynard Castle in London; though it is quite possible that a group of old cottages, originally one building, facing the church door, may contain in them remains of some portions of the priory, for the walls are of remarkable thickness.

The first view of the church is most disappointing, for it has been much "restored," and the outside made hideous by the ugly bell tower on the north side. But on entering the building, we find the restorer has left much that is of the greatest interest, and we can at once realize what the priory church must have been. On the south side, running below the windows, will be noticed an arcading with most remarkable and very elaborate carvings, some of them representing animals in the quaintest positions, intermingled with human figures. In the chancel, behind the altar, is a reredos, which, although rather broken, is lavishly decorated.

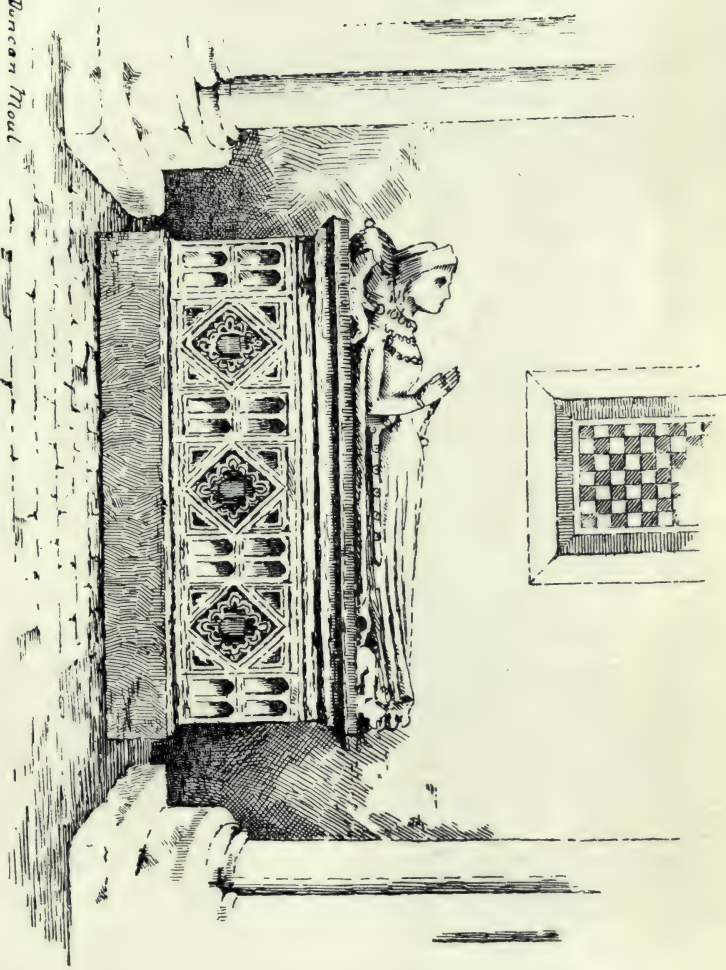
Some years back a beautiful oak screen, curiously carved, separated the nave of the church from the chancel, but this has now gone; it is said that the present pulpit was made out of portions of this screen.

On the north side of the church, between two of the pillars, is the tomb of the celebrated Matilda FitzWalter, with whose name much romance is associated, and who, in legend, is identified with "Maid Marion," sharer in the fortunes of "Robin Hood." The figure on the top is in a fair state of preservation, though the face is somewhat injured. It is dressed in long flowing robes with a rich girdle round the waist. The fingers are covered with rings; and about the neck is a collar beneath a handsome necklace. On either side of the head are the remains of two small figures; the feet rest upon a dog.

The history of the lady is given as follows: She was the

* The church constituted the south aisle of the priory church.

Luncan Moul



Tomb of Matilda FitzWalter in Little Dunmow Church.



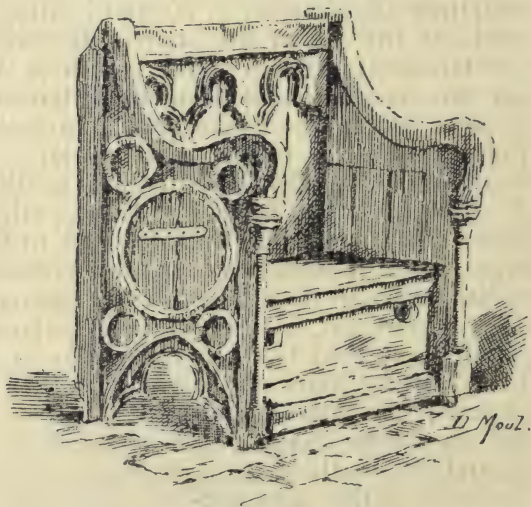
daughter of Robert, Baron FitzWalter, well-known in English history as chief of the Barons who rose against King John, and compelled him to grant the Great Charter. To celebrate her eighteenth birth-day, her father gave a long series of banquets and entertainments, to which all the neighbouring nobles and knights were bidden. On the fourth day a grand tournament was held, at which the assembled knights competed for a crown to be given by the fair Matilda, who acted as queen of the tournament. An unknown warrior obtained the prize, and on receiving it from the hands of the queen departed as secretly as he had come, though not before his gallant bearing and handsome face had won the affections of the lady.

Prince John, who afterwards became King of England, was a guest at the festivities, and conceived a great passion for the beautiful Matilda, and endeavoured to induce her to become his mistress. Such proposals she, however, treated with scorn, and John, gathering his followers together, attacked the Castle, slaying its lordly owner, though his daughter escaped into the adjacent forest. Here, on the following day, she met the strange knight who had so distinguished himself at the tournament, but he was now clad in a dress of an archer. He told her that he was the outlawed Earl of Huntingdon, but that he was known as "Robin Hood," and that he and his followers lived in the forest. Matilda remained with the band some time, and married Robin, becoming, when he was restored to his earldom, Countess of Huntingdon. At his death she retired to Dunmow Priory, to which the FitzWalter family had been benefactors, to spend the rest of her days.

John, who had then become King, had not forgotten the lady's beauty, and made another attempt to gain possession of her; but with no success. Enraged at his second failure, he sent a knight to Dunmow bearing a present of a pair of poisoned gloves—or, as some accounts give the story—a poisoned bracelet, which, after she had donned, poisoned her blood and caused her death. The knight, who was ignorant of the form of the gift, on learning of its fearful nature, refused to return to the king and became a monk. Such is story; its authenticity is shaken by the fact that Robert FitzWalter was killed at the siege of Damietta in the year 1234.

Dunmow church also contains a fine, though much damaged, monument to Walter FitzWalter, grandfather of the Lady Matilda, who died A.D. 1198, and was buried in the choir with his second wife.

But a notice of Dunmow church would not be complete without reference to the famous "bacon" chair, which stands on the left of the chancel, and in which, as is well-known, the successful claimants of the "flitch" were chaired. Considering the rough usage this certainly venerable seat has probably received, its condition is better than might be expected. The story of the Dunmow Flitch has been so often related that there is no need to repeat it here; an excellent account of it appears in Chambers' "Book of Days," *edit.* 1863, vol. ii., pp. 248-251, where is figured Osborne's picture of this procession in 1751.



THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from Vol. I. p. 228).

Hertford, Watford School, St. Albans and Berkhamstead

By an Inquisition taken at Hertford, 19 January, 1645, it was found that, about 19 years before, John Brown, of London, merchant, dying intestate, the administration of his estate was granted to Sir Thomas Gardner, then Recorder of London, out of which it was ordered, in the Prerogative Court, that 6000*l.* should be taken and employed to pious uses; whereupon the said Sir Thomas allowed 300*l.* out of the said estate to be employed to the use, of the poor of the town of Hertford. An inn in Hertford, known by the sign of the Chequer, at the time of taking the Inquisition, in the tenure of Robert Thorowgood, at the rent of 18*l.*, was purchased, about 17 years before the taking of the Inquisition, of Thomas Wright, sometime schoolmaster in Hertford, with 270*l.* part of the said 300*l.*, to the use of the poor of Hertford. Another messuage or tenement, situate in the parish of All Saints in Hertford, in the occupation of Thomas Hodge, at the rent of 1*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, was, about five years after, purchased with the remainder of the said 300*l.* to the use aforesaid.

The jurors also found that Edward Card, gentleman, by his will dated 23 March, 1631, devised to George Gippes, parson, of the parish of St. Andrew, Hertford, and to Henry Bull, Esq., George Pettit, Joseph Dalton, and William Peele, of Hertford, gentlemen, and their heirs, a messuage and tenements in St. Andrew's, aforesaid, in the tenure of Samuel Goodman at the rent of 3*l.*, to hold to them their heirs and assigns in trust that they, their heirs and assigns, should, out of the yearly rent and profit thereof, every year disburse 50*s.*, that is to say: 20*s.* on Easter Tuesday, 20*s.* on the feast of St. John the Baptist, and 10*s.* on the feast of St. Michael the Archangel, for ever, to such of the aged and impotent poor people of St. Andrew's, "as should usually resort to their parish church and should not be of ill name or fame, as they should think fit"; and that 10*s.*, residue of the said 60*s.*, should be bestowed yearly upon a dinner on Tuesday in Easter week to those persons who, from time to time, should be trusted with the disposition of the said money to the use of the poor. The said Edward Card likewise gave 40*l.* to be employed to the use of the poor of the parish of All Saints', Hertford, and a messuage in the said parish, adjoining the said tenement in the

occupation of the said Thomas Hodge, and an orchard thereto belonging, were purchased with the said 40*l.*, to the use of the poor of the said parish; the said messuage was, in 1645, in the occupation of one John Okeley at the rent of 40*s.*, and the said orchard is in the occupation of the said Thomas Hodge at the rent of 6*s.* 8*d.*

The jurors further found that Mary Pettitt, widow, by her will dated 9 March, 1641, devised one messuage or tenement in the parish of St. Andrew, near Cowbridge, to the intent that it be inhabited by two poor widows of the same parish, rent free, successively, for ever.

They also found that 29 acres and one rood of meadow, called King's Meadow, in Hertford, amongst other things theretofore purchased of the King by the mayor and burgesses of Hertford, was "pretended" for the use of "the poor of the corporation of Hertford," and that the same ought to be disposed of to the use of the poor of the said corporation for ever, all charges and payments, wherewith the said meadow ground was then partly chargeable, being first discharged. Albeit, the poor of the said corporation were left out of the said grant, and no use therein expressed to that purpose, the mayor and burgesses having confessed before the commissioners and jurors, that they did and do still intend the same to the use of the said poor, saving to every person his right of common in and to the premises.

The jurors further found that Francis Combes, late of Hemel Hempstead, Esq., by his will dated 1 May, 1641, devised out of his lands, tenements and goods in Hemel Hempstead, 10*l.* for ever to a free school in Watford, for teaching the poor to cast accounts, to read English, and to write.

The said Francis also gave to the Abbey Church in St. Albans, for ever, out of his said lands, goods, tenements and tithes in Hemel Hempstead, 10*l.* for ever, so long as there should be a weekly sermon on Saturday [the preacher] to be chosen by the greater part of the "best inhabitants," within the liberties of St. Albans borough.

The jury conceived that the intent and meaning of the said testator was that the said 10*l.* devised to the school of Watford should be paid yearly for ever out of his lands, tenements and goods to the said free school to the uses aforesaid, albeit the word yearly is not mentioned in the said will; and that the said other 10*l.* devised to the said Abbey Church should be likewise yearly paid for ever out of his said lands, tenements, goods and tithes, so long as there should be a weekly sermon on Saturday, and the lecturer chosen in manner aforesaid.

The said Francis Combes also devised 20*l.* per annum for ever, out of his lands in Berkhamstead St. Peter, otherwise Great Berkhamstead, and Hemel Hempstead, to a godly and learned preacher to be chosen by most voices, whereof, for a Monday lecture in Berkhamstead 20 nobles, and for a Thursday lecture in Hemel Hempstead 20 marks; the said preacher to be yearly chosen for ever by most voices.

The jury lastly found that neither the said sum of 10*l.*, nor the said 20 marks, nor 20 nobles, had been paid since the making of the said will, to their knowledge.

The order is dated on the day of taking the Inquisition. It was directed that the profits from the premises in All Saints', Hertford, be employed yearly to the use of the poor of Hertford for ever; and that the profits from the premises in St. Andrew's, Hertford, bequeathed by Edward Card and Mary Pettitt, be employed as the jury found they should be employed.

It was further ordered that the Mayor of Hertford, for the time being, and two of the most ancient burgesses of each parish of the said town, together with six more of the ablest parishioners of each of the said several parishes, of such as bore the greatest burden for the relief of the said poor, not being burgesses, should, at the monthly meeting of the said mayor and burgesses, in the month of May, yearly, make choice of one to receive all such rents and monies as were intended for the uses aforesaid and according to their direction, or the major part of them, to issue out the same agreeable to the exigency and necessity of the poor of the said several parishes; and that each party, so chosen and undertaking the said receipts and disbursements, should yearly, at the said meeting, exhibit his accounts for the past year; and that a copy of these accounts should be delivered to such of the parishioners as should desire to peruse the same. The order then deals with certain overpayments made by the corporation of Hertford, and the circumstances under which the grant of the King's Meadow was obtained.

With regard to Francis Combes' bequest to Watford School, it was ordered that the persons nominated for the ordering of the school should be paid yearly 10*l.* from the rents and profits of the testator's property, to be paid by them to the schoolmaster; and that the 10*l.* to the Saturday lecturer at St. Albans Abbey should be paid yearly. The document is so much effaced, that it cannot be decided whether Combes' bequest to the lecturers at Berkhamstead and Hemel Hempstead is dealt with. (*Petty Bag Charity Inquisitions. Bundle 19, No. 15*).

“THE NATIONAL TRUST.”*

BY HUGH BLAKISTON.

IT is probably unnecessary, in the year of grace 1900, to explain elaborately to the readers of the *Home Counties Magazine* what is the “National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty.” Even to those unacquainted with the Trust’s work, its lengthy and sonorous title is almost a sufficient explanation, but for clearness sake, and in order to hasten the day when a fuller recognition will make it possible for us to wriggle off, like a lizard, our superfluous tail, and stand forth as the simple “National Trust,” I will commence with a brief account of our history and work. I will then go on to dwell in more detail on certain aspects of the Trust’s work, and to indicate the lines which, I think, its development should follow.

The National Trust was founded in the year 1894 by the Duke of Westminster, the Earl of Carlisle, Lord Hobhouse, the Right Hon. James Bryce, Sir Robert Hunter, Miss Octavia Hill, and others, and was incorporated as a Limited Liability Company (I quote the Articles of Association) “to promote the permanent preservation for the benefit of the nation, of lands and tenements (including buildings) of beauty or historic interest; and as regards lands, to preserve (so far as practicable) their natural aspect, features, and animal and plant life; and for this purpose to accept from private owners of property, gifts of places of interest or beauty, and to hold the lands, houses, and other property thus acquired, in trust for the use and enjoyment of the nation.” There is a further provision that no property thus acquired shall be dealt with, in the event of the dissolution of the Trust, in a manner inconsistent with its objects. In place of the usual Board of Directors there is a Council, which through its Executive Committee, transacts the business of the Trust, and presents a report to the annual general meeting of the members.

So much then for the constitution of the Trust. Let us glance in passing at some of the work which it has done in its

* “The National Trust for Places of Historic Interest or Natural Beauty,” 1, Great College Street, S.W.



Church of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow.



short five years of life. It has purchased Barras Head, opposite Tintagel Castle, in Cornwall, and a most beautiful cliff, overlooking Barmouth, has been presented by a lady to the Trust. Toy's Hill, near Westerham, in Kent, and Ide Hill, in the same district, both commanding wide views over the Weald of Kent and Sussex, have been acquired. The purchase and restoration of the old Clergy House at Alfriston, Sussex, and of Joiner's Hall, Salisbury, have secured to the nation two fine specimens of mediæval domestic architecture. The Falkland monument on the battlefield at Newbury is also under the care of the Trust. And it has recently purchased in Wicken Fen, Cambridgeshire, a piece of the primitive fenland, which will remain for ever undrained and untouched, with its original plant and animal life.

The accompanying illustrations give a good idea of the diversified nature of the work in which the Trust engages. The Church of St. Mary, Stratford-le-Bow, E., standing as it does on an eminence at the passage of the Lea, calls up before our minds a picture of the days when wayfarers, journeying from Essex villages to London town, halted at the pleasant hamlet of Bow, before wending their way along the green lanes of Whitechapel to the City gates. On the understanding that the plans for restoration should be so drawn as to interfere as little as possible with the architectural beauties of the Church, the Trust have lent their help to the Rector in the difficult task of raising funds. Two thousand pounds is still wanted, the district is very poor, and the difficulty of obtaining subscriptions has been, according to the Bishop of Stepney, unprecedented.

The other illustration depicts Eashing Bridge, an interesting structure of the reign of King John, which spans the river Wey at Godalming. It is hoped that, by the kindness of a gentleman in the neighbourhood, this bridge may, ere long, become the property of the Trust.

I have somewhat placed the cart before the horse in describing the constitution and work of the Trust, before dealing with those causes which have rendered its establishment necessary. They are not, however, far to seek. We are familiar with them in other connections, though, perhaps, their

operation upon the subject matter of this article may not have engaged our attention heretofore. The historian, whether of politics, morals, art, or science, is never weary of pointing to the great increase of industrial prosperity in England during the last century, or of commenting on its effects upon that division of the national life in which he is peculiarly interested. We too, looking at the past hundred years as lovers of the beautiful in nature, or the historic in the building arts, see the various causes which led to this prosperity operating sometimes beneficially, sometimes banefully, upon the objects of our concern. We see the lava stream of bricks and mortar obliterating the pleasant woods and fields; we see the heaps of shale and slag rising grimly amidst the heather and fern; we see the smoke-laden fog replace the white morning mist, and dull the quick colours of life to the dismal hues of death. The gin-palace swallows up the ancient hostelry; plate-glass windows and facia signs take the room of latticed casements and over-hanging eaves; monstrosities in terra cotta flaunt their meretricious charms in exchange for the dignity and repose of manor house and castle. And we ourselves grow daily into the likeness of the work of our hands, until a stroll through the suburbs of a great town becomes a night-mare of meaningless design and purposeless faces, complementary the one to the other.

But there is a reverse to our obverse, and we must not leave the medal unturned. For the pursuit of the beautiful is not the end of life, nor the constant contact with the past the only saving grace. At best they are but secondary influences, fairies, not angels. For a hundred years we have been learning freedom, and justice, and mercy; we have discovered that we are our brother's keeper from the reservoir of the nation's energy, a bounteous stream has flowed into all the channels of philanthropy. Is it a great thing that, oppressed with nobler cares, we should, in a measure, have forgotten that beauty refines and history ennobles? We have still enough on our consciences it is true, but at least we have not been altogether idle.

And yet our forgetfulness has been disastrous. The Sibyl has offered us the books, and we have refused them many times. It is not going too far to say with one of the speakers at our



Eashing Bridge, Surrey.



annual general meeting in 1897, that probably no half century in our whole history has seen the destruction of so many buildings of interest and beauty, as that which has passed since the Queen came to the throne. The same remark applies to natural scenery. Instances in proof thereof occur to every mind, and I will not commence a wearisome enumeration. I prefer to prove it indirectly, by pointing out that there has been, and is, no power which could withstand this wave of destruction, which, drawn by the attraction of industrialism, has swept over the face of the land. The Board of Works can accept megalithic remains for guardianship, and that is all. Compare with this the practice of France, Austria, and Italy, where the care of the monuments of the past is considered to be of sufficient importance to form one of the functions of a Minister of State.

Supposing that we have now grasped to some extent the defenceless condition of our national monuments, and the wanton waste and destruction which has disgraced so much of the past century, there still remains the question, "Of what value are these monuments to the nation, that we should spend time and money in their preservation?" Their archæological interest we all admit, but archæology is not an end in itself, it is a means to an end. Once more in our search for a cause—final this time and not efficient, if the scholasticism may be pardoned—will not lead us far afield. We seek to preserve our national monuments, because we know that the influence of historic associations is one of the most powerful forces which mould a nation's character, and that unhappy indeed is the people which has no past. They are one of the sheet anchors which keep a people from drifting aimlessly down the tide of time, conscious of nothing but present hopes and fears. Witness the affectionate envy with which Americans regard our treasures, an envy which is sometimes magnified by the perfervid imaginations of journalists into a ravenous hunger, which can be satisfied with nothing less than the transportation of Stonehenge to Chicago. We have then in our hands this potent force, and it is our duty to direct it into the proper channels. We have to employ it to strengthen the sense of citizenship in our own children, and to deepen the sense of sonship in the members of our distant Empire. In the

first instance, we have to recollect that the steady increase of our population, side by side with the growing tendency to congregate in large masses, is rapidly turning the central portion of our large towns into a wilderness of offices and eating-houses, and the streets of the suburbs into vast dormitories, of which monotonous little houses form the cubicles. In the latter districts especially, and it must be remembered that they are the abiding-places of the children, nothing meets the eye which can suggest to the mind anything outside the dull, listless round of daily life. Street lamps, paving stones, hoardings, sky-signs—what inspiration can be drawn from these? In the last quarter of a century a great system of national education has been created: to every English child are now secured sufficient intellectual advantages. Is it not time for us to put the coping-stone on to this great edifice, to remember the power of imagination to train character, and the undoubted effect of circumstances upon the imagination? If we cannot surround our people, young or old, with beautiful sights and sounds, can we not at least make sure that all those places, an occasional visit to which would leave a beautiful impression, are secured to them and their children for ever? A place of natural beauty, a building of historic interest, may be to those who live in the immediate vicinity a direct means of education, to those who visit them but occasionally, their recollection may be "like a breeze* bringing health from pleasant places." Again, let us remember that we in England cannot with justice prefer an exclusive claim to the enjoyment of our country. We have to reckon with the fact that England is regarded as "home" by millions of men speaking her language, sprung from her stock, but now scattered over the face of the earth. These men have a right to claim that the land of their origin, the mother of their institutions, the centre of the Empire of which they are members, shall be preserved in a manner worthy of her great history. They are partakers with us in a goodly heritage, and it is our duty who live upon that heritage, to cherish, guard, and develop it for the common good. Nor should it be forgotten that across the Atlantic is a mighty

people, to whom the historic associations of England are hardly less dear than to ourselves.

We come at last to the practical question, "How is the National Trust to fulfil its mission?" Our first and most obvious duty is to make its existence, its aims and methods, as widely known as possible; the next is to supply such machinery as will enable it to pursue its aims with the least possible friction. The means for making the Trust, its principles, and practice, better known lie ready to our hands. There exist all over the country a number of societies archæological, scientific, literary, which are doing an excellent work by accumulating and gradually disseminating knowledge: it is only necessary to induce them to embark on missionary enterprise. Let each society appoint a sub-committee with an energetic secretary, and let the function of that sub-committee be to watch over all places of historic interest or natural beauty within a certain area, compiling if possible a sort of rough register, and let them give timely warning to the National Trust of danger or of opportunities of preservation. Let the local society obtain subscriptions to a central fund, of which the Trust shall be the guardian, and let the fund thus accumulated be applied to the purchase of historic properties or places of natural beauty in this or that district, as occasion arises. Arrangements could be made for the representation of the societies on the council of the Trust, and rules could be drawn up to ensure an equitable distribution of the fund.

There is yet more machinery ready for our use. County Councils, District Councils, Parish Councils, have power to hold property for the public benefit. Nothing could be more in keeping with the spirit of English local government than that each local authority should have under its care such of the historic buildings or places of natural beauty within its jurisdiction, as might reasonably be entrusted to a public body. It would probably be found expedient at first to vest the freehold of such properties in the Trust, and make the management over to the local authority. The requisite historical and architectural knowledge will not always be at the disposal of the lesser local authorities, and a better safeguard against misuse is provided by giving the nation as well as the locality an interest in the properties.

In fine, the creation of a healthy and well-informed public opinion should be our prime object; it will not be long in finding practical expression. Abroad, as I have pointed out, the duties of the National Trust are performed by the central government. We, with different notions of private property and a wholesome dislike of official interference, should probably prefer to attain our end by some application of the functions of local authorities. Let us not, however, forget that, whatever provision we make for their safety, our historic buildings and places of natural beauty are and will remain a matter of national concern.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE MANGLING OF PLACE-NAMES.—Mr. Abell's remarks on p. 347, vol. i., give illustrations of the change which is in progress in some Kentish place-names. As the same process is going on all around, it is time to raise a protest against this destructive agency—destructive so far as it breaks the continuity of local interest by snapping those links with the past which the old place-names maintain. To give many examples would occupy too large a space, though the task would be easy. Two instances, which came under notice on the last excursion of the Essex Archæological Society, must suffice: Woodham Ferrers (showing the connection of the manor with a branch of the great Ferrers family), is turned into Woodham Ferriss, Stow Maries (derived from an old family name), becomes Stow St. Mary's. For confirming, if not for establishing, these alterations we have to thank the Railway and Post Office Officials who thus spell the names, but the local authorities follow suit on the way-posts. That the older forms of place-names should be preserved, will be admitted by the readers of *The Home Counties Magazine*; and it is to be hoped that their influence will be used in that direction on all available occasions.—I. C. GOULD.

CROUCH AND SANDERSON FAMILIES OF HACKNEY.—Can anyone give me information regarding these two old Hackney families? I am endeavouring to compile a pedigree, and shall

be most thankful for any particulars readers may have. Both these names frequently occur in the registers of the old parish church.—CHARLES H. CROUCH, Nightingale Lane, Wanstead.

STONDON MASSEY CHARITIES.—In the parish of Stondon Massey, Essex, we have a “bellrope” charity: a field given for the purpose of providing bellropes. The donor has been unknown from the middle of the 18th century, which suggests that the gift dates from a time considerably earlier. I have examined a number of early wills connected with the parish, at Somerset House, but, hitherto, without result. Unfortunately, during the stormy 17th century, Essex wills, among others, were not too well cared for. Our parochial records are meagre and scanty. Can any reader of *The Home Counties Magazine* assist me in discovering our benefactor? The Editor tells me that, in the calendar to the Charity Inquisitions, abstracts of which inquisitions he is printing for Essex, there is no reference to the charities of Stondon Massey.—E. H. L. REEVE.

COURT HILL ROAD, LEWISHAM.—Can anyone give me information about a large old gabled house that stood on the site of the Congregational Church, Court Hill Road, Lewisham, Wilmot had the ground for a nursery, afterwards it was Wilmot and Chaundy. They added a counting-house, using the old house as a store-house for seeds. The house was pulled down about 50 years ago, but I believe the lease did not expire till some years after, when the railway and the road were made and the land sold. Also I should be glad to know the origin of the name Court Hill Road. Had it any connection with Queen Elizabeth?—M. A. DOBELL, Sherard House, Eltham, Kent.

WATFORD FREE SCHOOL.—In the Charity Inquisition for Hertfordshire, an abstract of which I print in this number, is a reference—obscure in the original—to a free school at Watford in 1645. I had an idea that the free school, founded by Mrs. Fuller in 1704, and ably described by Mr. W. R. Carter in the pages of our last volume, was the first institution of the kind at Watford, but apparently I am mistaken. Can any reader throw light on the point?—THE EDITOR.

SANDERSON *or* SAUNDERSON FAMILY.—I shall be extremely obliged to any reader who can give me genealogical information, no matter how small, relating to any persons bearing this name. There were numerous branches of this family residing in or near London, during the 16th, 17th, and 18th centuries, as may be seen from the registers which have been published of the London churches. Any particulars regarding the past history of the different members of the Sanderson family who may have lived in the counties which this magazine embraces, will be very thankfully received. I shall be pleased to exchange notes or correspond with any person interested in the family. The usual books of reference have been referred to.—CHARLES H. CROUCH, Nightingale Lane, Wanstead.

REPLIES.

A CRANFORD SIGN—PEGGY BEDFORD (i. 176, 346).—In addition to the reference given, I would add the number of "All the Year Round" for July 1st, 1893, being vol. x. of the third series.—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road.

WILD BIRDS SEEN AT CATFORD (i, p. 304).—In addition to the birds seen at Broadmead Farm, mentioned in October, a gentleman, who lived many years in the neighbourhood of Catford, tells me he has seen there the golden crested wren, siskin, waxwing, crossbill, teal, magpie, dabchick, coot, tree creeper, and nuthatch.—M. A. DOBELL, Sherard House, Eltham, Kent.

PETER, THE WILD BOY (i., p. 344).—The undermentioned (and there may be many more) contain particulars of this celebrated character of days of long ago—Kirby's "Wonderful and Eccentric Museum," Grainger's "Wonderful Museum," "Eccentric Magazine," "Wonders of Human Nature," Wilson's "Wonderful Characters," "Penny Magazine," (vol. iv.), "Annual Register" (1784-5), "The Book of Wonderful Characters," Chamber's "Miscellany" (Nos. 16 and 48), "A Dictionary of the Wonders of Nature," "Gentleman's Magazine" (vol. 55), "Curiosities of Biography," "History of Hertfordshire," by Cussans, Lord Monboddo's

"Ancient Metaphysics," "Notes and Queries" (6th series, vol. x.)—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road. [Replies to same effect received from GEO. BENSON, Balham; and W. F. ANDREWS, Hertford, and "STRANGER."—ED.]

PRONUNCIATION OF KENTISH PLACE-NAMES (i, pp. 78, 269, 346).—It is, or was, very Kentish to pronounce *v* as *w*. A villager, who was churchwarden in '88, used always to speak, when he had occasion to do so, of Wictoria, weel, westry, etc. This pronunciation was common in London. But it must not be considered as a modern cockneyism. On the contrary, it was the old English pronunciation, time-honoured since it had been current in this country for some 1500 years. This substitution of *w* for *v*, appears in some place-names. There are in East Kent two wades: Iwade, and St. Nicholas-at-Wade, in Thanet. In both places the Romans had a *vadum*; at St. Nicholas across the Stour, and at Iwade through the Swale, connecting the main land and Sheppey. The *I* in Iwade is the initial letter of *Insulæ*. The word therefore means the crossing to the island. Of similar meaning, though not a corruption of Latin, is Stoke. There are in the country many Stokes; several on the Thames and one in Kent, in the Hundred of Hoo. The name seems to mean that which is staked up, and to refer to crossings over, or rather through, the water.—M. T. P.

REVIEWS.

The Commune of London, and other Studies, by J. H. Round, M.A., with a prefatory letter from Sir Walter Besant (Constable & Co., 12s. net).

With the "other studies" we need not concern ourselves in these pages; it is as a contribution to the history of London, that we have to consider Mr. Round's book. In No. XI. of the "studies" now printed, he produces evidence of the highest importance to London history; since it shows that a "commune," on the pattern then widely spreading over the continent, was, as he puts it, "transplanted bodily" to London early in the reign of Richard I. Not only did this commune involve the erection of the office of mayor, but, under it, the Aldermen of the wards had nought to do with the civic organization. It was, in short, wholly unconnected with the ancient, and then generally prevailing system of corporate government in England. The documentary evidence which Mr. Round has brought together, and on which he relies for the assertions he makes, appears, on the whole, satisfactory, and it is indeed worthy of the closest study.

The new form of government, the commune, which, some few years before the close of the twelfth century, London received appears to have been modelled on that then enjoyed by the capital of Normandy—the city of Rouen. Besides the new officials—the mayor and "skivini," the "commune" of London was composed of

"*alii probi homines.*" Mr. Round considers these may be identified with the "twenty-four" mentioned in another London document, he has discovered, dated in 1205-6, and with the "*vingt quartre*" of the commune of Rouen, an annually elected body which acted as the mayor's council. "It will naturally be asked," writes Mr. Round, "what became of these twenty-four, the mayor's council in the reign of John. Mr. Loftie . . . held that they became identified with the aldermen. My own view is that, on the contrary, they were the germ of the common council."

One thing Mr. Round's scholarly work certainly brings before us: it is that the last word as to the origin and development of the corporation has not been said; and it cannot be said till all the Corporation's own muniments are calendared, and the calendars to them made available to independent historical students. Valuable and important as are the references to the London's government in the Public Records, the evidence in the Corporation's own documents is doubtless far more important.

Report by the Historical Manuscripts' Commission on the Manuscripts of the Duke of Buccleuch. Edited by R. E. G. Kirk. (Eyre & Spottiswoode).

In the report which Mr. Kirk has made to the Historical MSS. Commission on the papers at Montagu House, Whitehall, there is a large amount of matter illustrative of the London Theatre.

There was, in 1722, some connection—what is not clear—between the Duke of Montagu and the "new" theatre in the Haymarket; and at the outset of the year mentioned Aaron Hill, a theatrical manager, writes to his Grace that he is in difficulty in regard to the house. The writer, with Colonel Horsey and "some other gentlemen," was about to open the theatre for the performance of "*English Tragedy*," and they had provided for their venture "new scenes, clothes, and all proper provisions." Hill had agreed to pay 540*l.* for the house, for two seasons. Subsequently to this the agent for the theatre had been approached by "the French actors," who desired to take it. Hill offered no objection, but stipulated that they should act there only for ten nights, and "make all those nights within the month of November."

But the foreigners had come at the time of writing instead of during the previous Autumn, and had then already exceeded their "ten nights." Hill's company was ready to begin, and had warned the Frenchmen they could no longer have the "new" theatre, telling them that doubtless they could get permission to act "at the Opera House" two or three times a week, if they desired so to do; and reminding them that "if the rent must be greater, the House will hold more company in proportion." In this dilemma Montagu was appealed to, and he appears to have decided in favour of the French players, but Hill earnestly entreated him to reflect on his action in refusing him admission to the house "after a very great expense of money and time for making and painting entire new sets of scenes and clothes, all which are now ready, as also in getting together an entire new company of actors fit for tragedy, most of whom, as well the men as the women, are persons of some character and distinction, and at least a better company than either of the old ones." Hill was ready to open. Let the French players, he suggests, agree for the Opera House, and if the rent be too heavy he will pay part of it; or, rather than disoblige "his grace," he will be content to play two days a week in Lent, and "they [the French] the other two"; or three days a week out of Lent, and "they the other three." There is one more letter on the subject of this theatrical dispute; it is from Hill. Montagu has informed him of facts that astonished him, and he wishes he had been told of them before the Duke had taken those measures which had "made such noise in the town." He will now try, in accordance with his Grace's hint, what he can do as to the Opera House for his own company, "though their voices will be no small sufferers by the exchange." His new scenery will, however, certainly not fit the stage, "being made for your Grace's house," after a new model "perfectly out of the general road of scenery."

There is, in the report under notice, much of interest concerning persons, places and matters in London, besides the theatrical dispute which has been here selected for comment; and we should advise our readers to give the report a careful perusal.





EPSOM WELLS AND EPSOM DOWNS.

BY GEORGE CLINCH, F.G.S.

THE quiet and eminently respectable town of Epsom presents an appearance of peacefulness and sleepiness which few would be inclined to associate with a highly fashionable inland watering-place. Yet, although the fact has become almost forgotten, Epsom was for a period the most celebrated resort of some of the best English society. Its fame, during its palmy days, was comparable only to that of Tunbridge Wells or Bath. The former was its predecessor as a fashionable spa; the latter succeeded it.

The commodious and substantial red-brick houses, of which several excellent examples are to be found in Epsom, are clear indications of that period of prosperity when wealth and fashion flocked to the neighbourhood in such numbers as to over-flow the accommodation afforded by the hotels and lodging-houses of the time, and necessitate new buildings on a somewhat extensive scale. It is quite clear, in fact, that Epsom owes much of its growth and importance to the medicinal springs which were discovered there nearly three hundred years ago; yet it is not a little remarkable to find how completely Epsom Wells and all the associations which gathered around them have become forgotten. So entirely has the ancient glory departed from the mineral springs, and so faint has their memory become, that few of the residents seem to be able to give any very definite particulars of them, or to say where they are situated, or even whether they still exist.

In the following brief sketch an attempt will be made to present a picture of the rise, growth, and decline of Epsom Wells and some of the amusements and recreations which were associated with them. It is also proposed to give a few particulars of the origin of that celebrated institution so popularly associated with Epsom—"The Derby."

The mineral springs at Epsom are situated near the highest point of Epsom Common, at a distance of about a mile west

of the town. Their waters, which are charged with sulphate of magnesia, are derived from the bed of London clay of which Epsom Common is composed. The presence of this tenacious and impervious bed is indicated pretty clearly by the large number of small pools and puddles on the surface of the Common, particularly after rain.

The date when the medicinal properties of these springs were first discovered, and the circumstances under which that discovery was made, are both somewhat doubtful points. According to one account their valuable properties were first detected during the latter part of the reign of Queen Elizabeth. In this case, however, the water seems to have been that of a pond on the common, and it would appear that it was only applied externally for such disorders as ulcers. Upon this discovery being made known some physicians visited the place, and found the water contained a bitter purging salt, which, in the chemical language of the time, they pronounced "calcareous nitre."

Local tradition, however, asserted that the Epsom Wells were found in 1618 by one Henry Wicker, who, during a dry summer, accidentally came across a small hole filled with water. This he enlarged so as to form a pond for watering his cattle, but it then appeared that in consequence of the bitterness of the water the cattle would not drink of it, and thus its mineral character was detected.

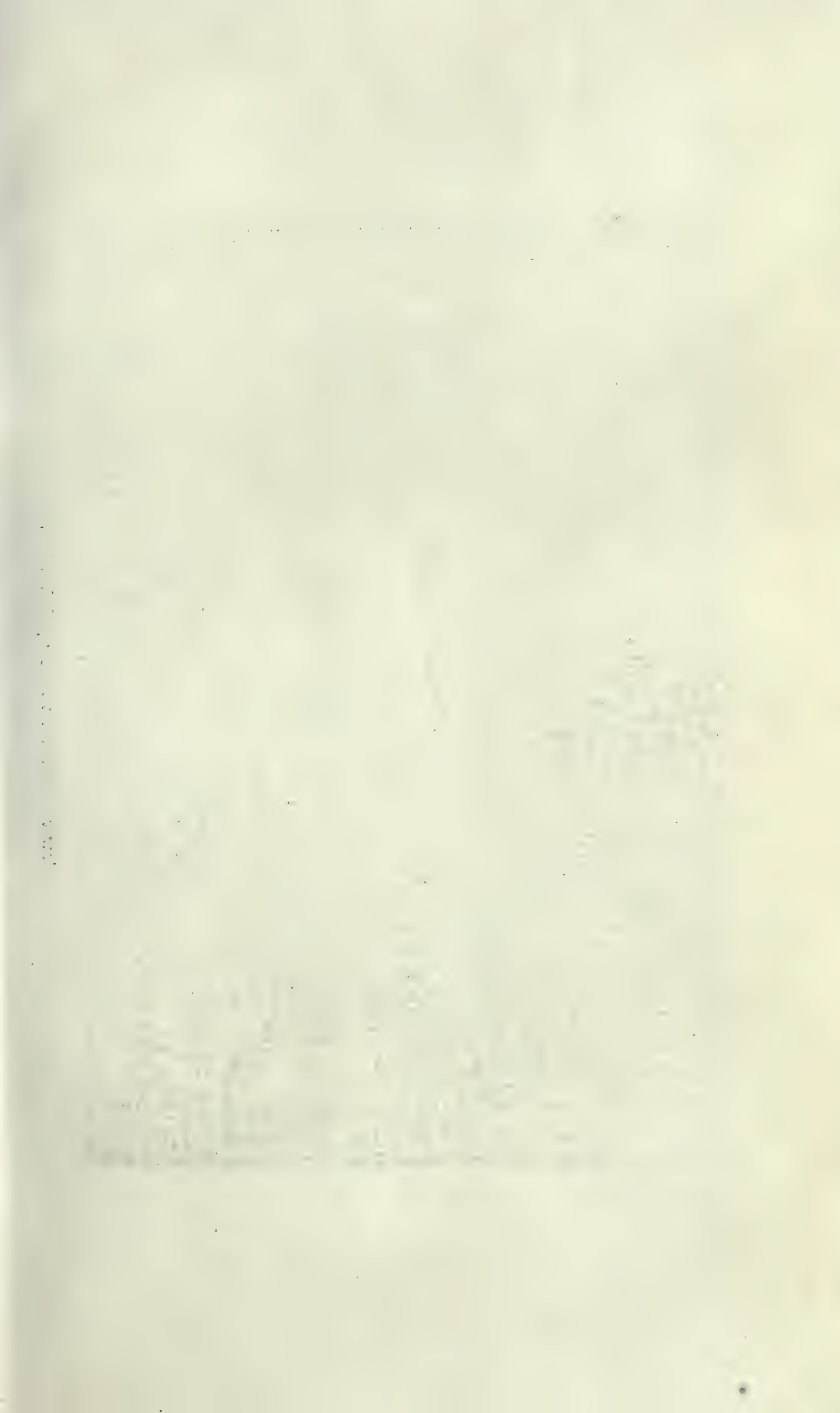
The fame of the waters soon grew, and so many strangers visited Epsom, that in 1621 the owner of the spring enclosed it with a wall and built a kind of shed for the convenience of the sick persons who were taking the waters. By the year 1640 the reputation of the Epsom Wells had extended to foreign countries, and as a consequence persons of distinction from France, Germany, and other parts of Europe visited this little Surrey village.

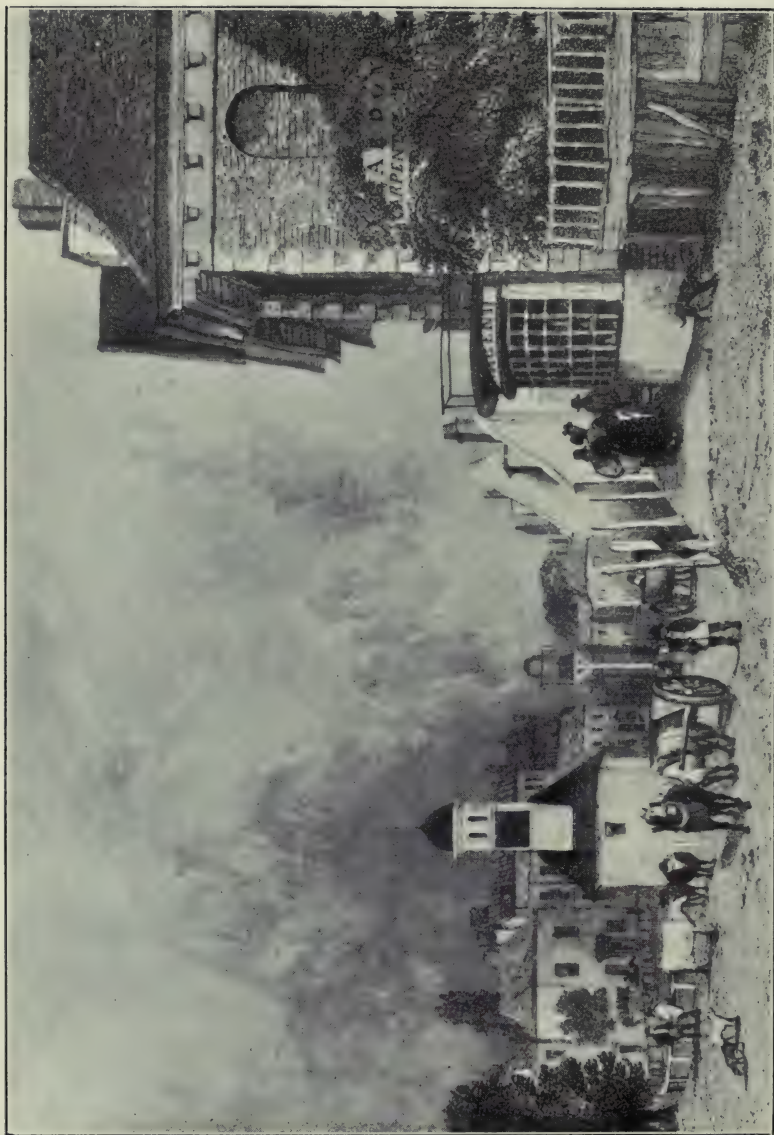
After the Restoration, Epsom became more famous than ever. A regular system of daily coaches was established in order to convey visitors from and to London. By the year 1690 the proprietor of Epsom Wells found it necessary to extend the accommodation for his visitors. He built a ball-room seventy feet in length, as well as other necessary apartments;



The Old Epsom Well.







View of Epsom Town, by J. W. Allen.

and a long walk, leading from the London road through Epsom, was laid out and planted with elm trees.

The increasing number of visitors who came to Epsom for the purposes of health or recreation produced a marked effect upon the character of the place; new inns and lodging-houses were erected, and one tavern especially, known as The New Inn, and kept by Mrs. Wright, was reputed to be the largest in England.

In the streets and on the Common were to be seen numerous vehicles, including sedan chairs and hackney coaches, numbered in accordance with the custom of the metropolis. The amusements provided for the patients and visitors comprised public breakfasts, dancing and music every morning; horse-racing on the downs daily at noon; cudgel-playing, wrestling and foot racing in the afternoon; and assemblies and card parties in the evening. A vivid picture of fashionable life at Epsom Wells has been depicted by Sir Walter Besant in one of his well-known romances.

During the reign of Queen Anne, Prince George of Denmark was an occasional visitor at Epsom, and there can be no doubt that his presence assisted very largely to attract many members of the nobility and gentry. John Toland, who about this time wrote an account of Epsom Wells and the amusements and recreations associated therewith, states that he had counted as many as sixty coaches in the ring on Sunday evenings, he also mentions that one of the elegant amusements of the place popular among the visitors was that of trying to catch a pig by the tail.

Among the various characters attracted to Epsom Wells was Sarah Mapp, a celebrated bone-setter, or "shape-mistress." Mrs. Mapp is said to have been the daughter of one Wallin, a bone-setter, of Hindon, in Wiltshire, and sister of Lavinia Fenton, the well-known *Polly Peachum*, who was married to the third Duke of Bolton. The latter statement, however, is clearly inaccurate. Mrs. Mapp affected insanity, and was popularly known as "Crazy Sally." After strolling about the country for a time she at length settled at Epsom, where she attracted considerable attention by reason of her professional skill as well as her eccentric manner.

In fact, she acquired such notoriety, and was so skilful in setting bones that it is said the town offered her one hundred guineas to remain at Epsom for a year; and it is also stated that so great was her skill, and so numerous were her patients, that she sometimes obtained as much as twenty guineas a day by her practice. Her fame was by no means confined to Epsom. She was well-known in London; and Hogarth introduced her into his picture of "The Undertaker's Arms; or Consultation of Physicians."

An old ballad written before 1736 has the following lines about the spa at Epsom:—

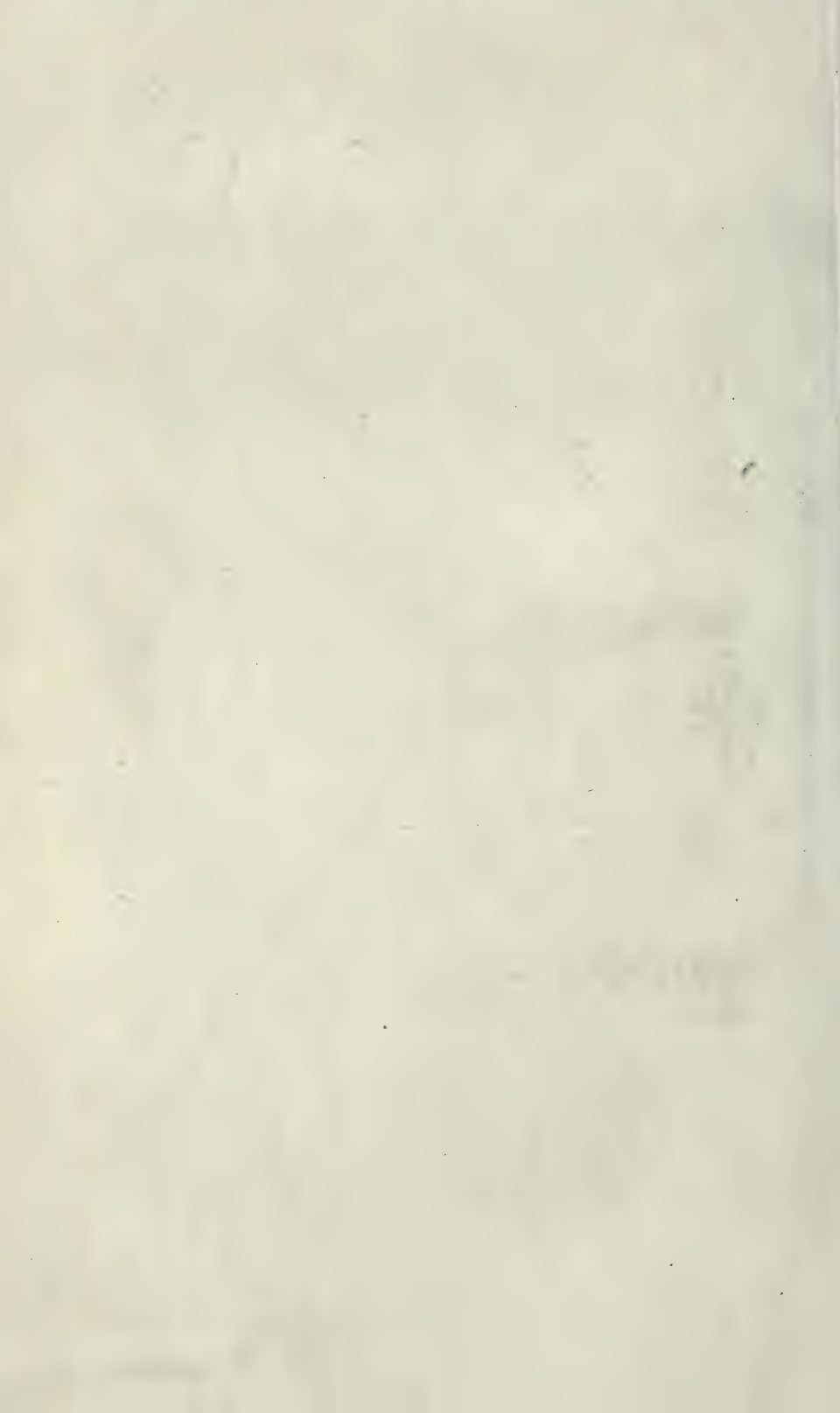
"To fashion our healths, as our figures, we owe;
And while 'twas the fashion to Tunbridge to go,
Its waters ne'er fail'd us, let ail us what wou'd;
It cemented crack'd bones, and it sweeten'd the blood.
When Fashion resolv'd to raise Epsom to fame,
Poor Tunbridge did nought; but the blind and the lame,
Or the sick, or the healthy, 'twas equally one,
By Epsom's assistance their business was done."

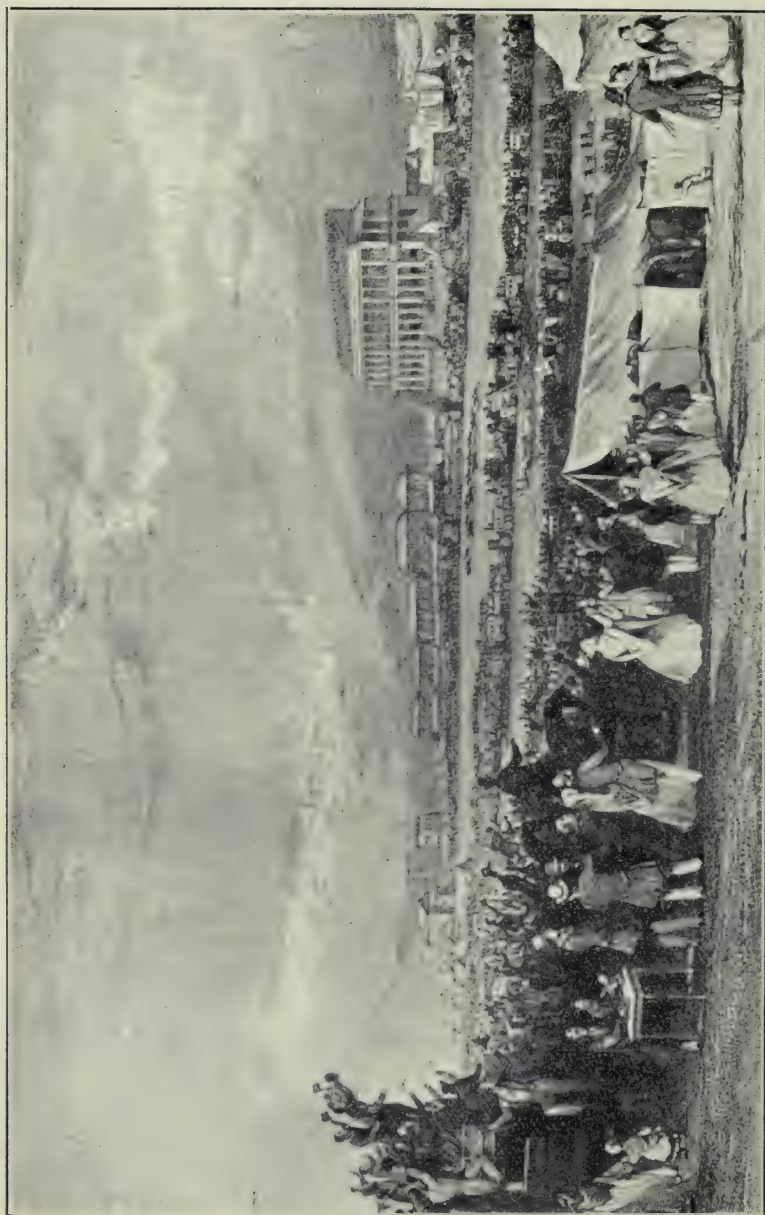
The first indication of declining popularity is found in the year 1706, when an apothecary named Levinstone, who was living at Epsom, conceived the idea of setting up a rival establishment in opposition to the original wells. For a brief season he succeeded in attracting customers. He gave it out that the waters of the New Wells, as the place was called, were of equal mineral value to that of the original spring. This was soon found to be false, and when the trick was discovered, both the old wells and the new were brought into disrepute.

Before the year 1720 the fashion of visiting Epsom for the sake of its mineral springs was rapidly on the decline, if it had not indeed become a thing of the past. The town was visited by the influential and wealthy classes no longer. During the excitement occasioned by the South Sea Scheme it would appear that Epsom enjoyed a brief period of popularity, but the revival, like others which followed, was only transitory. By the beginning of the present century Epsom Wells were so utterly neglected that in 1804 the buildings were pulled down, and the ground was purchased or leased by a Mr. Hitchener, who built a small house close by for his residence.



"The Derby" early in the nineteenth century.





"The Derby" in 1842.

The old well and the wall enclosing it were suffered to remain, and the well still exists. The engraving of the Old Wells, Epsom, here reproduced, gives an idea of the appearance of the place early in the present century.

The medicinal properties of the waters of Epsom Wells were formerly so highly valued that the salts were extracted from them and sold at the rate of five shillings an ounce. This substance, commonly called "Epsom Salts," was in great favour with the public, and the demand for it greatly exceeded the supply. Even the work of extracting these salts is no longer carried on at Epsom, the medicine now known as Epsom Salts being prepared at Middlesborough, in Yorkshire.

Allen's view of Epsom here reproduced gives a good picture of Epsom as it existed early in the present century. The fine red-brick house on the right-hand side, now known as Waterloo House, still exists in good preservation, a noble example of early 18th century architecture.

At the present time Epsom is unquestionably known most widely for its races, and especially for what has been termed "the turf's most-coveted prize"—The Derby. This race, as all the world knows, takes place on Epsom Downs, and is attended by enormous crowds of spectators. The scene on "Derby Day" has been so frequently and so graphically depicted by writers and painters, that it would be superfluous for the present writer to attempt any account of it. A word or two as to the origin of the race, however, may be given.

The race-course at Epsom is said to have been formed by James I., whilst he was living at Nonsuch Palace. The place is so admirably adapted by nature for the purposes of a race-course that it is probable little preparation of the ground was required. During the reign of Charles I. races took place at intervals, if not regularly, and by the year 1730 annual race-meetings were held. "The Oaks" was instituted in 1779, and "The Derby" in 1780. Although racing was commenced at Epsom as early as the time of James I., there can be no question that the period of popular racing there began with, and indeed owed its origin to the fashionable company at the Wells. Horse-racing on the Downs is described as a regular part of the daily programme of the amusements of the visitors to the Wells.

The Derby has taken a very strong hold upon popular fancy, and subscription pools, or "Derby Sweeps" as they are usually called, have existed in connection with it for a great number of years. One writer upon the subject states that during the last forty or fifty years there has been scarcely a town in the United Kingdom in which a Derby Sweepstake has not been regularly organized. In some of the larger towns pools of from forty to two hundred are made every year, the subscription ranging from six-pence to two pounds, and the principal prize being sometimes as much as five hundred pounds.

One of the peculiar features of a "Derby Sweepstake" is that many people take part in this kind of hazard whose sense of moral propriety would be greatly shocked by any other form of participation in horse-racing.

The accompanying illustrations reproduced from old prints in the British Museum, and including "The Derby Sweepstakes, 1792, by Sartorius," "Pollard's view of the Races, early in the present century," "Allom's view, 1842, showing the grand stand and the booths," and "Kemp's Plan and Survey of Epsom Race Course, including the rise and falls, 1823."

In conclusion, the writer desires to express his thanks to Professor J. L. Lobley, F.G.S., who has most courteously placed at his disposal some valuable MS. notes on Epsom.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

The fewness of the Quarterly Notes on this occasion is not due to absence of material on which to comment—there is abundance of that—but to the large amount of other material that needed to appear in the present issue.

On the surmise that nobody to-day will look at anything that has not a war-like tone, let us commence by reminding the ladies of the Home Counties that their laudable desire to provide comforts for our soldiers in battle, and after it, is, perhaps, *inherited*; their grandmothers, or great-grandmothers, at the close of the last century, both in England, and on such parts

Dr. W. H. K. K. K.

West. Medicine and very beautiful. 11-10-1900

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Plan of Epsom Race-Course, 1823.



of the continent as possessed settlements of English people did the like during the war that then ravaged a great part of Europe.

Lord Ailesbury's son writing, in the winter of 1798, from Naples—where Sir William, and the beautiful Lady Hamilton led English society—speaks of a “waistcoat club” such as was established in England, set going in Naples by Lady Spencer. “The ladies,” continues the writer, “are employed every evening, in a most excellent way, which is in making flannel waistcoats for the English now at Toulon; it is really charming to see how industrious they are. I am sure 300 must be made by this time.”

Just one more War Note. It will be interesting to remind our readers that Mr. Walter Money, F.S.A., a gentleman whose name is well-known in connection with Berkshire antiquities and topography, points out that Chieveley in South Africa is called after a village of similar name in England, not far from Newbury, and that it was settled by Berkshire emigrants. The Berkshire Chieveley also possesses war-like associations; it was the scene of some hard fighting during the great Civil War.

Now let us turn to matters falling more directly within our observation. Several of the different local societies, scientific, archæological, or topographical, have issued their reports since the last number of this magazine went to press. We wish we had space to refer to all, for each, in its way, seems to be doing its best, and that best is good. In Hampstead has been formed a new society for the promotion of scientific study, with Mr. Edward Bond, M.P., as president, and Mr. Basil Martin, Elm Lodge, Elm Row, Hampstead, as secretary, and it bids fair to become as popular in that delightful suburb as is the Hampstead Antiquarian Society.

The Surrey Archæological Society, now at home in its new and appropriate head-quarters, at the Castle Arch, Guildford, has issued its 45th annual report. We thoroughly sympathize with the Society in its loss of so able a secretary as the Rev. T. S. Cooper, but we do not fancy that an archæological body,

whose secretarial duties will be discharged by Mr. Montagu Guiseppi, F.S.A., has much to fear. We notice that the Society's museum has been enriched with many highly appropriate gifts, amongst them some local Court Rolls.

This is as it should be. No class of local documents is more liable to destruction—in these days of general enfranchisement—than the records of manorial courts; and no class is richer in matter of topographical value or material for social history, and it is sad to think of the fate that has already overtaken masses of these documents, and that probably awaits the majority of the remainder.

Over and over again we have urged, in these pages, the necessity for taking some action in regard to the preservation, not only of court rolls, but of local records generally, and it is satisfactory to notice that Government has so far moved in the matter as to appoint a committee, consisting of the Bishop of London, Mr. Bryce, Sir Francis Mowatt, Sir H. Maxwell Lyte, Sir C. P. Ilbert, and Mr. S. E. Spring Rice, to consider what can be done to ensure the safe custody of local public records. The question we know is difficult and delicate, but it can only be dealt with by accepting the doctrine, as a basis for operations, that all local public records—that is records in any way affecting the public—are under the purview of the Master of the Rolls. Inspectors appointed by him must see that local bodies take due care of their documents; and if they do not, provision must be made for all those not actually required for the discharge of business, in central County record repositories.

Though Croydon is not rich in buildings of architectural interest, it seems to set little value on the few it possesses. Whitgift's Hospital, which stands in the centre of the town, is now threatened with demolition, though it seems that the increased accommodation for traffic—which, doubtless, is demanded by the circumstances of the case—could be provided by a connecting road at the back of the hospital between North End and George Street. This would effectually relieve any congestion in the traffic, and would really add to the appearance of the hospital by isolating it.

From this threatened vandalism it is pleasant to turn to an instance of a desire to complete a work of preservation. Many of our readers will remember the Abbey Gateway at Reading as a happy example of Sir Gilbert Scott's power of restoration, and those who do so will now be gratified to learn that Dr. J. B. Hurry, of Reading, is about to complete the scheme of restoration by having heads carved upon certain blocks of stone, and some of the columns foliated. This carving was left undone at the time of the restoration, some 40 years ago, from want of funds. No portion of the ancient work is to be touched.

We have no space on this occasion to refer to the rapid demolition of old London that has been going on during the last month or so, more especially along the line of the new street from Holborn to the Strand; but we must not pass unmentioned an excellent (save that it was too short) article in the *Pall Mall Gazette* of February 10th, which tells us what has become of some demolished objects of interest that once stood in London. Portions of old London Bridge may be seen in Victoria Park and in the grounds of Guy's; the lion on Northumberland House keeps guard at Sion House; Temple Bar is in Theobalds; the giants from St. Dunstan's, Fleet Street, ornament the gardens of St. Dunstan's Lodge, Regent's Park. But not all vanished landmarks of London that have been preserved, are within easy visiting distance of enquiring Londoners; some have travelled as far a-field as Northumberland.

A word in conclusion on Romney's portrait of William Cowper, a reproduction of which (from a photograph by Messrs. Walker and Boutall), formed the frontispiece of our last issue. As, thanks to Mr. Robert's letter in the *Athenæum*, the authenticity of the original has been the subject of some comment, it may be well to draw special attention to the remarks of Mr. Thomas Wright (*post*, p. 156), who gives a useful hint as to testing the genuineness of the picture as a portrait of Cowper.

ARCHERY IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY REV. W. K. R. BEDFORD,

No. 2. KENT.

THAT Kent should be a prominent county in supporting the revival of the practice of archery is not at all surprising, remembering the traditions associated with its freedom in Norman times, its motto "Invicta," and its device of the armed hand issuing from an oaken thicket (*see Hollinshed's Chronicle*). Neither do we wonder that this patriotic county should have discarded its ardour for the bow in favour of those modern arms of precision which had supplanted the weapons of chivalric ages, at a time when every Briton's spirit was aroused to meet the threatened invader; but in the period between 1785 and 1802, one society in particular maintained socially and "sportsmanly" the pretensions of the "unconquered" county in the pastime of archery. This was the association entitled the Royal Kentish Bowmen, which met originally in 1785-6 at Dartforth Heath, on the invitation of Mr. John Edward Madocks, of Vron Iw, co. Denbigh, who, however, resided about that period chiefly at Mount Mascal, co. Kent.

The society appears to have, in its inception, been limited to a party of friends, eleven in number; but Mr. Madocks was a well-known and popular individual, and soon the numbers were so considerably enlarged that the accommodation provided for the archers had to extend its limits also, and—from a small cottage where the targets were kept when not required for practice upon the adjacent common—expanded into a well-kept ornamental lawn with buildings of considerable dimensions, not only for convivial meals, but for musical parties, dances, and other entertainments more attractive to the ladies. The founder himself was an accomplished musician, and the best talent, professional as well as amateur, was enlisted for the concerts given by the society.

The reputation of "The Kentish Bowmen" as a fashionable gathering derived much additional *eclat* when George, Prince of Wales, then in the heyday of his "Florizel" reputation, vouchsafed them his patronage, presented them with prizes,



George, Prince of Wales, as a Kentish Bowman.
By Bartolozzi.

generally small silver bugles of elegant design, and on one occasion at least, in 1789, personally presided at a meeting held on August 12th, His Royal Highness' birthday, when the Prince's prize, a bugle, was won by Mr. Madocks, though the Rev. James Dodd, in his dedication of a little book hereafter to be referred to, *Ballads of Archery*, "to the illustrious Patron of the R.K.B. while embodied," expresses his gratification that the Prince Regent, in 1818, should have recognized the writer as one, who upon that occasion "triumphantly enjoyed the honours of the day."

It was, no doubt, in remembrance of this Royal visit that the full length portrait of Prince George in archery costume was painted by J. Russell, R.A., an engraving from which, by Bartolozzi, is one of the finest of that distinguished engraver's works. Along with the title of Royal, the society distinguished themselves by the establishment of standards to be carried on target days, one of which was presented by the Hon. H. Fitzroy (third son of the first Lord Southampton), the other by George Grote, Esq. For the due care and display of these "most sacred and honourable" colours, provision was made in the rules, which, printed in a little thumbnail volume prettily bound in green leather with the society's device in gold, are still occasionally to be met with. In addition to the regulations for the meetings, the book contains a list of members interesting as recording names of past and present Kentish families, for it was stipulated that the number of ex-county members be limited to thirty-six, other candidates being required to be Kentish freeholders or leaseholders and their sons, or persons entitled to a freehold of 20*l.* per annum in the county, either in reversion or remainder, or holding a house under government in the county of Kent.

Under such elegant patronage there is every reason to believe that the Kentish Archers became great dandies. At the first general meeting of the Archery Societies of Britain, held in 1789, the *London Chronicle* mentions that while the archers generally wore uniform, green coats, buff or white waistcoats, and breeches, Sir Sampson Gideon (afterwards Lord Eardley), Mr. Fitzroy and others (Kentish men), wore the Prince's button and a black cape. At this Blackheath

meeting the principal prize (in those days obtained by the most central shot) did not fall to the lot of the R.K.B. Society, and at the second meeting in 1790 it was gained by a representative of a rival club, the Kentish Rangers. It was not indeed until 1793 that the R.K.B. obtained the coveted honour by a central Gold, gained by Dr. Leith, on a measure with Dr. Jarvis, of Hornsey. This incident so impressed a rhymester of the period (who signed himself Laureate to the Royal Kentish Bowmen) that he plunged into verse: the effusion afterwards being printed with the title of the Bowman's prize.

Survey the gay heath, what bright beauties appear,
And hark to the musical horn ;
The Archers are coming, behold, they are here
As brilliant as Phœbus at morn.
Near Surrey advance the bows of St. George,
Old Hornsey her Woodmen has sent,
And next Chevy-Chase boys, see Aylesford's kind Lord
Lead up the bold Bowmen of Kent.

Hark, the signal is given, to targets they run,
E'en swift as the arrow that flies;
Their bows are all bent and the pastime begun
A bugle of gold is the prize.
The Woodman of Arden, how graceful he draws,
For the goal sure his arrow is vent ;
Hark, hark, from above what a burst of applause,
'Tis hit by a bowman of Kent.

Now Sol quits the field for his Thetis's bed,
When Leith his unerring bow bent;
The shaft seemed exulting to cry as it fled,
I win for the Bowmen of Kent.
The signal is given ; to dinner each flies,
Where Willis gives hunger content;
Where the good Duke of Leeds presented the prize
To Leith, the bold Bowman of Kent.

The Earl of Aylesford, founder of the Woodmen of Arden, may on this occasion have ranked himself with the Kentish archers, with whom he was connected both by title and residence at the Friars, Aylesford, but the Earl of Morton, a Scottish Peer, was never a member of the Arden Society, though a note to the ballad says that he "led them" at this meeting. It is probable as the Royal Company of Scottish

Archers, to which Lord Morton belonged, had no target of their own in this match, that he shot as an affiliated member with the associate society of the Forest of Arden. We find his name as shooting with the Edinburgh Archers at Blackheath in 1790, and he was president of a general meeting of Archers, held on Dulwich Common in 1794.

Although the verses just quoted were printed anonymously, there is no doubt as to who was the real laureate of the Kentish bowmen, whether author of these lines or no. In the days of Garrick, an actor of more than respectable rank, named Dodd, played at the London theatres, and thrived. This gentleman's son went from Westminster School to Trinity College, Cambridge, in 1779, and was appointed by his College to the Vicarage of Swineshead in 1800, but did not reside either there, or at another benefice, to which he was afterwards appointed, continuing for 34 years (1784-1818) usher of Westminster School. What his classical attainments were we know not, but he had evidently some taste, and a natural knack at versification, while he was of that easy going, good humoured disposition, made familiar to us in the clerical portraits of Miss Austin and of George Eliot. Here is a stave from one of his ditties, which discloses the side of archery he found so attractive.

A Bowman's life's the life to court,
There's nought can charm so dearly;
As roving, butting, all in sport,
To the sound of the bugle cheerly.

Away he wends—His bow he bends,
His shafts will seldom fail
Full thirteen score,—and something more,
To steadily hold their flight.

Anon, at the butt, with a delicate art,
He pops them into the white.
And then to hear them—whack—
And the gazers cry good lack!
Well, he does it with such a knack.

Then he laughs a little—And quaffs a little,
And sings a little—And shoots a little,
And fiddles a little—And foots it a little,
And sings himself home in a crack.

These and such like jovial rhymes, with ballads commemorative of Robin Hood and various historical notes, made up a nicely printed volume of 175 pages which, with thirty-three plates of music to the songs, was printed by Woodfall in 1818, with a dedication to the Prince Regent, and a quotation from Roger Ascham, whom the author calls his predecessor in bowmanry and scholastic drudgery. "*Both merie songes and good schootinge delighteth Apollo.*"

The volume is also embellished by some very pretty wood cuts, designed by Sir Edmund Hungerford Lechmere (second Bart.) when a boy at Westminster School. Lord William Lennox gives a sketch of the author at this period, when resident master at the boarding-house in Great Dean's Yard known as "Mother Packs." He had on a suit of sables, coat, waistcoat, and continuations of black cloth, jet knee and shoe buckles, black silk stockings, white neck-cloth and shirt frill, powdered head and a pig-tail. He gave young Lennox, who had come to school, a glass of port-wine as he was just about himself to sit down to a roast fowl and a bottle, and dismissed him to supper. In spite, however, of the air of comfort which this description carries with it, it is probable that poor Dodd's circumstances were at this period somewhat reduced, and like many another *bon vivant*, his latter days were saddened by the memory of joys departed never to return. He died in the same year, 1818, aged 57, and a tablet to his memory is affixed to the eastern wall of the great cloister of Westminster Abbey.



THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 77).

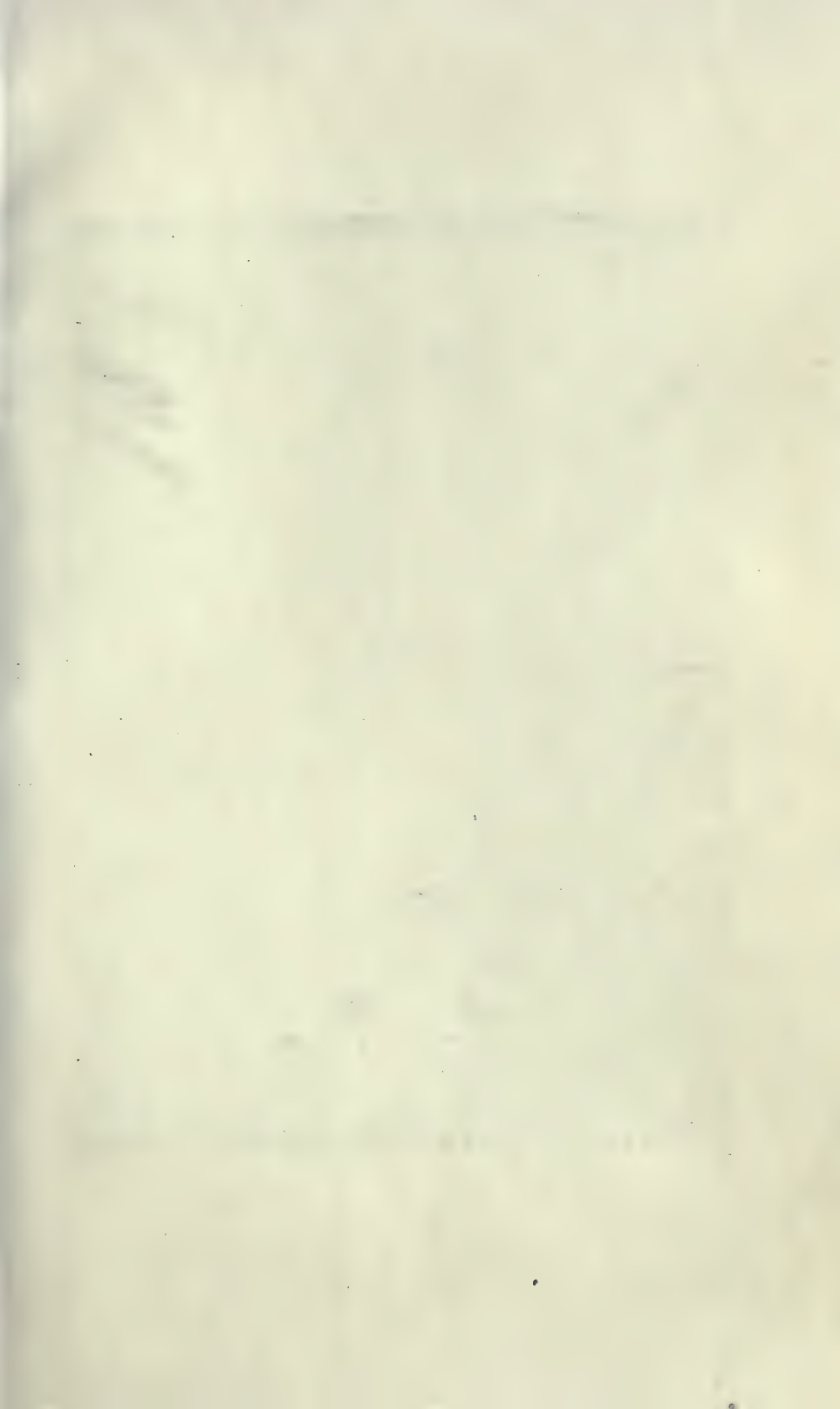
St. Albans, Redbourn, Harpenden, and Chipping Barnet.—It was found by an Inquisition taken in Lincoln's Inn Hall on 14th July, 1647, that Richard Sampson, late Bishop of Chichester, in 33 Henry VIII. [A.D. 1541-2] made a lease of divers messuages, lands and tenements in or near Chancery Lane, to the then Master and Wardens of the Guild of our Lady and St. Dunstan in the West, London, from Michaelmas, 1549, for 99 years, rendering to the said Bishop and his successors the yearly rent of 53s. 4d. And that the interest in this lease afterwards came to Sir Richard Read, knight, late of Redbourn, in Hertfordshire, deceased, who, by his last will dated 7 March, 1559, bequeathed all the revenue and rent of the aforesaid lease, during the continuance thereof, to the following charitable uses: to twenty of the poorest inhabitants of St. Albans, Herts, towards their relief weekly, 20 groates, to every of them a groat a week; to twelve of the poorest of Redbourn, in the same county, 12 groats a week; to twenty of the poorest of Harpenden, within the same county, 3s. 4d. a week; to eight of the poorest of Hadley, near Barnet, in the county of Middlesex, 16d. a week; to twelve of the poorest of the town of Chipping Barnet, Herts, 2d. a week; and to twenty of the poorest within the town of Okeingham (*sic*), Berks, 3s. 4d. a week; and he further bequeathed 30*l.* out of the rents of the aforesaid lease during the continuance thereof to the several towns aforesaid for the binding forth of ten apprentices yearly out of the aforesaid towns. And that these sums thus given by the said will to the charitable uses aforesaid, amounted to 83*l.* 14s. 8d. *per annum*. And that the said Sir Richard Reade further bequeathed the residue of all the revenues of his said tenements, "surmounting" the former sums appointed as aforesaid, to be yearly bestowed, "so far as it will go during the term thereof, towards the help and guarding of such diseased people as lie by the highway side, infected with some great disease or grief, and to the poor people of the places aforesaid." And that his executors in his said will named should have the letting and setting of all his said tenements appointed to charitable uses as aforesaid during all the said term, and should make as much yearly rent thereof as they could to the end that there might be the more bestowed on the said last named charitable use.

The Inquisition went on to find the several tenements and houses subject and liable to the said charitable uses given and

mentioned in the last will and testament of the said Sir Richard Read, according to the old rents as they were long since generally let, either by the said Sir Richard Read in his life time, or by his executors since his death, amounting to the yearly sum of 89*l.* 7*s.* 4*d.*

After the death of the said Sir Richard Read, his executors assigned over the remainder of the said term of 99 years then to come of and in the aforesaid several messuages or tenements, subject to the aforesaid conditions, to Maurice Evans, who by his last will, dated 12 April, 1618, devised all the right and term that he had then to come in the said lease, to Edward Kellett, who by deed dated 25 September, 1634, granted and assigned over all his right and interest in and to the aforesaid messuages and tenements to Humfray Rogers, who by deed dated 13 February, 1638, assigned over all his right and term in the premises to Thomas Waye, gent., who by indenture dated ———, 1643, for the sum of 120*l.*, granted and assigned over all his right and term in the aforesaid houses to Leonard Stockdale, who accordingly entered thereupon, and thereof was possessed and interested, and the rents and profits thereof took to his own use, but never satisfied or paid any of the charitable uses aforesaid, so that the poor people of the several towns aforesaid have been unpaid the said several charitable uses in the said will given and bequeathed for these six years ending Lady Day last, 1647, which arrears amounted to 502*l.* 8*s.*

It was therefore ordered on 22 September, 1647, by the said Commissioners, that the said Thomas Waye should pay to William Goshawke and Nicholas Hayward, for the uses aforesaid, the said sum of 245*l.* 15*s.* 2*d.*, and the said Leonard Stockdale, 290*l.* 8*s.* 10*d.*; and that the said William Goshawke and Nicholas Hayward, should from thenceforth have the setting, receiving and disposing of all and every the tenements and rents in the said inquisition specified, subject and liable to the charitable uses aforesaid, for and during all the residue of the said term of 99 years therein yet to come and unprovided for, and towards the satisfying and paying of the said charitable uses according to the true intent and meaning of the said will. "They being men approved of, for the trust aforesaid, by several persons of some of the said towns interested for the charitable uses aforesaid, who attended us at the taking of the said inquiry." All arrears of rents were also to be paid to the said William and Nicholas; and the said Thomas Waye and Leonard Stockdale, "who have misemployed the charitable uses aforesaid," were to pay to them for their charges in suing out this commission, 15*l.* which appeared to us to have been expended in the prosecution of the same." (*Petty Bag Charity Inquisition. Bundle 19, No. 26*).





Brocket Hall.

THE READES IN HERTFORDSHIRE.

By A. C. BICKLEY.

THE Reade family is one that genealogists have long considered as being of considerable interest, not so much on account of its members having played parts of primary importance, as because its records have been carefully kept and its connections established with unusual clearness. It certainly produced one man who, at the time of the Great Rebellion, came near to greatness, but it had to wait till the present century (I hold that 31st December, 1900, is the end of the century), before giving to the world a man of the first rank which it undoubtedly did in Charles Reade the novelist. General Meredith Reade, the late U.S. Ambassador to Greece, reflects credit on the family; and the Rev. Compton Reade, the present rector of Kenchester, deserves a niche in the temple of Fame, if only because of his having compiled at the cost of much labour "a Record of the Reades," from which recently published erudite work nearly everything that appears in the present article has been borrowed or stolen, according to the way one looks at it.

Like that of James de la Pluche, the origin of the Reade family, is "wropped in mystery." Mr. Compton Reade does no more than suggest that it may have been an off-shoot of the Redes of Northumberland, a family of Royal origin. This at best is a conjecture, and one to which the arms borne by the respective families lends no colour.

It is quite clear that there was a family of Redes settled in Reading, of which town one member, William Rede, was mayor no less than seven times, between 1452 and 1469, and which borough he represented in four parliaments; from this family the Redes of Abingdon, or rather of Barton Court, appear to have descended.

Thomas Rede acquired the manor of Barton with the ancient palace of the Abbots of Abingdon from Sir Richard Lee, knight, in 1550. This gentleman died in 1556, and was buried

in the Rede aisle, St. Helen's Church, Abingdon, leaving issue by his wife Anne, daughter of Thomas Hoo, of Paul's Walden, Herts.

He was succeeded by his only son Thomas, who seems to have got up in the world, for he altered the spelling of his name in approved modern fashion to Reade, and in 1597 procured a grant of arms, viz., gules, a saltire between four garbes, or. By his wife, Mary Stonhouse, he had three sons, the eldest, Thomas, marrying Mary, daughter and co-heiress of Sir John Brocket, knight, of Brocket Hall, Hatfield.

This Thomas was a busy and wealthy man. He was lord of three manors in Berks, two in Oxfordshire, one in Northants, and two in Herts, besides Brocket, which he acquired through his marriage. He also held land at Birchall, Herefordshire. He served as High Sheriff of Berks in 1606 (gaining the honour of a notice in Fuller's *Worthies*), of Oxfordshire in 1615, and of Herts in 1618. James I. knighted him at Royston in 1619.

He married in March, 1597 or 98. His wife's father, Sir John Brocket, must have been a man of some importance, for he entertained the great Elizabeth when a princess, and she was at his house at Brocket when she was proclaimed Queen of England, according to a Cornewall pedigree.

Although he was summoned at Bovingdon in 1625 for 30*l.*, his share of the forced loan, he seems to have kept on good terms with Charles I., for he had the honour of entertaining that Monarch and his Queen on three several occasions at Barton Court. Barton was sometimes called the King's House because the Monarch had a right to claim its hospitality, an honour no doubt very great but dreadfully expensive.

It is rather strange that two of these visits took place after Sir Thomas had refused to pay ship money in 1636. The last Royal visit was in 1644, when according to Mr. Compton Reade, "the King fearing for the safety of Queen Henrietta Maria, brought her to Barton, the first stage of her journey to Exeter, hence the historic mansion witnessed the final farewell of the ill-starred Royal couple."

A good deal about Sir Thomas Reade may be gathered from the newspapers of the time and the calendars of State Papers (Domestic Series). He was taken prisoner by the Parlia-

mentarians, when some letters of importance were found upon him. In 1645 he was taken to London, and thence remanded to the committee at St. Albans, who were instructed to examine into the whole matter concerning him and to report.

Apparently he got off very lightly and, indeed, it was probably intended that he should or else his third son would not have been allowed to sit on the committee. He seems to have changed sides for the Journals of the House of Commons, record that he was himself made a member of the committee for Oxfordshire during the following year. He refused to act on this committee in 1650, some three months before his death, but whether because he was not satisfied with its proceedings, from failing health or some other cause, is not known.

By his marriage with Mary Brocket, Sir Thomas had no less than fourteen children, five sons and nine daughters.

The Brocket family was also indirectly connected with the Reades by the marriage of Nicholas, the younger brother of the second Sir John Brocket, and grandfather of the above Mary, with a sister of Anne How who married Thomas Rede, of Barton, Abingdon. This Sir John lies buried in Wheathampstead Church; Wheathampstead Place having been the family seat prior to the erection of Brocket Hall.

Sir Thomas was not lucky in his sons. The eldest, William, died unmarried at the age of 24. The second son, Thomas, who also pre-deceased him, married when only seventeen, and an Oxford student, a daughter of Sir Thomas Cornwall, of Burford, who was his senior by more than six years, by whom he had nine children. For some reason or other he does not seem to have been on good terms with his father, and lived with his wife's relations. He was the founder of the Ipsden branch of the family, of which more anon.

The third son, Richard, seems to have disappeared, as does the fifth, Geoffrey. Sir Thomas was, therefore, succeeded by his son John, who was born in 1617.

This Sir John was the first member of the family to achieve hereditary honours. He was knighted at Newmarket on the 12th March, 1642, and four days later created a Baronet. Cromwell also made him a Baronet in 1656. Among other things that this gentleman did, on which one is inclined to look askance, is his changing his shield-of-arms.

In 1646 Sir John, who is described as of Hatfield, Bart., was assessed to contribute to the war expenses at 600*l.*, but on account of his poverty he was let off. He is described as being a "right godly man, very active at committee, and, as a J.P., in suppressing ale-houses." He received a pardon from Charles II. in 1660.

Susanne, his first wife, was a daughter of Sir Thomas Style, of Watlington, Kent, by whom he had five sons and four daughters. After her death in 1657, he married Alissimon, widow of Hon. Francis Pierrepont in 1662. This marriage appears to have been one of the profoundest failures on record.

Mr. Compton Reade, perusing an old printed account, tells us that Sir John does not appear to have paid his wife her allowance. He complained that she made songs against him. "She says they were 'mournful complaints to God taken out of the scriptures,' and denies that they were sung about the house by servants."

"She denies that she procured one of His Royal Highness guards to threaten Sir John's life."

"He states that differences began one-and-a-half years after marriage. She says that within two months she had to withdraw from him (*i.e.*, occasionally) on account of his violence, but she stood it for three-and-a-half years, *e.g.*, he slept with a loaded pistol under his pillow. Then she had to sleep in an "out-room," and when she fell ill he would not allow her to be moved to another room with a fire (hers had no fire-place). He had disowned her, sent away all her servants, and would not let her engage more, threatened she should be his slave, etc. He came to her room with a pistol, and the servants sat up all night for fear he should murder her. He kept a mistress in the house and encouraged her to insult his wife. He padlocked her into her room. She has had to get up at night for fear of being burnt in her bed. He took away all her household stuff and plate, though he accuses her of having gone off with it."

The quarrel got pretty bitter. When he forbade her tenants to pay her the rents from her separate estate, and denied her admission to "his Herts house," she sued him for alimony in the Court of Arches and won her case. Then he

appealed to the delegates and lost. The King tried to mediate, but Sir John, loyal subject though he professed to be, would have naught of the Royal counsel, whereupon the King recommended the lady to go to the House of Lords. Sir John told his wife, when she begged him to be reconciled to her, that "she might as well persuade him to forsake Jesus Christ," and further that he should consider himself "damned if he did not forsake her," yet he assured the Lords that he never had an unworthy thought of her.

How this pretty quarrel ended Mr. Reade does not tell us, but unless in two centuries the people of Hatfield and St. Albans have strangely altered they must have enjoyed it very much.

It has been mentioned that by his first wife, Susanne, this cheerful member of the aristocracy had nine children, only one of whom, Sir James, the second Baronet, left issue. Of the deaths of three of them there is no record, and all that can be gathered is that it seems probable they quarrelled fiercely with their father, who, judging from what we know of him, was an interesting study as anyone else's father, but a failure as your own.

Sir James seems to have been a quiet sort of man, about whom very little is known except that he was a large holder of Bank of England Stock, and that he married Love, daughter and co-heir of Robert Dring, citizen and Alderman of London, by whom he had one son and five daughters. He died in 1701, and was buried in the Reade Chapel at Hatfield.

To him succeeded his only son John, who died at Rome of the small pox, on 22nd February, 1711-12. He was only 21, and unmarried, consequently the Baronetcy became extinct. Mr Compton Reade tells us that he was converted to Jacobite principles by his maternal uncle, Lord Kingsale, and had accepted an appointment in the suite of the Pretender.

His co-heirs were his sisters, the fourth of whom Love, received Brocket Hall as part of her portion of the estate. In 1719 she married Thomas Winnington, of Stanford Court, Worcester, afterwards M.P., and successively holder of a number of government appointments, and a member of the Privy Council. She bore him one son, who died while a

baby. She died in 1730, her husband surviving her sixteen years. On his death he left Brocket to some relations of his own, who sold it to Matthew Lamb, M.P. for Peterborough. Thus ended the connection of the Reades with Brocket Hall. The house itself was pulled down in 1760.

The other Hertfordshire estate, Minsden, went to Love's elder sister, Dorothea, who married Robert Dashwood, of Northbrooke, Oxfordshire, by whom she had issue.

Although not strictly to do with Hertfordshire, it may be interesting to say a few words as to other branches of the Reades, I have already mentioned that Thomas, the heir of Sir Thomas Reade, married when very young, and greatly to his father's displeasure, Mary, second daughter of Sir Thomas Cornewall, by whom he had amongst numerous other children, Compton, born 1627, who was created a Baronet by Letters Patent as an acknowledgement of his great services to the Royal cause during the civil war. He married Mary, daughter of Sir Gilbert Cornewall, by whom he had a family, and from whom the present Sir George Compton Reade, 9th baronet, is directly descended.

Edward Reade, the younger brother of Sir Compton Reade, was a man who believed in matrimony, for he had four wives, by three of whom he had issue. His share of the family property was the estate of Ipsden, Oxfordshire, which was bequeathed to him by his grandfather, Sir Thomas Reade. By his first wife he had a son who died s.p. He seems to have been an oddity and quarrelled fiercely with his father, who was certainly lacking in desirable points. By his third wife he had four children, from the second of which the Ipsden Reades are descended.

John Reade, of Ipsden, who was born in 1775, married in 1796, Anna Maria, daughter of Major Scott-Waring, M.P., Military Secretary to Warren Hastings and his defender in the House of Commons. By this marriage John Reade had seven sons and four daughters. He was succeeded by his fourth son, William Barrington Reade, who was the grandfather of the present squire of Ipsden.

The sixth son, Compton, was the father of the Rev. Compton Reade, the present rector of Kenchesteer, from whose



From the drawing by Frederick Waddy, in "Cartoon Portraits and Biographical Sketches of Men of the Day," London, Tinsley Brothers, December, 1872.

admirable "Record of the Reades," the particulars in this article have been taken.

The youngest of John Reade's children was Charles Reade, who, by his plays and his novels, would have made any family illustrious. Its members may be far prouder of him than of all the Royal descents, and they be many, put together. His fame as an author has over-shadowed the fact that he was a good scholar, and at one time Vice-President of Magdalen, but those who desire to know more of his career must be referred to "Charles Reade, a memoir, by C. L. and Rev. Compton Reade, published in 1887.

THE ROADS AND RIVERS OF KENT IN THE LAST CENTURY.

COMMUNICATED BY G. B. RASHLEIGH.

(Continued from p. 71).

AS all descriptions of countries as well as the maps, must be incorrect or difficult to be conceived, I therefore regret I had no good draughtsman along with me to have planned out my ideas, so that they might at least be understood. Notwithstanding as you was (*sic*) pleased to ask my opinion whether a large body of troops might not be impeded and retarded on their march and even harrassed by a smaller number than themselves in those parts of Kent? I shall very freely give you my thoughts, although but weak ones:

I shall suppose that ten or fifteen thousand French are to land on the south-east part of Kent or Romney Marsh, from whence they have but three different ways to penetrate into the country towards Chatham and the Medway.

1st. By Hyth, etc., towards Canterbury.

2nd. Across the Marsh of Romney and the Weald of Kent by Ashford, Maidstone, etc.

3rd. By Appledore, Tenterden, etc., across the Weald to Maidstone, etc.

1st. In order to prevent and retard their marching by the first route, there may be parties in readiness in the neighbourhood with proper tools to destroy and render Dimchurch Wall unpassable, and the flood gates there may be demolished, by which means all that part of the marsh of Romney will be inundated, besides a few cannons on the Wall towards Hyth can easily be retired in case of superiority.

2nd. If failing in the first they should endeavour to march across the marsh from Romney to Ashford, that road across the marsh might be made extremely troublesome to them, for as it is only 20 or 30 feet wide and ditches on each side, a few *couppures* across it would be a great hindrance. But what might be still a greater difficulty to them, would be the getting out of the marsh to the Weald by Hum and Bilsington, because parties placed there and taking proper care of their retreat might gaul them, and as they retire might leave those roads unpassable by cutting down the trees, etc., to block it up, and leaving small parties behind the blockades to stop the *avant-courreures*. It would I fancy make any wise enemy move slowly.

N.B. As this route leads towards Charte Magna and those hills that are the northern boundary of the Weald, they might there again be harrassed by those parties cantoned in the villages that run along those high grounds—who, if at any time overpowered by numbers, have always a safe and easy retreat to the second ridge of hills where they have the same game to play over again.

3rd. If the enemy should endeavour to pass by the south parts of Romney Marsh towards Appledore and Tenterden, the south flood gates may there be destroyed and the sea let in, which in a spring-tide will lay a great deal of ground under water; but allowing them to get the length of Tenterden, I should be very glad to see them attempt to pass the Weald to get at Maidstone, as inevitable ruin must attend them. For sure if two troops of the Grays had a difficulty to pass it one day last week, and twice as much to repass it two days thereafter, I shall think it a miracle if any body of French, unless from want of knowledge, attempt the Weald as they can neither encamp nor cantoon, or have any provisions but what they carry upon their backs, and as the bridge may be broke, and the passage up the hills to the villages rendered impracticable, I really, with reason, think that they will be so wise as not to attempt this route, but fall back into Sussex towards Hastings and Battell. For two days ago the whole Weald from Smarden down to Yalding was one continued inundation, so if they attempt any of the two last routes they must leave their cannon behind, in which case I flatter myself that we will make any parcel of troops equal to their greater numbers by the knowledge of the country and the posts we shall take. For I take it for granted that they will never dare, or we suffer them, either to send out reconnoitring parties, or parties to mend the roads. And if so and obliged to march in a body, I can no ways figure to myself either how they are to get forward, or subsist, as no doubt H.R.H. will take his precaution to prevent both.

To conclude this long letter which I thought it my duty to write, I cannot help thinking that bodies of infantry can annoy and harrass them from the moment they shall dare to land, and I cannot help saying that as far as I have seen of Kent, it is by nature the most defensible country I ever saw, and if the French are to come, I wish their good advisers may counsel them to Romney Marsh, where indeed they may land in smooth water on one or the other side of

Dungeness, let the wind blow from any quarter but the south-east. But surely their march from that may be made most disagreeable to them, although I have not yet reconnoitred the coast of Sussex, nor the roads from Hastings towards London with that view, but shall do it at any time, with pleasure, when called upon.

There are several things (now the warlike genius is beginning to revive) that probably will be thought of, such as quicker passage for the troops from Essex to Kent than by London, as also how to make a proper use of Kentish men. But I dare say that has been thought of by better heads than ours. However, I must observe that where any descent is possible to be made upon us, it is much better we know the country before hand—than examining it after the enemy are in possession.

I shall be in town two or three days hence to receive forty recruit horses, and shall then say more in five minutes than I can write in one hour, but I can always say with truth that

I am, dear Colonel, your most obedient, humble servant,

JO. FORBES.

Ashford, Nov. 23rd.

P.S.—I called upon General Hawley and told him most of what I have wrote, which he seemed to relish.

The villages and bridges along the Weald are marked with an **A**, and the chains of the hills are dotted with red ink on the map.

Villages along the first ridge of hills—Hunton, Linton, Sutton Valence, Boughton Malherb, Egerton, Plukely, and Charte Magna.

Bridges above Maidstone—Teston upon the Medway, Yalding, Stiles, Horsfield, Hockingbury, Stevens, and Smarden. All [except Teston] upon the great branch that runs down the Weald about two or three miles from the foot of the hills."

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

INTRODUCTORY.

IN these notes we propose to give an account of the church plate in the Diocese of London. A convenient plan to adopt seems to be to take the Diocese of London in three parts, the City, the County of London, and the County of Middlesex, and to take the churches in alphabetical order in each division.

Before commencing with a description of the plate it will be well to give a short historical review of the subject, and to explain a few technical terms.

The churches in the diocese may be divided into two classes; first, the parish churches, that is to say, the churches of the ancient parishes which have existed from time immemorial, and of certain statutory parishes created by Acts of Parliament and Orders in Council during the 17th, 18th, and early 19th centuries; and, secondly, the churches of "ecclesiastical parishes" and districts created under the Church Building Acts since 1830. It is hardly necessary to say that the large majority of churches come under the second category, and, as the plate to be found in them has acquired no archæological interest, it is omitted from these notes altogether. It is a fact frequently forgotten that prior to the Church Building Acts, passed in the second quarter of this century, there was no general Act in existence for church building, and the creation of a new parish and church involved, with one or two rare exceptions, a private or special Act of Parliament.

At present the sets of plate consist of tankards or flagons, usually in pairs, cups with either conical covers or combination paten covers, patens, alms dishes and spoons, and, in the City especially, a miscellaneous collection of odds and ends of plate, some of it intended for very secular purposes. For instance, there are several snuff boxes, three mazers, four beakers, a posset cup, an oyster knife and fork (the church to which they belong is appropriately in the vicinity of Billingsgate!), a dozen teaspoons, two sugar tongs, a pepper pot, and muffineer. With the miscellaneous pieces should be included several fonts for private baptism and baptismal shells, sets of small Communion plate for private use, two or three censers, some processional crosses, a pulpit hour-glass, a few parochial badges, and a large and very interesting collection of beadles' staves and wands.

HISTORICAL.

The parish churches in the Diocese of London possess a very large and interesting collection of plate made during the last 350 years, that is to say from the commencement of the reign of King Edward VI. down to the present time. Unfortunately, the sweep of old church plate made during the time of the Reformation was so complete, that there are only six mediæval pieces left, namely, an alms dish and a paten at

St. Magnus, near London Bridge, an alms dish at St. Mary Woolnooth, Hawksmoor's church, which stands at the corner of Lombard Street, and a chalice and paten at West Drayton, made in 1507.

For this clean sweep we are indebted in the first instance to the Ecclesiastical Commissioners of King Edward VI., who were appointed to carry out Church reforms. To them was entrusted the duty of collecting from all over England vessels which had served for Popish purposes, chalices, patens, cruets, monstrances, and the like. The Commissioners, however, usually left sufficient plate in each parish to provide a cup and paten for the new use, and in the vast majority of cases these two articles were the only vessels which the parish possessed till the close of the 16th century.

In the reign of Edward VI. the parishes throughout the country converted their old plate into new plate to suit the reformed service, but the reign was too short for the work of transformation to be completely carried out, and some old plate survived. During Queen Mary's reign, from 1553 to 1558, the unreformed service was revived and the old plate used to suit its requirements; but with Queen Elizabeth's accession the work of recasting and transforming recommenced with renewed and increased zeal. The parish books are full of interesting entries showing how the changes went on; I take for example the following extracts from the parish record of St. Michael, Cornhill. After entries in 1548-1550, recording the removal of the images of Mary and John from the rood-loft, of the payment of 5s. to the schoolmaster for writing the mass in English, and of the removal of the High Altar and the substituting of a table for it, the following entries appear in 1551:—

“Item pd. for Muscadell at Mr. Carter's the last day of Febrwarye at ye wh. tyme the church plate was wayed and dd* to Mr. Lodge in Mr. Carter's howse in the presens of dyvers masters of the pyshe.†—ijs.”

“Item pd. to Mr. Awsten‡ ye xxvj daye of Mrche to pay the Goldsmythe yt. made comnyon cup waying xxj oz & qr. at xxij*z*. ye oz. ye workmanshype for the wh. cup was dd a gylt challes waing xx oz. iii qrs. and ijs. iiij*z*. in money for the overwayght. Sumd. —xlijs. iiij*z*.”

* Delivered. † Pix? ‡ One of the wardens.

Almost as soon as these alterations were made the King died, and in 1553 come the following entries:—

“Pd. for men ryngyng at the p'claymyng of the Quen's Grace—
iiij*d*.”

“Pd. for ryngyng at ye coronation of the Quene—ijs. iiij*d*.”

Her Grace, Queen Mary, was proclaimed on the 19th July and crowned on the 1st October, 1553. With her accession came, as we have said, a revival of popery, and shortly after we have the two following entries:—

“Item paide for makinge of the High Awlter wt. bryck and all the steppes in the quire before the High Awlter wt. dyv's other places in the churche that wer made and mended, for ij m. lo. of bricke—xvijs. vj*d*.”

“Paide for a challyse wayinge xij ounces a hallfe and hallfe a quarter at vjs. the ounce—ij*l*. xvs. iiij*d*.”

and in 1556:—

“Paid to Peter the Joyner for makinge the Roode, Mary and John — viij*l*. xs.”

Then there was a short lull until Queen Mary's death, and in 1559 comes the entry relating to Queen Elizabeth's proclamation on 17th November, 1558:—

“Paide to Ringers when the Quen's grace was proclaimede—ijs.”

It will be seen that whereas the bellringers received 4*d*. at Queen Mary's proclamation, they got 2*s*. for Queen Elizabeth, or six times as much. This increase may indicate the feelings of the citizens, for Queen Elizabeth was very popular in the City. The result of the energy and enthusiasm on the occasion named is seen, a little further on, in this significant entry:—

“Paide for mendinge the clapper of the greate Belle—xs.”

With Queen Elizabeth's accession the Reformed service was revived, and in 1559 appears this entry:—

“Paide to the P'cher when the Visyters were here—viij*d*.”

These were the Queen's Ecclesiastical Commissioners, and they, like King Edward's Commissioners, were appointed to carry out reforms. Shortly after their visit there was

“Paide for removinge the smalle Orgains and the Table that stode vpon the Hight Aulter—viij*d*.”

and

“Paide for takinge downe the Roode—xis.”

The literature of the unreformed Church shared the same fate as the ornaments, and the St. Michael's parish books record payments for the purchase of a Bible and chain, and for the "new order of the service book," and for a book of the Injunctions and for a book of the Articles and for a book called the "Whoale Book of Omeles," and for "a boke called the 'Paraphrasis of Erasmus,'" and for "Mr. Calvin's Instytucions," and for "Fox's Book of Martyrs," and also for "a cheyne a lock and four keyes"; but in spite of these precautions the last mentioned book was afterwards stolen, and 9s. was allowed, by consent of the Vestry, for expenses incurred in prosecuting the thief.

The following entries from the parish records of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw for 1559 relate to the same subject:—

"Receyved of Robert Tayleboys for ij Chalcydes parcell gilt avergyng xxv ounces at xs. the ounce whererin was founde iij/lbs. of Leade so was not of sylver xxij ounces—vi/l. ijs."

"Payed to Robert Tayleboys for a Communion cuppe with a cover gilt weyinge xxxij ounces at vis. viijd. the ounce amounteth to—vi/l. ijs. iijd."

and in 1560:—

"Receyved of a stacyioner for the lattyn service bookes which weare sold by consent of the perishoners—xxvis. viijd."

What between the Commissioners of King Edward VI. and of Queen Elizabeth and the zeal of the parishes, the marvel is that any pre-Reformation plate at all escaped destruction. King Edward's reign was so short that the church plate made in his time is almost as scarce as the pre-Reformation plate, and even scarcer, perhaps, in the provinces. Queen Mary's reign was also very short, and, as might be expected, there is no ecclesiastical plate of her time to be found in the City. With Queen Elizabeth's accession came further alterations, and it would seem that new church plate was bought generally all over England. There is no doubt that this was the case in London, for the parish books bear evidence of it, and there are a great many Elizabethan cups and a quantity of patens and paten covers still in existence in the diocese.

Archbishop Laud was Bishop of London from 1628 to 1633, and about his time there was a very large quantity of plate made, but it cannot be said that it was made subsequently in any great quantity at any particular time. In 1648 came the Great Rebellion, and there are very few pieces belonging to that period, nor are there many more between the accessions of Charles II. and 1666. In that year occurred in the City the Great Fire, when of 108 churches standing on the 31st August, only twenty-three remained on the following 25th September. Luckily the church plate escaped wholesale destruction, probably because the progress of the fire was slow, and there was time to save it. There is an entry in the churchwardens' account books at St. Lawrence, Jewry, of a payment of 10s. made to a person for saving the plate of that church, and there is the following entry in the churchwardens' account books of the united parishes of St. Mary Woolnoth and St. Mary Woolchurch Haw under date 1666.

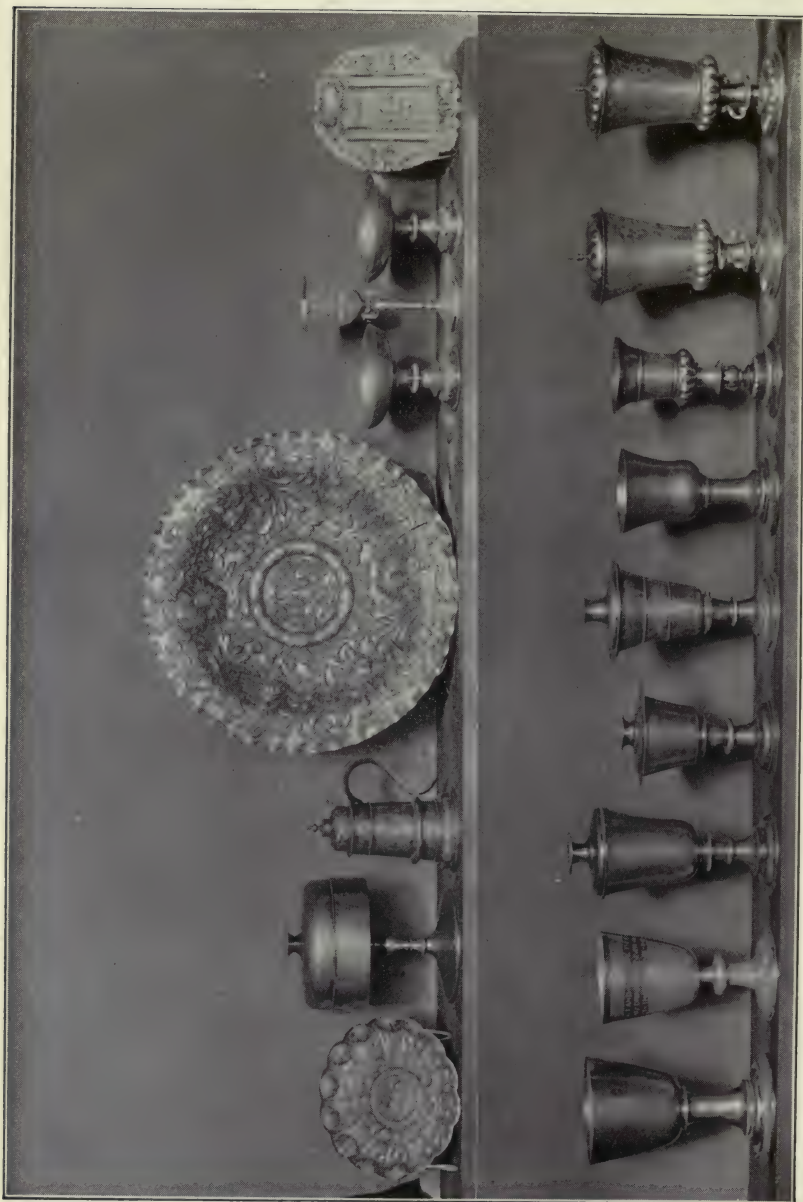
"Paid for removing the vestments, plate, bookes and cushionings in the tyme of the Fyre to severall places in the country and bringin them into London againe, and then removing them to severall places to secure them and carriage about same."—
005 .. 06 .. 00.

But the parishes were not always quite so fortunate; speaking of St. Benet Sherehog, Stow says, "The plate, bells, and other ornaments of the church which they had before the fire were imbezzled by the churchwardens many years ago.

During the rest of the seventeenth century little plate was made, but the eighteenth century contributes a considerable quantity. Of modern stuff of the nineteenth century there is, luckily, not much; five sets of plate have been made to replace that which was stolen,* and as many sets and a few odd pieces are the result of parochial vandalism† of which there has been, on the whole, very little.

* In each of these cases the whole set of plate was stolen—St. Paul's Cathedral. Stolen from the vestry about 1810. St. Mary, Aldermanbury. Also stolen from the vestry in 1889. St. Andrew, Holborn. Stolen from the parish clerk's house in 1799. St. George, Botolph Lane. Stolen from the church. All Hallows, London Wall. (p) Stolen from the church about 1830.

† The worst case of vandalism took place at S. Bartholomew, Moor Lane, in 1852.



The accompanying illustration, Plate A, contains a selection of the plate exhibited at Merchant Tailor's Hall on the 17th July, 1893. The following is a list of the pieces shown in it, and a fuller description of them will be found hereafter in the inventories of the different churches to which they belong.

1. Cup, St. Lawrence, Jewry, date 1548.
2. Cup, St. Botolph, Aldgate, date 1559, with a pre-Reformation stem.
3. Cup and cover, Christ Church, date 1560.
4. Cup and cover, St. Ethelburga, date 1560.
5. Cup and cover, St. Olave, Old Jewry, date 1562.
6. Cup, St. Michael, Cornhill, date 1550.
7. Cup, St. Mary Abchurch, made at Antwerp, date 1581.
8. Cups and covers, All Hallows the Great, dates 1575 and 1608.
9. Paten or dish, St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, date 1712.
10. Ciborium, St. Bride, date 1672.
11. Tankard, St. Benet Fink, date 1607.
12. Dish, St. Benet, Paul's Wharf, date 1712.
13. Tazza-paten, St. Botolph, Aldgate, date 1589,
14. Cup, St. Giles, Cripplegate, date 1617.
15. Tazza-paten, St. Giles, Cripplegate, date 1586.
16. Beadle's arm badge, St. Giles, Cripplegate, date 1693.

(To be continued).

ESSEX CHARITIES.

(Continued from p. 12).

ESTHORPE, AND MUCH BIRCH.

By an Order made at the Lion at Kelvedon, 19th January, 43 Elizabeth [A.D. 1601] it was directed, by John, Bishop-Suffragan of Colchester, William Ayliff, of Braxsted, Ralfe Wisman, Andrew Pascall, and Christopher Chiborne, esquires, in a cause concerning the poor people of the parish of Esthorpe, against John Binder and others, that—forasmuch as it plainly appeared that by virtue of the last will of John Kingston, clerk, sometime of Esthorpe, deceased, there was payable for ever “unto the poor people of the said parish,” the yearly rent of 7s. 2½*d.*, issuing out of certain lands and tenements called Winninges, lately Garlands, in Esthorpe, containing by estimation seven acres, then John Binder’s, of Esthorpe, and out of a certain cottage and one rood of ground, parcel of the above named lands called Garlands, now the Widow Owen’s, “the same sum to be given by the discretion of the parson or curate of Esthorpe for the time being, with the over-sight of the owners or tenants of the said lands, the same money to be yearly paid to the said parsons or curates for the time being at the Feasts of All Saints, or within eight days next ensuing”—the said John Binder and Widow Owen, “and all and every person or persons hereafter owners, farmers or occupiers of the lands and tenements aforesaid, or of any parcel thereof,” should thereafter pay to the said parson or curate the said sum of 7s. 2½*d.* according to the said will, to be employed according to the said will.

And it was further ordered that if, at any time, the said yearly rent should be unpaid, it should be lawful for the parson or curate of Esthorpe aforesaid to enter into the premises and distrain, and the distress so taken to retain until all the said sum be fully paid.

Appended to the Order is the answer in the suit:—The said John Binder says that he is the owner of Garlands, and that the same lands ought not to be charged with the annuity of 5s. in the inquisition mentioned, for the same annuity is limited absolutely in the said last will of John Kingstone, for the maintenance of an obit and anniversary for ever in the church of Much Birch, and in part to be distributed to the poor that should be present at the said obit or anniversary, so that it is absolutely limited to superstitious uses. All which the said John Binder was ready to prove and prayed that, as the same sum would then be due to the Queen’s Majesty, he might be discharged of the payment thereof to the poor of Much Birch aforesaid.



ISAAC WARE, ARCHITECT.

From a bust by Roubiliac.

The engraving is doubtless that referred to by John Thomas Smith (in *Nollekens and his Times*) as executed by himself in early life. Mr. Smith considered the bust one of Roubiliac's best performances, and says that Ware, while sitting to the sculptor, related his story to his (Mr. Smith's) father.

WESTBOURNE GREEN: A RETROSPECT.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

(Continued from p. 23).

WESTBOURNE PLACE, OR HOUSE.

Lysons (*Environs of London*, III., 330), shows that in 1540, Henry VIII. granted to one Robert White, a capital messuage called Westbourne Place, with certain lands thereto belonging, and the author has no hesitation in concluding that the grant had reference to the property which will now have our attention. From White it returned to the Crown by sale or exchange for other lands; Queen Mary sold it to Dr. Thomas Hues, one of her principal physicians, who gave it to his wife for life, with remainder to Merton College, Oxford (Robins, *Paddington*, pp. 35-37); and, coming down to the reign of George III., it was bought by Isaac Ware, an architect of considerable repute (Lysons).

ISAAC WARE, whose origin was lowly, is thus written of in *Nollekens and his Times*, by John Thomas Smith, formerly Keeper of the Prints and Drawings at the British Museum. As a thin, sickly, little chimney-sweep, the boy Ware was one morning seen busy with a piece of chalk sketching, on its basement stones, Inigo Jones's fine, classic work at Whitehall, drawing the design as high as his arm would reach, and at intervals running into the street to study his model. The observer, "a gentleman of considerable taste and fortune" [probably Lord Burlington], recognising that the boy's ability rendered him superior to the calling of a chimney-sweep, found out his master in Charles Court, Strand, benevolently bought the remainder of his apprenticeship, educated him, and afterwards sent him to study architecture in Italy. Returned to England, Ware was employed as an architect by his patron, and by him introduced to his friends. In 1728 he was appointed Clerk of the Works at the Tower of London, and in 1736 became Secretary to the Board of Works. His private practice included—perhaps as his chief work—Chesterfield

House in South Audley Street; we hear of it in the Earl of Chesterfield's Letters, and learn that the marble columns and magnificent staircase were brought from Canons (near Edgware), the famous seat of the Duke of Chandos, demolished in 1744. The Earl's mansion was finished in 1749.

The successful architect made his fortune and was enabled to purchase property at Westbourne Green, and thereon to build his own house, Westbourne Place; the name was old, for, as has been shown, it dated from the time of Henry VIII. Lysons (*Environs* III., 330), says that the new house was built a little to the south of the old house which was suffered to stand several years longer, and which is probably represented by the blocks appearing in the described position on Rocque's map of 1746, Ware's new house having probably been built a little before that date. Lysons also tells us that when building, or rebuilding, Chesterfield House, the architect was allowed to transport certain material to Westbourne for use in his own house. His town house, which he himself built, yet stands at the south-west corner of Bloomsbury Square. Of London brick, it is externally very plain; a dentilled cornice, and a pediment in the Hart Street face, are the only architectural features. On the opposite side of Hart Street, eighty yards westward (Nos. 11-13), is also a block attributed to him and distinguished by some good Georgian-classic doorways.

Ware's work was certain to be Palladian as far as the exigencies of English climate would permit. Modified classic was the style of his day, and so thoroughly had he studied Palladio that he edited in English the master's works; the "advertisement" of this edition is dated from Scotland Yard, 1737. Another work more specially his own is *A Complete Body of Architecture, with some Designs of Inigo Jones never before published*. It was a posthumous publication in 1767, for his death occurred at his house in Bloomsbury Square, on 5th January, 1766. (*Gentleman's Magazine*.)*

* For a more complete account of Isaac Ware, the reader is referred to the *Dictionary of Architecture, Part 23, Architectural Publication Society*, 1892; and the *Dictionary of National Biography*, 1899. The house in Bloomsbury Square was afterwards occupied by Isaac D'Israeli, whose son, the Earl of Beaconsfield, here spent some years of his childhood.

SIR WILLIAM YORKE, BART., purchased the house from the executors of Isaac Ware, but could have lived in it a short time only, for he let it to the Venetian Ambassador, and sold it in 1768. He was a successful lawyer, who, in 1743, became Lord Chief Justice of the Common Pleas, Ireland, and in 1761 was created a Baronet. He died *s.p.* September 30th, 1776. (*Gentleman's Magazine.*)

JUKES COULSON, of Thames Street, London, eminent as an iron merchant and anchor smith, was the purchaser of Westbourne Place. He held it about twenty-six years, and expended much money in enlarging the house and laying out the grounds; Lysons says that he spent 1,500*l.* on the library which he added. He died in 1794, leaving a widow, but apparently childless, for in 1800 the property was sold by his nephew to Mr. Cockerell.

SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL, the next owner of Westbourne Place, is interesting as claiming kindred with the writer of the famous diary, his mother being the grand-daughter of Mrs. Jackson, Pepy's sister. Moreover, besides his great-great-uncle's name he had inherited some interesting relics, and a large collection of letters and papers to which Lord Braybrooke, the *Diarist's* editor, had access, as he gratefully acknowledges in his preface of 1825. Mr. Cockerell had considerable reputation as an architect, and has now his place in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. His professional work lay chiefly in the building or improvement of important country seats, but with other London work he rebuilt the Church of St. Martin Outwich, not now existing to testify to his skill; and he held the office of surveyor to the Hon. East India Company. Before coming to Westbourne Place, he lived in a house at the corner of Savile Row and Burlington Street, which he occupied twenty-seven years, and there died aged seventy-four, 27th July, 1827. He extended the area of the grounds by annexing a portion of the Green, but this he did in an honest and open manner. Mr. Robins, in *Paddington Past and Present*, produces several extracts from the vestry minutes, showing the gradual absorption of the Green; for instance, one dated 1801, July 15th: "Mr. Cockerell applied to enclose part of the waste of Westbourne Green, north and east of the Harrow Road." And the next

year he and Mr. White, another Westbourne proprietor, paid 400*l.* and 100*l.* for land they had enclosed. The lawn and gardens of Westbourne Place, as left by Mr. Cockerell, are nicely depicted in our map.*

CHARLES ROBERT COCKERELL, one of the five sons of the above, and the second in three generations of Cockerell architects, was of the three by far the most eminent. Though not born at Westbourne Place, he must have enjoyed his holidays there as a Westminster school-boy. He was equally distinguished as a writer on his art and in the practice of it, and his reputation was enhanced by architectural discoveries in Greece and Asia Minor, in which he was associated with others. Returned to England in 1817, he was in 1819 appointed surveyor to St. Paul's Cathedral, and held the office forty-four years, that is until his death. His London work included Hanover Chapel, Regent Street, lately removed, and—with Sir William Tite—the London and Westminster Bank, Lothbury; in 1833 he succeeded Sir John Soane, as architect to the Bank of England. In 1847 he completed St. George's Hall, Liverpool. For many years he filled the chair of Professor of Architecture in the Royal Academy, delivered important lectures, and contributed many designs. In the early part of his career, doubtless, he often visited his father at Westbourne Green, but being a younger son did not inherit the mansion there. His residence was 13, Chester Terrace, Regent's Park, and there he died 17th September, 1863, his interment being in the crypt of St. Paul's, the resting place of Wren and of others who have been eminent in their art.†

* A portrait of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, was painted by Sir William Beechey, R.A., and of this an excellent mezzotint engraving by Thomas Hodges is found with the Prints and Drawings of the British Museum. The face is of an elderly gentleman, scarcely handsome in features, but pleasant and prepossessing.

† In the Cathedral is a handsome tablet to the memory of Charles Robert Cockerell, of whom there is a portrait at the Institute of Architects. His obituary in *The Illustrated London News* (October 2nd, 1863), is accompanied by his likeness after a photograph by M. Claudet; it is a handsome face. With other encomiums it is observed: "No artist ever quitted life more honoured, beloved, and regretted; his sympathies were as generous as his love of art was pure." His effigy—between those of Pugin and Barry—appears on the Albert Memorial in Hyde Park.

FREDERICK PEPYS COCKERELL, second son of Charles Robert Cockerell, was the third architect of this family. He also had a considerable practice, and in London built Freemasons' Hall, Great Queen Street; he died in 1878. *The Dictionary of National Biography* has enrolled him as well as his father and grandfather.

JOHN COCKERELL, eldest son of Samuel Pepys Cockerell, inherited the Westbourne property in 1827, but did not reside at Westbourne House, as the mansion at that time was called. He had been living at Fairfax House, Putney, and removed to "Little Westbourne," a house shown on our map of 1834 a little eastward of the larger house, where General, Lord Hill became his tenant. The Act obtained by the Great Western Railway Company in 1835, compelled Mr. Cockerell to sell his estate, and Little Westbourne gave place to a house built by the Company for their Secretary, Mr. Charles A. Saunders, which house, called Westbourne Lodge, is at present a music school.* It stands apart, a short distance from the public road and over-looking the Railway, a screen of trees and some green lawn attached giving it a suburban appearance.

ROWLAND, VISCOUNT HILL, GENERAL COMMANDING-IN-CHIEF. The Rev. Edwin Sidney, Lord Hill's biographer, is not explicit as to the date at which the distinguished General "for the benefit of his health took a house at Westbourne." His tenancy of Westbourne House, however, seems to have commenced in 1828, when the veteran, whose renown had been won in the Peninsular War (notably in the taking of Almaraz, an achievement signalized in his title, Baron Hill of Almaraz, etc.), and at Waterloo, succeeded his chief, the Duke of Wellington, as Head of the Army. The Duke's retirement from the command was consequent on his becoming Prime Minister, and Lord Hill became virtually Commander-in-Chief, though, not having seniority on the army list, he was appointed to the command as senior general on the staff with designation as above. His object in coming to Westbourne was, so writes his biographer, "to unite as much as possible the enjoyment of the country with the business of his command." As a kind, unostentatious, hospitable gentle-

* Information kindly afforded by a member of the Cockerell family.

man, he was universally popular in the neighbourhood, and, moreover, being the personal favourite of his sovereign, William IV., the bluff, good-natured old King came to dine with him at Westbourne. "I do not dine with any body in London, you know," said His Majesty, "but you do not live in London, and I shall come and dine with you." So the King came without state, but met a distinguished company which included the Duke of Wellington, the Duke of Gordon, Lord Melville, Lord Combermere, Sir Robert Peel, and other notables. On another occasion, the biographer tells us, the King and Queen engaged to honour the old soldier by their presence at a public breakfast; King William was unfortunately prevented by indisposition, but good Queen Adelaide, with great kindness, came to the entertainment, which was distinguished by much handsome hospitality.

But, alas! The palmy days of Westbourne Green were coming to an end, and the Great Western Railway was soon to bring destruction on Lord Hill's pleasant house and fair lawns. The veteran was obliged to leave them and to seek another residence. Mr. Sidney again fails with the date, but it was probably in 1835 or 1836, soon after the Act was obtained. We learn only that in September, 1836, Lord Hill was at Hardwick Grange (a small estate near Shrewsbury, which many years before had been left to him by his uncle, Sir Richard Hill, Baronet), that at the beginning of 1842 he took a villa at Fulham, that in August of that year he resigned his command of the army owing to failing health, and that four months later, 10th December, 1842, he died at Hardwick Grange, his age seventy years. He had not married, and by special remainder his titles—Viscount and Baron—passed to his nephew, Sir Rowland Hill, Baronet. There have been many Rowlands of this family; one of them, the famous minister and preacher, was Lord Hill's uncle, and a letter is extant in which the General proposes that his uncle should visit him at Westbourne, or that he should see the aged minister at his own house. The Rev. Rowland Hill was then, 1832, in his 89th year.*

* Sir Rowland Hill, Knt., Lord Mayor of London in 1549, appears to have been the first Rowland; he is called the first Protestant Lord Mayor. The Baronetcy dates from 1727, the Barony from 1814, the Viscounty from 1842.



Rowland, Viscount Hill, etc., General Commanding in Chief 1828-1842.

Reproduced from a photograph by Messrs. Walker & Boutall of the sketch in watercolours by George Richmond, R.A., in the National Portrait Gallery.



An 1837 edition of our map shows that the Railway had then been driven through the grounds of Westbourne House, and that not satisfied with the space there attained, it had thrust the Harrow Road some forty yards eastward, and to that extent diminished the Green. The mansion, however, remained intact. The line was opened to Maidenhead in June, 1838, with a temporary station under Bishop's Road Bridge, and Westbourne House partially survived until 1846; in that year it must have been entirely demolished, for the map of the 1847 *Post Office Directory* shows the site occupied by new houses.*

WESTBOURNE FARM.

Having, as it were, passed through a century at Westbourne Place, it seems like putting back the shadow on the dial of time to return to the early days of the next dwelling on Westbourne Green which claims our notice. On Rocque's Map of 1746, a block represents Westbourne Farm, but this father of surveyors has not attached a name to the building, and the block-plan—a mere oblong—not resembling that in later maps we are left in some uncertainty as to the identity of the house. In all probability, however, there was here at that time an old farm, whether or not the house was later rebuilt. The land about is divided in fields, and, in other maps than Rocque's, certain of the fields are named "Desboroughs." The origin of the name is probably undiscoverable. Naturally, perhaps, it has been thought to have connection with Desborough, Desborow, or Disbrowe, the rough, blustering general of the army of the Commonwealth, and the brother-in-law of the Protector, and, as it seems to many the idea became fact. But no evidence has been adduced to show that "Ploughman Desborough," as Cromwell is said to have called him, ever farmed at Westbourne, although Robins says he had met with many circumstances—unrelated by him—which inclined him to

* The article in *The Universal Magazine* of 1793, referred to *ante* p. 18, is accompanied by a view of Westbourne Place. The house is rather more ornate than it appears in the general picture of the Green which has been given; and two other small pictures in the Crace Collection show variations. But it is learnt from experience that in the last century and early in the present, the draughtsman thought accuracy in details of little moment, his object being to make his picture pretty rather than correct.

the belief. The known fact that Desborough had a house at Hackney, where he died in 1680*, is somewhat, though not conclusively, against his residence at Westbourne. But the name, whatever its origin, was a good one, and as such has not been allowed to drop, for it yet survives in the modern streets; and when it may have been thought that "Westbourne Farm" was a name inappropriate to a house severed from the fields, and perhaps a little rustic, it was changed to Desborough Cottage, and finally became Desborough House.

We have no certain information as to its occupants until 1805; yet the writer of the article which has been quoted from the *Universal Magazine* of 1793, mentions a "farmhouse close to Mr. Coulson's mansion [Westbourne Place], occupied at that time as an occasional country residence by the Most Noble George Grenville Nugent, Marquis of Buckingham." This seems to point to Westbourne Farm, but possibly to the small house called Little Westbourne, an appendage of Westbourne Place; the house known as "The Manor House" hardly answers the location. It is difficult, however, to believe that the master of Stowe could have accommodated himself, even for a short interval, in a "cottage," so small that the first tenant we hear of had to enlarge it. The Marquis, a statesman of his time—Secretary of Foreign Affairs, 1783, and twice Lord Lieutenant of Ireland—was, when residing at Westbourne Green, retired from political life; he lived, however, until 1813, and died at Stowe.

(To be continued).

* *Dictionary of National Biography.*



Littlebourne Church, in 1847.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY "PETER DE SANDWICH."

II.—LITTLEBOURNE.

THIS parish is between three and four miles east of Canterbury, and the place is first mentioned in the year 696, when Withred, King of Kent (694-725) granted "five ploughsworth of the land that belongs to me at Littelbourne," to the Monastery of St. Augustine at Canterbury. There was a church on the manor when the Domesday Survey was made, but the present church was built after that date, as the chancel is of Early English character, with three lancet windows in the east wall, and four similar windows both in the north and south walls. The nave is also early, and when first built had a north aisle, similar to the present south aisle, but the north aisle has been destroyed, and two of the arches now blocked up, form part of the north wall. In more modern times, the present appendage was built on half of the original north aisle, the arches and pillars being removed so as to make the interior more open.

The following presentments were made at the Visitations of the Archdeacons of Canterbury.

1578. "That we had no quarterly sermons, for we had not a sermon in our parish church of Littlebourne since Palm Sunday last."

"William Bowerman, for absence from his church most commonly upon the sabbath days, and also for that he hath not received the Holy Communion these three last years past."

"Thomas Hodgekin, for absence from church most Sundays and Holy Days." When he appeared in the Archdeacon's Court, he stated, "that he had been but three Sundays from his parish church, and those days he was at Wingham, where he heard a sermon preached."

"John Hilles, for his continual absence from church, and also that he hath not received the Holy Communion, neither he nor his wife the last year." He stated "he mostly worked out of the parish, and goeth to the church where he worketh."

1579. "Richard Cole, for abusing his tongue against honest men, when he is in company, or frequently in the ale-house, in his drink, with the blasphemers of godly holy men, to the great affront of his neighbours."

"Dame Barber, widow of Richard Barber, for with-holding from the parishioners [payment] for her husband's grave, being within the church." She appeared in the Archdeacon's Court, 8th December, 1579, and said "her husband was buried in the Church of Littlebourne, but not at her request, for the churchwardens expressly denied to her, to have him buried there, but that afterwards at the request, and upon letters to them sent by Sir John Hales, he was buried in the church, but not in the part of the Church, where she would have had him buried, neither did they demand anything of her for the breaking of the ground, nor at any time since, but a little time before this presentment."

"Goodwife Bate, for with-holding certain duties belonging to the Church, which she should pay, twelve-pence by the year, for the six former years."

1585. "Elizabeth, wife of Thomas Waller, hath not been at our parish church, above four times since Christmas last, to our knowledge."

"Joan, wife of William Webb, hath not received the Holy Communion this last year past."

"Thomas Hodgkin, for that his father was buried in our parish church, and hath not allowed us for the breaking up of the pavement."

1603. "Christina, wife of William Mott, and Anne, the wife of William Hunter, for their uncharitableness, the one with the other."

1607. "Our Minister [Roger Bristow, 1601-10] doth not wear the surplice, so often as is required in this article; but he hath a hood, being a Master of Arts. Neither doth he catechise the youth of our parish, so often as is required. He administered not the Communion but only at Easter-time, or at the most, but once after Easter."

[The Rubric at the end of the Catechism in 1552, required—
"The Curate of every parish, or some other at his appointment, shall diligently upon Sundays and Holy Days, half-an-hour before evensong, openly in the church, instruct and examine so many children of his parish sent unto him, as the time will serve, and, as he shall think convenient in some part of this catechism. This was altered to the present rubric in 1662].

1608. "The wife of James Miller, of Littlebourne, for not receiving the Holy Communion in our parish church this Easter last."

"Richard Boykett doth very negligently resort to our parish church, and is very often absent from our church."

1609. "We have not service on Wednesdays and Fridays, not being holy-days, so often as is required in this article."

"Richard Boykett will not, nor hath not, received the Holy Communion, and doth not frequent his parish church as he ought."

1610. "That our Vicarage House laketh reparations, in the default of Mr. Bristow, our Vicar. Our Vicar is not resident now, or bestoweth anything to the poor of the parish, that we know of."

1615. "We have no flaggon to put the wine in, whereby it may be set upon the Communion Table. Our Vicar [Christopher Cage, 1610-17] reads divine service on Wednesdays and Fridays, and on the eves of the Sundays and holy-days."

1617. "Elizabeth Weekes, the wife of Edward Weekes, of Littlebourne, for railing at, and cursing me the said Christopher Cage and my wife, wishing the Pope and the devil take me. She is a malicious and contentious person, amongst her neighbours, and especially for making discord between me the minister and my parishioners."

The churchwardens presented "Mr. Cage, our Vicar, that we have not had monthly on the Sundays a sermon, this last year as by the said article is set down. He also does not instruct the youth."

1620. "The wife of John Whitehead, of Ickham, who coming to our church of Littlebourne, going into the pew of Afra, the wife of George Courthope of our said parish, to hear divine service, was by the said Afra thrust back, whereupon the wife of the said John Whitehead began to thrust into the pew with greater violence, at last they both fell together most shamefully to thrusting and rushing, pinching and pulling one another, at least a quarter-of-an-hour together, to the great offence of the parishioners there, and evil example to others, and to the hindrance of the minister there, that he could not begin prayers."

1629. "We present Mr. Silas Hawker, our Vicar [1617-52], for that his vicarage-house wanteth repairing."

1637. "The vicarage-house is in good repair, but as the fame is, there was formerly a barn to it, which is altogether dilapidated." The Vicar, when he appeared in the Archdeacon's Court, said that the said barn was begun about forty years since, by a former Vicar

of Littlebourne, who was also Rector of the adjoining parish of Stodmarsh, and now there is no use for the said barn.

"William Eames, for standing ex-communicate in St. James' Church at Dover, and receiving the Communion at Littlebourne on Good Friday last past. Eames explained that about four years ago, being imprisoned in London, he was ex-communicated in Dover, which he never knew of till last Easter; coming down into the country and being altogether ignorant thereof, he did frequent the parish church of Littlebourne, and received the Holy Communion on last Good Friday, but would not have done so, if he had known, until absolved."

"The churchyard is neither walled, railed, or paled, but hedged.

"We present John Knott and his wife Katherine, for refusing to come to Divine Service."

HERTFORDSHIRE BIRDS OF PREY.

BY ALAN F. CROSSMAN, F.L.S., F.Z.S.

THE present list of the native birds of prey of Hertfordshire is a very small one, although, no doubt, in former days there were several other species, which could be included under the heading. The list of residents and visitors together only amounts to eighteen; five of these are still regular breeding species with us. Probably two more were residents in bygone days, but I question whether anyone, who is alive now, can remember that time. The chief cause of the extermination of these former residents is undoubtedly game preserving. So many keepers cannot resist the temptation of killing a bird of prey, and certainly from their point of view there is much to be said against many of these birds. On the other hand, however, keepers should remember that hawks and owls do a great deal of good in destroying rats and other vermin, which either destroy young game birds, or else eat their food. This fact, I am glad to say, many people are beginning to recognise, and consequently we may expect a slight increase in certain of the species again. That the Raptores, or some of them, take game birds I do not deny for a moment, but what I say is that the harm

they do is amply atoned for by their usefulness. In addition to game preserving the decrease of woodlands has something to do with the scarcity of birds of prey, but the latter is, I am afraid, quite a minor reason compared to the former. If all landowners encouraged owls and other such birds to breed on their estates, as did the late Lord Lilford, I am sure that in the long run they would not be losers thereby. I now propose to turn to the actual list of the owls and hawks of Hertfordshire, and to give some details of their occurrence in the county.

WHITE OR BARN OWL (*Strix flammea*). This is a fairly plentiful species. Unfortunately it is a favourite bird to have stuffed, and this fact, in addition to the persecution it undergoes from keepers, does a great deal to prevent it from becoming commoner.

LONGEARED OWL (*Asio otus*). The Longeared Owl is rather locally distributed in Hertfordshire, although, where it does occur, it is by no means rare. As it is partial to fir plantations, there are not many districts in the county where it is likely to be common. It is, however, to be found in many of the fir spinnies to the north of Hertfordshire, more particularly in the neighbourhood of Hitchin.

SHORTEARED OWL (*Asio accipitrinus*). This bird is only a winter visitor, appearing some years in considerable numbers, though generally only locally. It is often flushed out of turnips and rough grass in October and November.

TAWNY OR BROWN OWL (*Syrnium aluco*). This owl is very partial to the districts where there are old trees, and in many parts of the county is no doubt plentiful, but, like its white relative, suffers considerable persecution. It is a bird which seems much inclined to make attacks on people who are passing near its nest, and at least one instance is on record of this happening in Hertfordshire. In 1899, Mr. H. G. Fordham sent me a specimen which had been killed by flying against the telegraph wires near Odsey; this I think is rather an unusual occurrence in the owl family.

LITTLE OWL (*Athene noctua*). This is a species which should, I think, so far as this county is concerned, be classed under the heading "introduced." The first recorded specimen in the county was obtained near Ashwell in May, 1877. This example passed, I believe, through the hands of the late William Norman, of Royston. Nothing more appears to have been heard of the species in Hertfordshire until 1897, when a pair, which reared two young ones, nested

in a locality which shall be nameless, the nest being in a hollow tree. In 1898 the birds again nested, but on this occasion in the loft of a barn. I am sorry to say that the birds in the latter year were disturbed and deserted their eggs, one of which has been presented to the County Museum at St. Albans. In addition to the above records, I am informed by Mr. A. Sainsbury Verey of Heronsgate, that in the early part of 1898, a little owl was shot at Bull's Land near that place, while later in the year another was obtained at West Hyde in the same district. The head-keeper at Moor Park also tells me that during 1898, he saw a small owl, about the size of a blackbird, there on several occasions; this bird probably belonged to the species under notice. From the above facts it would seem likely that the little owl is likely to become a permanent resident in Hertfordshire.

HEN HARRIER (*Circus cyaneus*). The first record I have of this species in Hertfordshire is in 1845, when a pair were shot in the parish of Sandon, in the north of the county; these birds passed into the possession of the late Mr. Henry Fordham. On October 28th, 1887, and on one or two occasions about that date, Mr. M. R. Pryor saw a bird which he is confident was of this species. At Tring a hen harrier, which is now in the possession of Sir V. H. Crewe, of Calke Abbey, Derbyshire, was obtained many years ago, while a female was shot there in December, 1884. On November 7th, 1897, Mrs. Brightwen's bailiff saw at Elstree Reservoir, a bird which he stated was of this species; this remained in the neighbourhood for some days.

MONTAGU'S HARRIER (*Circus cineraceus*). This hawk has only been recorded on one occasion, Captain Young having obtained a specimen at Hexton, near Hitchin, in 1875.

BUZZARD (*Buteo vulgaris*). This fine species is, I am sorry to say, only a very occasional visitor to the county, although in former times it was probably a fairly common resident. Now-a-days, it usually comes to an untimely end. At Munden House, near Watford, there is a buzzard in the collection of the Hon. A. Holland-Hibbert, which was shot there probably between 1840 and 1850. This may have been a representative of the buzzards which no doubt at one time were natives of Bricket Wood. In 1877 a bird of this species was shot at Russell Farm, near Watford, while in 1879 one was shot in Hatfield Park, in the neighbourhood of which its race had probably been comparatively common. In 1881, Mr. H. Cox procured one near Harpenden in February, and in October

a buzzard was seen near Royston, which, on being fired at, dropped a rabbit it was carrying. On the 15th of the same month another was shot near Royston whilst in pursuit of a pigeon; it measured $39\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the wings, and $19\frac{1}{2}$ inches in length. In the County Museum at St. Albans, there is a specimen which was obtained at Cowheath Wood, near Hoddesdon; this bird was caught in a hedgehog trap, and was presented to the Museum by Mr. F. M. Campbell. In September or October, 1897, a buzzard was shot at Barrington, while in the latter month one was seen flying over Earl's Wood, Barkway, where another was observed on October 7th, 1898.

ROUGH-LEGGED BUZZARD (*Buteo lagopus*). This bird was first recorded in Hertfordshire in 1880, when one, which frequented a high hill with a large tree at the top, through the greater part of October and part of November, was shot at Bennington on the 9th of the latter month. It measured 4 feet $7\frac{1}{2}$ inches across the wings, and 1 foot 9 inches in length. On January 3rd, 1881, Mr. T. F. Buxton, while out shooting on the Rye Meads near Ware, saw a rough-legged buzzard, which rose from the ground near him. A bird of this species, which was eventually exhibited by the late Lord Ebury at a meeting of the Herts Natural History Society on February 19th, 1892, was trapped during that month in Bishop's Wood, near Rickmansworth, while in the Autumn of the same year a male and female were shot near Tring, where a third was taken alive a little later; this latter was kept alive for some time in the Hon. Walter Rothschild's aviary.

WHITE-TAILED OR SEA EAGLE (*Haliaëtus albicilla*). The late Mr. Abel Smith had in his possession a specimen of this bird, which was obtained some years previously to 1877 at Sacombe. In 1890 an eagle was shot near Hitchin, which was reported in the papers as a golden eagle, but which probably belonged to this species. The history of the latter bird I have at present been unable to trace.

SPARROW HAWK (*Accipiter nisus*). This is, perhaps, one of the worst of the feathered offenders against the game laws, so far as birds of prey are concerned, being especially fond of young birds. At the same time it is a pity that any indigenous species should be exterminated as this seems likely to be. Indeed, in some districts, it is now quite an unusual occurrence to see a sparrow hawk.

KITE (*Milvus iclinus*). This species no doubt was at one time indigenous to Hertfordshire, but it has now so completely vanished that I am only able to mention one county specimen. This is now

in the collection at Munden, and was shot in that neighbourhood between 1840 and 1850.

HONEY BUZZARD (*Pernis apivorus*). There is also at Munden an example of this species which was obtained in the district about the same time as the kite above referred to. In 1881 a honey buzzard was obtained at Little Hadham on September 23rd. It was recorded in the *Zoologist* for November of that year. The bird, which was being mobbed by some half-dozen rooks when it was shot, measured 53½ inches from tip to tip of its wings. On the 29th of the same month another was shot at Westmill Rectory, near Buntingford.

PEREGRINE FALCON (*Falco peregrinus*). It is probable that in former days Falconry was carried on to some extent in Hertfordshire. Now-a-days, however, that grand sport has so dwindled, that few, if any, pursue it in this county. Certainly there are hardly any districts except on the northern boundary that are now suitable for it. At the present time this bird, whose instincts are essentially sporting, is only seen as an occasional visitor, which in most cases meets with a most inhospitable reception, and usually finds its way into the taxidermist's hands. In the last twenty-five years this species has been recorded on some fifteen occasions, but only in three instances does it appear to have escaped destruction. In 1876 one was shot at Hexton, near Hitchin, while in 1878 a pair, which passed into the possession of a Mr. Simpson, were killed at Newnham, near Baldock. On September 18th, 1891, a male in fine plumage was obtained on Stoney Hills, near Bengoe, while on November 23rd of that year a specimen was shot at Bramfield, near Hertford. A female, originally reported as a buzzard, was taken at the end of December, 1891, at Cole Green, and on March 16th, 1895, I saw a bird of this species, which from its size was presumably a female, stoop at a partridge at Pendley Manor, near Tring. In August, 1891, a male was shot at Croxley Green, while Mr. Sutton, of Northchurch, has a fine example in his possession, which was killed by a boy with a stick while attacking Mr. Sutton's fowls on August 6th, 1896. Mr. Brown, of Newnham, near Baldock, has a female which he killed there on September 30th, 1897; this bird, which was preserved by Mr. Wright, of Clifton, Beds, weighed four pounds and measured 43 inches across the wings. In the same year a peregrine was seen near Royston during the Autumn, while one which remained some days was observed near Elstree, on December 16th. In addition to the above occurrences there are some few others of which full details have not been kept, Mr. Franklin, of

Sandridge, owning one which was obtained near there, while another was killed by a keeper called Pangbourne at Marshall's Wick, St. Albans. The late Norman Thrale also had two in his possession which were shot in Hertfordshire.

HOBBY (*Falco subbuteo*). I am afraid that this little falcon is practically extinct as a breeding species in this county; in fact, at the present time, I know of no locality where it now nests with us, nor, with one exception, am I able to enumerate any very recent occurrences of the bird. That it used formerly to nest frequently is certain, as Mr. Joseph Nunn, of Royston, informed me that in the forties it was comparatively common in the neighbourhood of Kelshall, in the north of the county; in 1849, however, the last specimen obtained in that parish was shot off the nest by a keeper. In 1879 a hobby was obtained in Hatfield Park, while in 1881 a nest containing four eggs, was found by a keeper in a fir tree in Moor Park. Mr. Latchmore, of Hitchin, also tells me that he has eggs of this species which were taken some years ago near Stevenage. Mr. Norman Thrale mounted one of these birds which was shot near Port Vale on September 17th, 1885, while Mr. F. M. Campbell owns one that was killed to the north of Cowheath Wood, near Hoddesdon, on July 3rd, 1887. The latest record I have of this bird in Hertfordshire is rather a doubtful one. This was a hawk, seen by myself on July 27th, 1889, which, from its appearance and flight, I am almost positive was a hobby, but I could not be absolutely sure on account of the light.

MERLIN (*Falco Æsalon*). This bird can only, of course, be considered as an occasional visitor, which has been recorded in Hertfordshire about six times. I am informed by Mr. Latchmore that it has occurred near Hitchin, and Mr. J. H. Tuke also mentions that it has been obtained there. At Tring four specimens have been obtained, two birds in immature plumage having been shot there in February, 1886, while two adults were procured in January, 1887. The only other record of the bird which I have is of one seen at Elstree in December, 1896.

KESTREL (*Falco tinnunculus*). This useful bird is, I am sorry to say, being gradually exterminated in many parts of the county, though it is still comparatively common in some of the more open districts. There is really no excuse for killing this species; that it occasionally takes young game-birds I admit, but the amount of mice and other small vermin that it destroys quite counter-balances the damage it does. Unless some steps are taken

by landowners to stop their keepers killing this bird, I am afraid that it will gradually become a thing of the past.

OSPREY (*Pandion haliaëtus*). Hertfordshire can boast of several fine pieces of water, either natural or artificial, and to some of these the osprey occasionally comes. The reservoirs of the Grand Junction Canal Company at Tring have been favoured on two occasions, the first being in September, 1864, when a pair of these birds stayed there for some days, and were often watched while fishing. Eventually, on the 30th of the month, the female was shot, the male happily escaping. In September, 1886, two more visited the reservoirs. In the same month in 1880, a female was obtained in Hatfield Park. This bird was noticed there for some days, and obtained a supply of fish from the River Lea. It measured five feet six inches across the wings, and two feet in length, and was in splendid plumage. Another of these birds was obtained in the parish of Great Gaddesden on September 17th, 1887. It was fired at and wounded, and was with some difficulty captured, and taken alive to the late J. E. Littleboy for identification. It was kept alive for about six weeks, being fed on live fish which were put in a pail of water for it; it refused to take dead fish. It eventually died, and, being preserved, passed into the hands of Mr. W. M. Shirreff, of Belsize Park, London. This specimen measured five feet two inches across the wings, and was in very good condition. On the following day a male Osprey was observed fishing in the River Lea at Wheathampstead. This bird was shot by Mr. Wm. Thrale, and was also preserved.

From the foregoing it will be seen that, although the list of Hertfordshire birds of prey is composed chiefly of visitors, some species have occurred on numerous occasions within the last twenty years. The probability is that most of the *Raptores* would never become anything more than visitors, even if they were not shot whenever noticed; but two or three species might, if unmolested, again return to nest in the county.



Designed by J. Gandy & Engraved by J. Sturt for the Architectural Survey of London Churches

ST MICHAEL BASSISHAW.

(or Basing's Hall)

The family of Basing's much celebrated as English Merchants have contributed the distinctive term applied to this Church, which from the ambiguity of the record cannot be fixed with certainty at which of the following periods it had its foundation viz 1128; 1163, or 1199 this was one of the fire Churches, and was rebuilt 1676 The Rector John Moore L.L.B. succeeded Tho' Marriott D.D 1782

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND RECTORY OF ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

(Continued from p. 32).

IN the year 1700 it was found that the roof over the north and south aisles was very defective for "want of covering the same with lead," and a committee waited on the Archbishop of Canterbury and Sir Christopher Wren for the purpose of getting the work done at public expense. This does not appear to have been successful; for shortly afterwards an agreement was made with a slater to "amend the slates and keep the same in repair for three years"; he, however, came to the vestry and declared he had found the repairs were greater than he could foresee, and applied to have the hard bargain taken into consideration; after debate it was ordered that "as the slater threw himself upon the mercy of the vestry they could but make respite."

Much further debate arose in 1716 as to allotting pews "for families to sit in and hear divine service," and complaint was made that divers persons had keys to pews in which they had no right to sit; which "affair was enquired into," with the result that payment by way of pew money was enforced; those who refused to pay were ejected from their seats. The sum paid for a pew in the chancel and middle aisle was 10*l.*, in the "back aisle" 5*l.* This being found a constant source of strife, owing to inhabitants seating themselves in pews without permission, it was ordered that "those persons who do not choose to purchase their pews shall be seated at the discretion of the churchwardens."

A committee, "with the assistance of skilful workmen," reported in 1747, that by the injudicious framing of the roof and the weight thereof, "the bulging out of the north and south walls was occasioned, and in danger of falling"; the vestry thereupon ordered that a "method for the use of iron bars should

be adopted, and at the same time that the church should be white-washed and beautified"; the workmen were paid by means of a rate at 8*d.* in the pound. The west gallery was erected in 1762, at a cost of 42*l.*, for the purpose of receiving an "intended organ," and the surveyor was directed to take a view of the church leads in consequence of the rain coming in.

Representation was made to the vestry that the churchyard and vaults were very full, and that it was high time to consider of some effective method to prevent any inconvenience that might happen. In connexion with this the churchwardens' account has an item: spent 15*s.* 5½*d.* for beer to workmen for cleaning out the vaults, and "two shillings for burying the bones."

It was decided by show of hands in 1777, that certain repairs to the church should be carried out and paid for by a sum of money, not exceeding 800*l.*, to be borrowed upon annuities on lives of persons 60 years of age and upwards. According to the vestry minutes the church was closed soon after, and re-opened in February, 1781. The illustration at the commencement of this article is taken from a sketch made at the latter time. The low building in front is the watch-house which was built in 1681, as is stated in the minutes "after the manner of St. Goodfellows"; a committee of eight parishioners was appointed "to oversee the work done, and bargain for the doing of it." A debate having arisen over the builder's account, the four common councilmen were joined to the committee, "to adjust the same and to see that satisfaction was effected"; at a subsequent vestry it was ordered that the builder "be paid 28*l.* in full of all accompts." Next to the watch-house is the engine-house, built in 1715, to keep two fire engines, according to an Act of Parliament which enjoined every parish in London to provide two engines. There appears frequently in the churchwardens' accounts a charge for "cleaning and liquoring the engine," and also an annual charge of 3*l.* for "playing on" the same.

The "fire ladders" are shown attached to the eastern wall of the church. By order of the vestry they were "to be provided for the use of the parish, to prevent any accident to the lives of the inhabitants by fire, and to be deposited in a convenient part of the churchyard."

The old watch-house being no longer required, a conference was held with the Commissioners of Sewers in 1840, as to the expediency of having the footway widened; the Commissioners having agreed to contribute 30*l.* towards the cost, the watch-house was pulled down and the ground given up to the City.

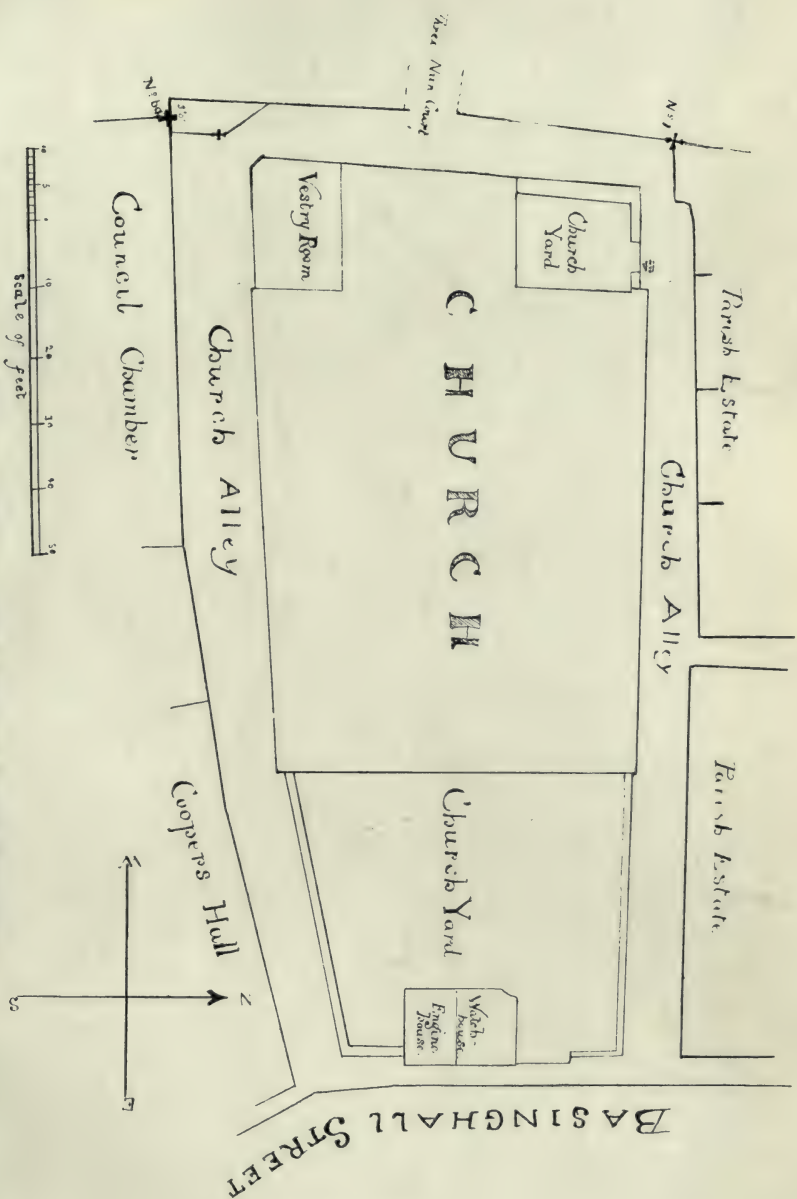
The money for the repairs prior to the re-opening of the church in 1781, was borrowed from two persons, and annuities amounting to 80*l.* secured upon the parish estates, were granted to them for their natural lives; 1,350*l.* was borrowed in the like manner for repairs to the fabric in 1800. Twenty years afterwards a report appears as to the state of the church; the spire was said to be in a dangerous condition owing to the sinking of graves; an application made to the Bishop for permission to take it down met with a refusal, whereupon the church and spire was repaired by the vestry at a cost of 2,500*l.*, which amount was as usual borrowed by way of annuity, and charged upon the parish estates in London Wall. The money was lent by three persons for annuities amounting to 185*l.*; one of these annuitants survived until 1853. In 1835 a dispute arose as to warming the church. The vestry had placed "patent hot-air dispensers" at the east end, at an expense of 191*l.* 18*s.* 11*d.*, without a faculty. The Archdeacon ordered their removal, which the parishioners resisted; after much contention an alteration was suggested by the vestry and approved by the Archdeacon, but then the Rector refused his consent, and it was resolved to abandon the said patent and to warm and light the church with gas; this, however, was found to be insufficient for warming purposes, and the vestry fell back upon a former resolution to repair the stoves.

The churchyard was closed for burials in 1853, and covered with quick lime by order of the Home Office; shortly afterwards the vaults were filled up under the direction of Dr. Letheby. The attendance upon Divine Service had now become very small, as the number of residents in the parish had greatly fallen off; the vestry, however, liberally provided for the repairs and decoration of their parish church, defraying the expenses of public worship, and also the support of the aged poor; but with the year 1891 came a new

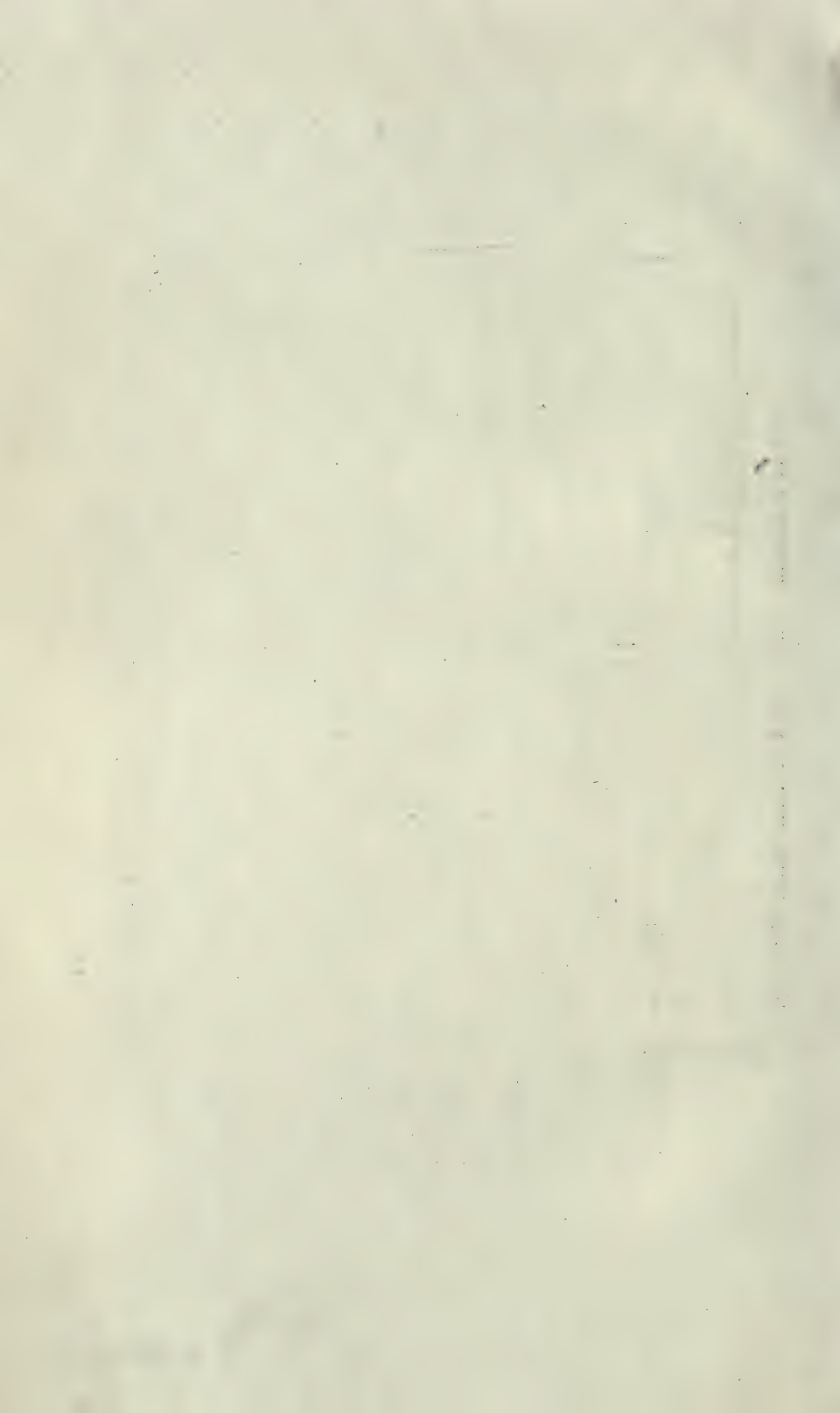
order of things by the passing into law of the Parochial Charities Scheme, which deprived the vestry of an annual income derived from the parish estates of 700*l.*, and allotting, in lieu thereof, the sum of 180*l.* per annum for church expenses, plus 45*l.* towards repairs of the fabric. The vestry considered this a very insufficient provision for the church, especially in view of the large income derived from the old parish estates, and an effort was made to obtain an increase; but the Charity Commissioners stated that they had no fund out of which any further payment could be provided, and refused to entertain the application.

The plan of the church and surroundings here reproduced is copied from the parish map made in 1815, by order of the vestry. In 1865 the churchyard, by agreement with the Bishop and the Commissioner of Sewers, was levelled, and the space laid into the street.

On the chancel floor is a slab with a Latin inscription, translated as follows:—"Here lies Edward S. Smith, M.A., and rector of this church, where for 27 years he faithfully served his Master, the Lord Jesus Christ, with just and most humble piety in the administering of Divine things. He lived honestly, usefully, and very lovingly, molested by no one, dear to all, for he was of a most mild and agreeable temper. He leaves a widow and one son, blessed by the fates in external things, but mourning within their inmost hearts, inasmuch as both husband and father was much yearned for. He died October 22nd, 1708, aged 58." The following is also cut on a stone in the chancel, "Here lyeth the body of Sir Rowland Aynsworth, Knt., who departed this life January 11th, Anno. 1702, aged 48, also three children, Eleonora, Richard, and a son who dyed before baptism." On the north side of the altar there is a grave-stone bearing the name of Bassill Hearne, 1692, the inscription is worn away, but is given in Seymour's History of London. There is a stone in memory of Hugh Wilbraham, gent., county of Chester. A fragment on the south side of the altar bears a long Latin inscription to the memory of Paris Slaughter and his two wives, Elizabeth and Anne, Anno. 1673. A slab on the chancel floor bears this inscription, "Here lies interred the body of Mrs. Elizabeth Tahourdin, daughter of John Chappell,



Plan of Bassishaw Church, copied from the Parish Map, 1815.



of the city of Norwich, where she was born in the year 1688, married to Mr. Gabriel Tahourdin, merchant of London in 1707, and on the 23rd May, 1729, in giving life to a son she lost her own. Near this place also lyeth the body of Mr. Gabriel Tahourdin, who died the 26th November, 1730, aged 52. John Chappell also died in 1729, and Mary, his relict, in 1746, aged respectively 83 and 86, buried in the same grave." Also cut on a grave-stone on the chancel floor, "Sacred to the memory of the Rev. William Brackenridge, D.D., formerly rector of this parish, and librarian of Sion College, ob. anno. 1762; also of Helen, his wife; the Rev. Archibald Brackenridge, his son, and several others of his children. This stone is inscribed by George Brackenridge, of Brislington, in the county of Somerset, Esq." Amongst memorials on the floor are are those of Matthew Beachcroft, Esq., 1759; Mrs. Elizabeth Beachcroft, 1767; Thomas Sutton, vestry clerk, 1803; Mrs. Jane Sutton, 1771; Dame Forrester; James Winstanley, 1684; Mrs. Elizabeth Dawe, and others which cannot be deciphered.

There is a tablet on the chancel wall to the memory of Dr. Thomas Wharton, 1673, whose long connection with the parish has been described in the pages of the magazine of which this publication is the successor,* but the following extracted from Munk's College of Physicians will be of interest. Wharton was educated at Cambridge. He removed to Oxford, being tutor to John Scrope, son of the Earl of Sunderland. When the Civil War began Mr. Wharton removed to London and studied physic, under Dr. John Bathurst, physician to Oliver Cromwell. In 1646, when Oxford had surrendered to the parliamentary forces, Wharton returned to London and was created Doctor of Medicine in virtue of letters from Sir Thomas Fairfax. He was censor of the Royal College of Physicians in 1658, 1661, 1666, 1667, 1668, and 1673, and was held in the highest estimation. He remained during the whole time of the plague and attended to the poor at St. Thomas's Hospital, of which he was physician. Dr. Wharton's resolution swerved for a moment when a panic seized the profession, but he was induced to persevere in the line of duty by a promise from Government, that if he would persist in attending the Guards, who were sent to St. Thomas's as fast as they fell, he should

* *Middlesex and Hertfordshire Notes and Queries*, vol. iv., p. 22.

receive the first vacant appointment of Physician in Ordinary to the King. Soon after the plague had ceased a vacancy occurred, and Wharton proceeded to Court to solicit the fulfilment of the engagement. He was answered that H.M. was under the necessity of appointing another person, but to show his sense of Dr. Wharton's services, he would order the Heralds to grant him an augmentation to his paternal arms. The other tablets affixed to the walls are as follows:—The Heylyn family, 1791. Wife of Richard Smith, 1804. Thomas Loggin, 1810. Joseph Wolfe, 1821. Solomon Wadd, 1820—he represented the Ward in Common Council for 40 years. Wife and five children of Christopher Packe, rector, 1831. Edward Frisby, 1821. Henry Woodthorpe, LL.D. Thomas and Susannah Wheeler, 1834. Wife and children of William Bird, 1835, and Drew Wood, 1868. These memorials will be preserved at St. Lawrence Jewry, the church of the united parishes.

(To be continued).

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

By JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

October to December, 1899.

NO report having been received from Cranleigh School, Surrey, that station is omitted, reducing the number of the climatological stations to nine. On the other hand a former rainfall station, Sandhurst Lodge, Berks, has been reinstated, and another rainfall station, Throcking Rectory, Buntingford, has been added. This is the station of the Rev. C. W. Harvey, who takes other observations besides that of the rainfall, and has a complete record for 20 years. The height of this station above sea-level is 484 feet, the rim of the rain-gauge is one foot above the ground, and its diameter is five inches.

The counties are distinguished as usual:—1, Middlesex; 2, Essex; 3, Herts; 4, Bucks; 5, Berks; 6, Surrey; 7, Kent. The observations are taken at nine a.m.

October was rather warm, had an atmosphere of average humidity, a rather bright sky, and about a quarter of an inch less rainfall than the average for the Home Counties for the ten years, 1881-90. November was very warm, had a rather dry atmosphere, about the average amount of cloud, and nearly three-quarters of an inch more than the average rainfall. December was rather colder than usual, had an atmosphere of average humidity, a very cloudy sky, and about half-an-inch less than the average rainfall. The mean rainfall for the quarter was therefore about the average. There was a remarkable variation of the rainfall in October, the fall at Harefield in Middlesex, for example, being nearly double that at Halstead in Essex, and that at Royston being only two-thirds that at Hitchin; both of these stations are in the north of the same county, Hertfordshire. There were several heavy falls of rain, falls exceeding an inch occurring on the 1st and 27th of October, and the 3rd and 5th of November.

Three stations in Berks—Cookham, Bracknell, and Sandhurst—show a mean temperature each month about two degrees lower than that of the rest of the Home Counties, the mean of the three in October being, $47^{\circ}5'$; in November, $44^{\circ}9'$; and in December, $34^{\circ}4'$.

October, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	50.8	45.0	56.6	11.6	38.3	62.7	86	5.9	2.03	9
2. Halstead ..	48.4	38.9	57.9	19.0	30.0	65.0	89	4.8	1.81	11
„ Chelmsford..	47.8	38.2	57.4	19.2	27.8	62.8	87	7.0	2.18	13
3. Bennington	49.1	40.2	58.0	17.8	33.2	63.4	88	5.9	2.30	10
„ Berkhamsted	48.9	38.8	58.9	20.1	30.1	65.2	91	6.0	3.05	10
„ St. Albans..	48.9	40.5	57.4	16.9	31.2	64.9	88	5.3	3.02	13
6. W. Norwood	49.4	41.5	57.3	15.8	33.5	62.4	86	5.5	2.39	14
„ Addington..	49.5	43.0	56.0	13.0	32.6	62.0	83	6.0	2.31	16
7. Margate ..	51.1	45.1	57.1	12.0	36.0	63.7	85	6.1	2.31	11
Mean.....	49.3	41.2	57.4	16.2	32.5	63.6	87	5.8	2.38	12

November, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	49·4	45·3	53·5	8·2	37·1	62·1	83	8·2	4·06	10
2. Halstead ..	46·5	40·2	52·8	12·6	28·2	61·5	90	6·7	3·15	9
„ Chelmsford..	46·4	39·9	53·0	13·1	25·0	61·7	88	7·5	3·33	7
3. Bennington	46·0	40·4	51·6	11·2	28·8	60·8	89	7·9	3·72	11
„ Berkhamsted	46·0	39·5	52·4	12·9	28·0	60·3	90	8·0	3·40	9
„ St. Albans..	45·9	40·2	51·6	11·4	29·2	58·8	89	7·2	3·77	10
6. W Norwood	47·5	41·9	53·1	11·2	31·2	62·3	86	7·9	4·17	12
„ Addington..	47·2	42·9	51·5	8·6	34·2	60·4	85	8·2	4·54	15
7. Margate ..	48·7	43·8	53·6	9·8	31·5	63·3	90	7·8	1·95	10
Mean.....	47·1	41·6	52·6	11·0	30·4	61·2	88	7·7	3·57	9

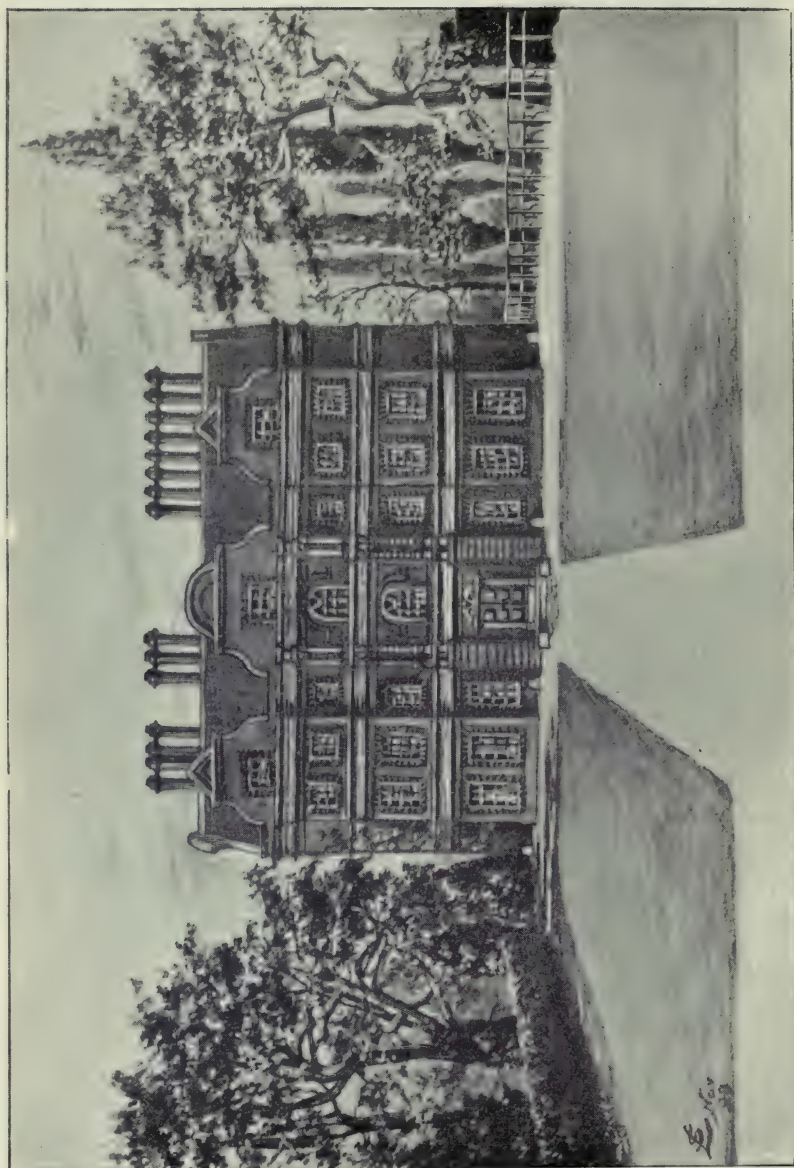
December, 1899.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	38·4	34·6	42·3	7·7	24·3	55·7	83	8·9	1·09	16
2 Halstead ..	36·0	31·1	40·8	9·7	14·0	52·8	94	7·5	1·53	15
„ Chelmsford ..	36·0	30·8	41·2	10·4	14·6	53·4	92	8·0	1·38	13
3. Bennington	35·5	30·8	40·2	9·4	16·6	53·7	91	8·3	1·45	19
„ Berkhamsted	35·4	30·3	40·4	10·1	15·8	54·4	91	7·9	1·44	18
„ St. Albans..	35·5	31·1	40·0	8·9	19·2	52·4	88	7·9	1·50	18
6. W. Norwood	36·8	32·0	41·5	9·5	20·4	54·5	90	8·1	1·37	19
„ Addington..	35·1	30·5	39·7	9·2	19·5	53·6	95	8·6	1·76	22
7. Margate ..	37·5	32·9	42·2	9·3	22·6	52·8	88	7·7	2·12	18
Mean	36·2	31·6	40·9	9·3	18·6	53·7	90	8·1	1·52	18

Rainfall, October to December, 1899.

Stations	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Stations	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	ins.	ins.
1. Camden Square..	2·03	4·13	1·05	4. Slough	2·93	3·36	1·35
„ Harefield	3·56	3·71	1·34	5. Abingdon ...	2·18	2·45	1·32
2. Newport	2·41	3·61	1·73	„ Cookham	2·04	3·61	1·19
„ Southend	1·89	3·98	1·47	„ Bracknell	2·58	3·58	1·43
3. Royston.....	1·91	3·03	1·54	„ Sandhurst	2·96	4·21	1·47
„ Hitchin	3·14	3·53	1·59	6. Dorking	2·48	5·62	1·61
„ Throcking.....	2·16	3·83	1·60	7. Tenterden ..	2·33	3·18	2·22
4. Winslow	2·27	2·69	1·51	„ Bitchington..	1·74	2·04	2·09

Mean (25 stations) : Oct., 2·44 ins. ; Nov., 3·54 ins ; Dec., 1·53 ins.



Ke-y Palace.

From a drawing by A. Leonard Summers.

KEW: ITS PALACES AND ASSOCIATIONS.

WRITTEN AND ILLUSTRATED BY A. LEONARD SUMMERS.

THERE is so much that is rural, and such a soothing air of tranquility and indifference to the turmoil and progression of the rest of the world, about the pretty little village of Kew, in Surrey, that it is difficult to fully realize the fact that it lies within half-a-dozen miles of the greatest city in existence; and this, in spite of such unmistakeable signs of the times as the opening up of its tramway, and the erection of modern villas at intervals, for the adequate accommodation of its two thousand and more inhabitants. But its quietude is due in a great measure to immediate surroundings, bounded as it is by the Thames on the north, by Mortlake on the south-east, and by the Botanical Gardens, the Old Deer Park, and Richmond on the south and west.

Kew was formerly a hamlet belonging to Kingston, and in ancient records is variously called *Kayhough*, *Kayhoo*, *Keye*, *Kewe*, etc. Lysons says "its situation near the water-side might induce one to seek for its etymology from the word *key*, or *quay*." At the time of Henry the Seventh it is mentioned under the appellation of *Kayhough*.

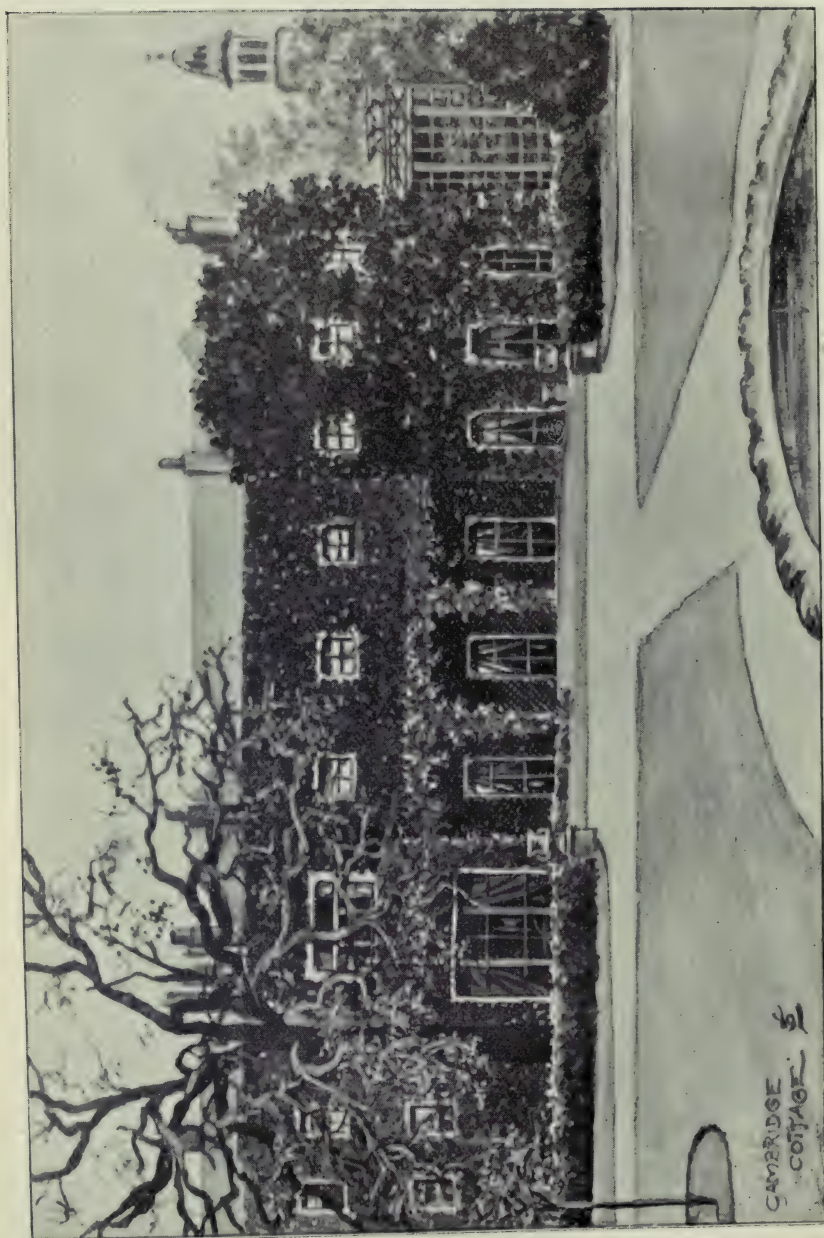
There is not much left of its earliest greatness, however; nearly all the noble structures, royal and otherwise, having been long ago demolished. The principal mansions erected at Kew were: (1) Old Kew Palace, or the "White House"; (2) "The Dutch House" (at present known as Kew Palace); (3) "George the Third's Castellated Palace"; (4) "The Dairie House"; and (5) "The Lodge," in Old Deer Park, or "Ormond House," named after the Duke of Ormond, who once owned it. In the reign of Edward the Sixth, the "Dairie House" was held by Sir Henry Gate, knight; in Elizabeth's time this mansion belonged to Robert Dudley, Earl of Leicester, and later, to Sir Hugh Portman, the Dutch merchant who was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

"Suffolk Place," mentioned in a court-roll of Elizabeth's time as having just been pulled down, is thought to have been the residence of Charles Brandon, Duke of Suffolk, and his third wife, widow of Louis XII. of France, lived here. Sir John Pickering, Lord-Keeper of the Great Seal during the reign of Elizabeth, resided at Kew, and frequently entertained Her Majesty there. (*See* Sydney State Papers, Vol. I, p. 376).

"The White House"; or, as it afterwards became called, "Kew House," belonged to Richard Bennett, Esq. (son of Sir Thomas Bennett, Lord Mayor of London, 1603), in the middle of the seventeenth century, and eventually descended to the Capel family; Lady Capel, wife of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, 1692-6, died here in 1721, and was interred in the chapel, now the parish church. Samuel Molyneux next came into the property, and died in 1728. About 1730, Frederick, Prince of Wales, obtained a lease of Kew House, and made many additions and improvements thereto. When Frederick died, in 1751, the Princess-Dowager of Wales, made still further improvements to the place. At the death of the Princess, in February, 1772, Kew House became the frequent residence of her son, King George the Third, who bought the estate, which, in due course, was inherited by his family, and enlarged from time to time. His Majesty was very fond of the old house, and stayed in it about three months of each year. Kew House, or "The Old Palace," as afterwards described, was demolished in 1803, a castellated palace having been commenced, by command of the King, upon a spot adjacent to the Thames, in "Richmond Gardens." This palace, however, was never finished internally, although a considerable amount of money had been expended on its exterior, nor was it ever inhabited by the King; and after his decease it was sold by order of George the Fourth. The Castellated Palace was pulled down in 1828.

The house at present existing, and called Kew Palace (originally the Dutch House), stands on a site adjoining the Botanical Gardens, one side facing the river, and within a stone's throw of the green. It was, probably, erected in the time of James the First, by Sir Hugh Portman, who also owned the "Dairie House." His descendant, Sir John





Cambridge Cottage, Kew.

From a drawing made, by permission of H.R.H. the Duke of Cambridge, by A. Leonard Summers.

Portman, sold it in 1636 to Samuel Fortrey, Esq., and, in 1697, we find it was alienated to Sir Richard Levett. Queen Caroline, when making her "improvements in Richmond Gardens," in George II.'s reign, took a long lease of the house, which had not expired in 1781, when the freehold was purchased for Queen Charlotte, by whom it had been previously used as a nursery for the royal offspring. Here it was that the Prince of Wales—afterwards George IV.—was educated by the Rev. Dr. Markham. At a later period, this house became known as "Queen's Lodge"; and, notwithstanding the fact that the apartments are inconveniently small, it appears to have been a favourite residence of the younger members of the family. Queen Charlotte died there on the 17th November, 1818, after a long illness. Kew Palace is a red-brick building, in the Dutch style of architecture, and of pleasing appearance; but not particularly imposing, either outside or inside, and scarcely strikes one as being a "Palace," in the modern-day sense of the word; neither would one expect it to have been held in such high esteem by royalty. Over the door-way may still be seen the initials "F.S.C.," with the date 1631. Inside, the massive brass door-plates yet remain, with the royal arms, the Prince of Wales' feathers, and "F.P.W." (Frederick, Prince of Wales) engraved thereon. The interior is of panelled oak, and painted white throughout.

There is an old sun-dial on the lawn in front of the Palace, which denotes the precise spot where, in 1725, the Rev. James Bradley made the first observations which resulted in his discovery of the aberration of light, and the nutation of the earth's axis.

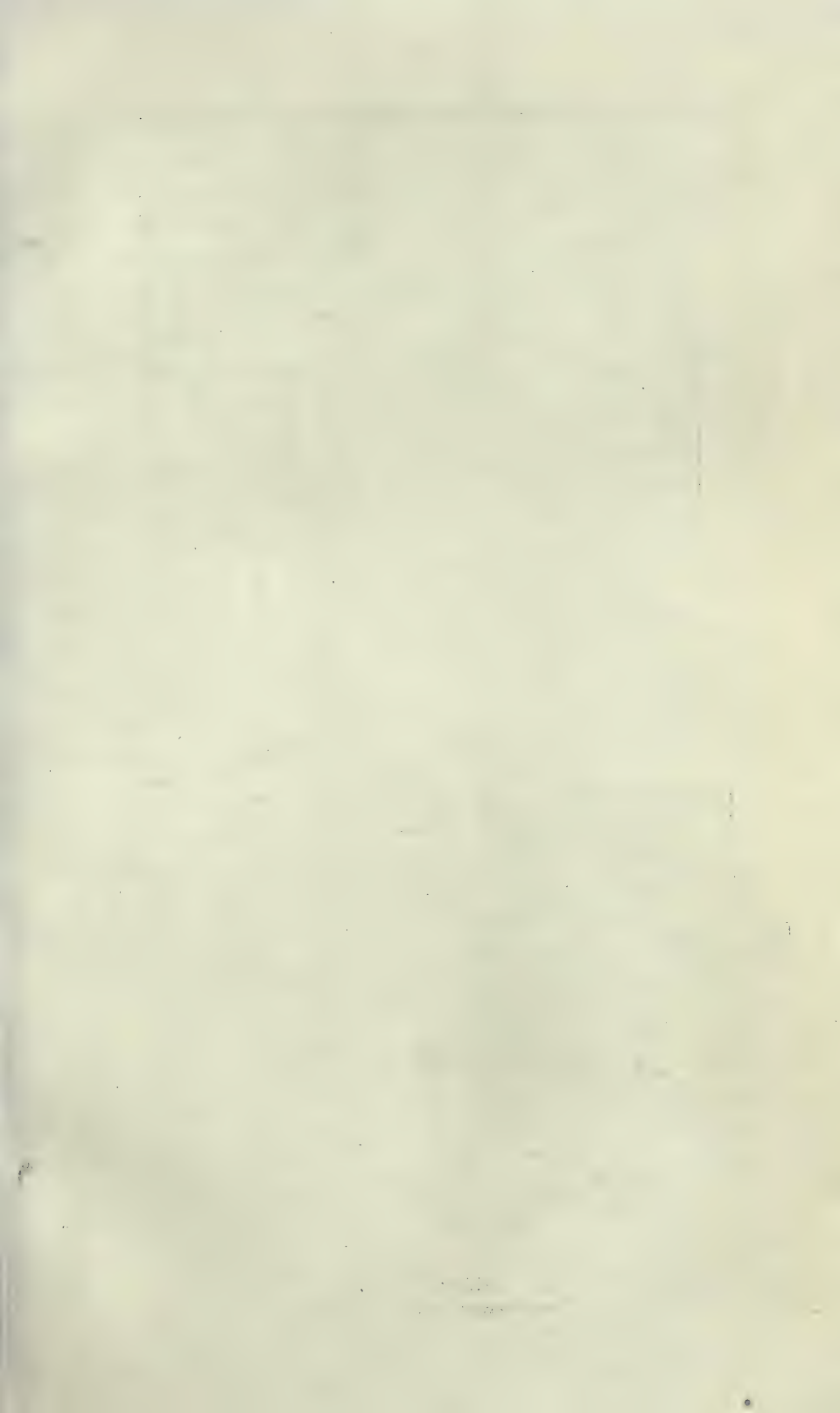
Kew Green, close by, forms the site of other famous houses, the principal of those remaining at present being "Cambridge Cottage" and "The Herbarium." Cambridge Cottage occupies a site upon which Lord Bute's house once stood, on the green, in immediate proximity to Kew Church—the roadway only dividing—and is at present the most important house in the neighbourhood. Subsequently it belonged to Mr. Planta, and in 1837 came into the possession of the late Duke of Cambridge, who was instrumental in enlarging and improving it. It is a plain brick building, almost completely covered

with ivy, the effect of which adds greatly to the charm of the delightful grounds. The house contains a fine library, well filled with good books; and many valuable oil-paintings and portraits of various branches of the royal family adorn its walls. It is now owned by the present Duke of Cambridge, who courteously gave me his permission to make the accompanying drawing of the place, showing the tower of Kew Church in the immediate back-ground. His Royal Highness seldom stays there now; he resides for the major portion of the year at his Park Lane mansion, Gloucester House.

"The Herbarium" (one of Lord Bute's "houses") was built in 1771, close to the site of Cambridge Cottage, and belonged to Robert Hunter. In 1830, William IV. granted it to the Duchess of Cumberland; after the late Duke's accession to the throne of Hanover it was known as the "King of Hanover's House," and he stayed there occasionally until his death, in 1851. The blind King of Hanover (Duke Ernest's son) also lived in this house. Close by, there stood, nearly 200 years ago, the house of Sir Peter Lely.

Quite a number of great and famous people have from time to time made the picturesque little Green their home: the Lord Boston, the Lord Chamberlain; General Graeme, the Queen's Secretary; and the Master of the Horse. Dr. Turner, the botanist, lived there in 1560, and in our own day, Sir Arthur Helps, the essayist. The Green once formed the scene of the celebrated fair (Kew Fair was ordered by the Vestry to be abolished on the 18th of May, 1781), in the days when Kew boasted a pound, a cage, a pair of stocks, and a watch-house for law-breakers; and it was not until about 1845 that the last trace of these quaint things had entirely disappeared from the vicinity. The watch-house is described as having been close to the "chapple yard," and the cage was on the north side of the present church.

Kew Church, built of red brick, stands on the open area of the Green, on a plot of ground granted by Queen Anne, who also gave one hundred pounds towards the building expenses (about 500*l.*) It was completed and consecrated as the "Chapel of St. Anne, of Kew Green," on the 12th





Old Kew Bridge.



Kew Church.

From drawings by A. Leonard Summers.

of May, 1714. As early as 1522 there was a small, private chapel at Kew licensed by the Bishop of Winchester, but that license reserved the rights of the vicar of Kingston—of which parish Kew then formed part. The present church was greatly enlarged and restored in 1837-8, by Sir Jeffry Wyattville; and King George III. (said to have been very fond of this church) built the royal gallery at its west end. In 1883 a new chancel was added, and a mortuary chapel, crowned with a small cupola. In this mausoleum rest the remains of the late Duke and Duchess of Cambridge. The monuments have been affixed against the walls in a uniform style, the pews are of grained oak, and the roof is supported at the sides by Doric columns, and at the ends by pilasters. The alter-recess contains tables of the Lord's Prayer and Commandments, and in a specially constructed recess there is a small organ supposed to have belonged to Handel, and presented to the church in 1823. Many handsome and interesting memorials may be seen in the church, including those to the Dowager Lady Capel; Elizabeth, Countess of Derby (daughter of Thomas, Earl of Ossory); Sir John Day, F.R.S., Advocate-General of Bengal; Joshua Kirby, F.R.S. (author of "Perspective of Architecture," 1761); and Francis Bauer, F.R.S., who died at his house on the Green in 1840; while Gainsborough, Zoffani, Meyer, and other celebrated people lie buried in the churchyard.

Kew Observatory stands in the Old Deer Park, adjoining the Botanical Gardens. This building was erected at the expense of George III. in 1768-9, from designs of Sir William Chambers—who also erected the "Alhambra," the "Mosque," the Gothic Cathedral, and other ornamental buildings at Kew, long since taken down. It is a three-storied building, on an elevated base, and surmounted by a moveable dome. Here were made some of the earliest astronomical observations.

Coming now to matters relating to the river at Kew, it is a particularly opportune moment to take a survey of the means of communication which the inhabitants of Kew have had with the opposite bank of the river Thames, for this year of grace, 1900, will see the last of the present old stone bridge

that has stood there for more than a hundred years. Even now, as I write, the work of demolition is in active progress, and in a very brief period the whole structure will have become a thing of the past. A new and much wider bridge will be erected in place of this stone bridge, which, though of picturesque appearance, was dangerously narrow and of inconveniently steep approach.

Originally there was a horse-ferry between the shores of Kew and Brentford, and the owner of that ferry, Robert Tunstall, petitioned Parliament on February the 12th, 1757, for permission to erect a bridge. An Act was passed, on the 17th March in the same year (receiving royal assent on the 28th June) to construct a bridge; and in the following year another Act was passed to alter the site of the proposed bridge. Accordingly the work was commenced, the first stone of the bridge being laid on the 29th April, 1758. The bridge, when finished, consisted of no less than eleven arches, mostly of wood. It was neither successful as a financial speculation, nor as a bridge, and had but a short existence. As might have been expected, it began to rot, necessitating temporary repairs in 1782, and almost immediately afterwards it appears to have been disused. Tunstall's son next tried his hand at bridging; and, entirely at his own cost, erected a stone bridge, that now being destroyed. The first stone was laid on the 4th June, 1783. It was completed and thrown open to the public on September 22nd, 1787. Mr. Thomas Robinson, another enterprising speculator, bought the bridge in 1819, for 22,000*l.*, and retained the property until the year 1873, when it was finally purchased by the joint committee of the Corporation of London and the Metropolitan Board of Works, and the tolls abolished.

Present-day interest in Kew, so far as concerns the general public, is principally centred in the Botanical Gardens, the average visitor, possibly, knowing little else about the neighbourhood—beyond that it is a sleepy little place with a large green and a pleasant promenade beside the river.

The Royal Gardens at Kew are, of course, a study in themselves, and, quite apart from a botanical point of view, interesting and lovely in the extreme; they cover 270 acres.



Cowper's Birthplace at Olney.

Admirers of flowers may spend whole days here midst a seemingly endless variety of the choicest flowers and plants of all countries and climes; and particularly pretty sights in this direction are the water-lily house and the rhododendron walk.

In the Kew portion of the grounds, one of the principal buildings is the Museum commenced in the fifties and extended in 1881, in which are three floors for the accommodation of the fine collection of foods, drugs, timber, and miscellaneous things of both scientific and botanical interest. Facing this building, on the opposite side of the ornamental lake which divides them, is the Palm House, built in 1845, at a cost of something like 33,000*l*. This structure is entirely of glass, 362*ft*. in length and 100*ft*. broad. The Chinese Pagoda, one of the remaining buildings of Sir William Chambers, stands at the Richmond end of the gardens, and is a picturesque, ten-storied octagonal building. Being 163 feet high, a good view is commanded from its top, which is reached by a spiral-staircase. Unfortunately, the public are now no longer allowed the privilege of entering it.

COWPER'S HOUSE AT OLNEY.

BY THOMAS WRIGHT, AUTHOR OF "THE LIFE OF
WILLIAM COWPER," ETC.

ON the 25th of April it will have been just one hundred years since William Cowper died, and on that day, we may be sure, the thoughts of tens of thousands will be directed to the little town of Olney, and the old-fashioned red-brick house in its Market Place where so many of the poet's best years were spent, and so much that is precious was given to the world.

Cowper is dear to the hearts of Englishmen, not only because they cherish his works, but because also they love the man. His sweet and kindly nature has captivated all who have enquired into his life's story, whilst the terrible belief that haunted him and the anguish that rent his soul, have excited their constant wonder and fervent pity.

A shy—a painfully shy—and sensitive man, Cowper could scarcely have found a spot more suited to his nature than the quiet and secluded town of Olney, for here he was completely cut off from the great world from which he was so anxious to separate himself. Much, however, has since been changed; the tootling of the Wellingborough coach, for one thing, has given place to the snort of the locomotive, and Olney is now less than two hours distant from the metropolis.

“Orchard Side,” as Cowper’s House was often called, situated on the south side of Olney Market Place, is a building of red-brick with stone dressings, and in Cowper’s day boasted a “mimic face of architrave and frieze,” removed about 1820. To its castellated appearance Cowper himself refers in a letter of July 3rd, 1786. William Unwin called it a prison. The part occupied by Cowper and his beloved friend Mrs. Unwin—for they never occupied the whole—was the western half entered by the door-way above the pair of steps. The two windows to the left of this doorway are those of Cowper’s famous parlour; the window on the right is that of his hall. The eastern half the house I have thought fit to call Dick Coleman’s House, because it was inhabited by Cowper’s *protégé*, Dick Coleman (brought as a lad from St. Albans) and, as Cowper adds, Dick’s wife and a thousand rats.

The passage into which the front door of Cowper’s house now opens, and the small room on the right were originally one and formed Cowper’s Hall. At the back of the Hall was a “port-hole,” through which the hares, Puss, Tiney, and Bess, whose sleeping box seems usually to have stood in the kitchen, used to come leaping out to their evening gambols. As the hall door opened into the street, visitors, when the hares were out, were “refused admittance at the grand entry, and referred to the back door as the only possible way of approach.” The furniture of the hall consisted of a box sometimes used for the hares, a dove cage converted into a cupboard, and a paralytic table, all three Cowper’s own workmanship, and prized accordingly.

The illustrious parlour is about thirteen feet square, the walls are wainscotted for about a yard from the floor, and the windows retain their original inside shutters.

Cowper's favourite seat in the daytime was at the second window from the front door, and here the ruddy-faced blue-eyed poet may be pictured, sitting in his parrot-like green and buff suit, the familiar white cap on his head, his silver stock buckle at his neck, and his silver shoe buckles on his square-toed shoes. It was from this window he saw the post-boy

"With spattered boots, strapped waist, and frozen locks,
News from all nations lumbering at his back."

deliver his "expected bag" at the Swan, a balconied inn a few score yards distant; and it was from this window, too, he first beheld Lady Austen—at whose suggestion he wrote the Task—who, with her sister, was entering the draper's shop opposite. The shop is still a draper's, and I have suggested that the following lines should be set over the door:

Had Lady Austen never stood
Within this famous portal,
The Poet never might have penned
His masterpiece immortal.

But it is in the evening when the shutters are closed and the sofa is wheeled to the fire that we like best to see the poet, with Mrs. Unwin, Lady Hesketh, Lady Austen, Newton or Bull for companion, and the aroma of tea and toast loading the atmosphere.

"Now stir the fire, and close the shutters fast,
Let fall the curtains, wheel the sofa round,
And while the bubbling and loud hissing urn
Throws up a steamy column, and the cups
That cheer but not inebriate, wait on each,
So let us welcome peaceful evening in."

The large room above the hall and part of the parlour was Cowper's bedroom.

In the autumn of 1899 Mr. W. H. Collingridge, of London, who for many years had owned Cowper's house, earned the gratitude of all lovers of Cowper by presenting the property to the town of Olney. It was a generous act, performed at a fitting moment, for the house can now be turned into a Cowper Library and Museum ready for the influx of visitors on Centenary Day. It is proposed to remove the present wooden

partition dividing the hall, and to re-open the hares' "port-hole," and so restore Cowper's hall to its former appearance. The hall and the parlour, and, possibly Cowper's bedroom, would form the museum. The contents will consist of various relics of Cowper—some gifts, others loans—portraits of himself, and his friends, views of the scenery he describes, copies of the various editions of his works, and of works relating to him; in short anything and everything that such a sanctuary should contain. As Carlyle's house at Chelsea, or Shakespeare's at Stratford, so Cowper's at Olney.

There are in existence at least eight different portraits of Cowper—(1) Cowper as a lad (in the possession of Sir Charles Dilke); (2) A pastel by John Russell, R.A., drawn about 1763; (3) A shadow taken at Olney; (4) An oil painting by Abbot, 1792; (5) A portrait in crayons by Romney, 1792; (6) An oil painting by Romney (in the National Portrait Gallery); (7) The Sketch by (Sir) Thomas Lawrence; (8) The portrait by Jackson (at Panshanger).

A word respecting No. 6, which was reproduced from a photograph by Messrs. Walker and Boutall, in the January number of *The Home Counties' Magazine*. I had seen the original, but always doubted whether it was genuine. On receiving the magazine I was still unconvinced, when the idea occurred to me to turn the picture sideways. I did so, raising slightly the nearer edge. It was Cowper in a moment. Let anyone else acquainted with the various portraits of the poet do the same, and he will be startled with the strikingness of the likeness. Yet, looked at in the ordinary way, there is, to my mind at least, very little that suggests the "dear original."

A gravel walk of thirty yards led, in Cowper's time, from the house to the famous summer-house, a tiny building, "not much bigger than a sedan chair," in which the poet wrote many of his minor compositions. This is now on a separate property. Between the summer house and the vicarage extends an orchard which, on account of the sum paid annually by Cowper and Newton for right of way through it, is generally called "Guinea Field." Such are a few of the associations of Cowper's House, but many others will be recalled by students of his poems and letters, the most beautiful of which, such as the Lines "On the

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Receipt of my Mother's Picture," "The Lines to Mrs. Unwin," the Descriptive Passages in the Task, and the Letters to Lady Hesketh, are, it is scarcely necessary to say, among the finest things in literature.

The manuscript of Cowper's "Yardley Oak," the first page of which is reproduced opposite, came into my possession many years ago. Yardley Oak is still in existence. It is situated on the outskirts of Kilwick Wood, about two miles and a half from Olney. In a letter to Lady Hesketh, dated September 13th, 1788, the poet wrote: "I walked with Mr. Gifford yesterday on a visit to an oak on the border of Yardley Chase, an oak which I often visit, and which is one of the wonders that I show to all who come this way, and have not seen it. I tell them it is a thousand years old, believing it to be so, though I do not know it." The poem was written in 1791, but was not published during Cowper's life-time. It was discovered among his papers by his biographer, Hayley, with the following memorandum: "Yardley Oak in girth, feet 22, inches 6½; the Oak at Yardley Lodge, feet 28, inches 5."—W. H. COLLINGRIDGE.

THE MANOR AND PARISH OF LITTLEBURY.

BY REV. H. J. E. BURRELL.

THE village of Littlebury, in Essex, is traversed by the main road between London and Newmarket, and at one time enjoyed from its position some small importance; but now the old coaching inns with ample stabling possibilities are but shadows of their former greatness, and the parish is practically unknown, save perhaps to bicyclists, who skim unheeding through its streets, far more intent upon creating a "new record," than interested in any record of the past which the place may happen to possess.

We will begin by clearing up the history of the manor of Littlebury; for, like the history of scores of manors throughout

England, it has been much confused by county historians. Morant states that from the beginning of the ninth century, Littlebury "belonged to a religious house in the Isle of Ely, and was inhabited by eight priests and their wives and families"—an interesting statement, reminding us that at that period the celibacy of the clergy did not everywhere prevail.

In the year 970, the Bishop of Winchester bought the Isle of Ely, and at once spoiled this little scene of domestic happiness by ejecting the then inmates in favour of an Abbot and his more ascetic monks. Later still we read that the fifth abbot, Leofric, let out the farms of the monastery on condition that the tenants should find the house maintenance all the year. Littlebury was to find two week's provision. The Domesday account also states that the monastery holds "Litelbyriam," and that there was there "pannage" (feeding for pigs), four mills, three hives of bees (*vasa apium*); that the manor was worth 20*l.*, and possessed a "berewick," called Strathola," which two individuals, William and Elwin, held. In this "berewick," or hamlet, we recognise the neighbouring parish of Strethall.

In 1108 the Bishopric of Ely was formed, and was endowed in part with lands taken from the Ely Monastery, which was considered to have grown too powerful. Littlebury was in all probability included among the estates then transferred. For in 1286, on a vacancy occurring in the see of Ely, and the usual return of the Episcopal property being made to the Crown, Littlebury is mentioned as belonging to the Bishop. In this return, it seems that the rents of the free and villain (serf) tenants amounted to 4*l.* 19*s.* 10*d.*, that the mill brought in 1*l.* 6*s.* 6*d.*, and also that the apples sold for 7*s.* 2*d.* Twelve years later we find from a similar source that the tenants were called upon to render "whytepond," "war-silver," and "average." Whytepond and war-silver are evidently taxes, the latter being levied for purposes of war, but "average," which is derived from a word meaning a beast of burden, imposed the service of carting, or conveying the landlord's goods. There were then in the manor two water mills, and the further detail is added that the sale of 85 hens yielded 10*s.* 7½*d.*, from which it would seem that at present prices poultry farming was not a profitable occupation.



Gatchouse Farm, Littlebury.

We must remember though that the purchasing power of money was then vastly greater than at present.

Amongst other miscellaneous information, the record tells us that there were in Littlebury 8 "virgarii." A virgarius was the holder of a "virgate"—a piece of land of varying size, sometimes amounting to as much as 40 acres. In return for his holding, he was obliged to perform for his over-lord certain "works" or services, connected with the tilling of the soil. At Littlebury the tenants appear to have been as liberally treated in the way of holidays as an Eton school-boy; for they were excused "one work" on every feast day falling on a Monday, Wednesday, or Friday, and during the octaves of the four great church festivals.

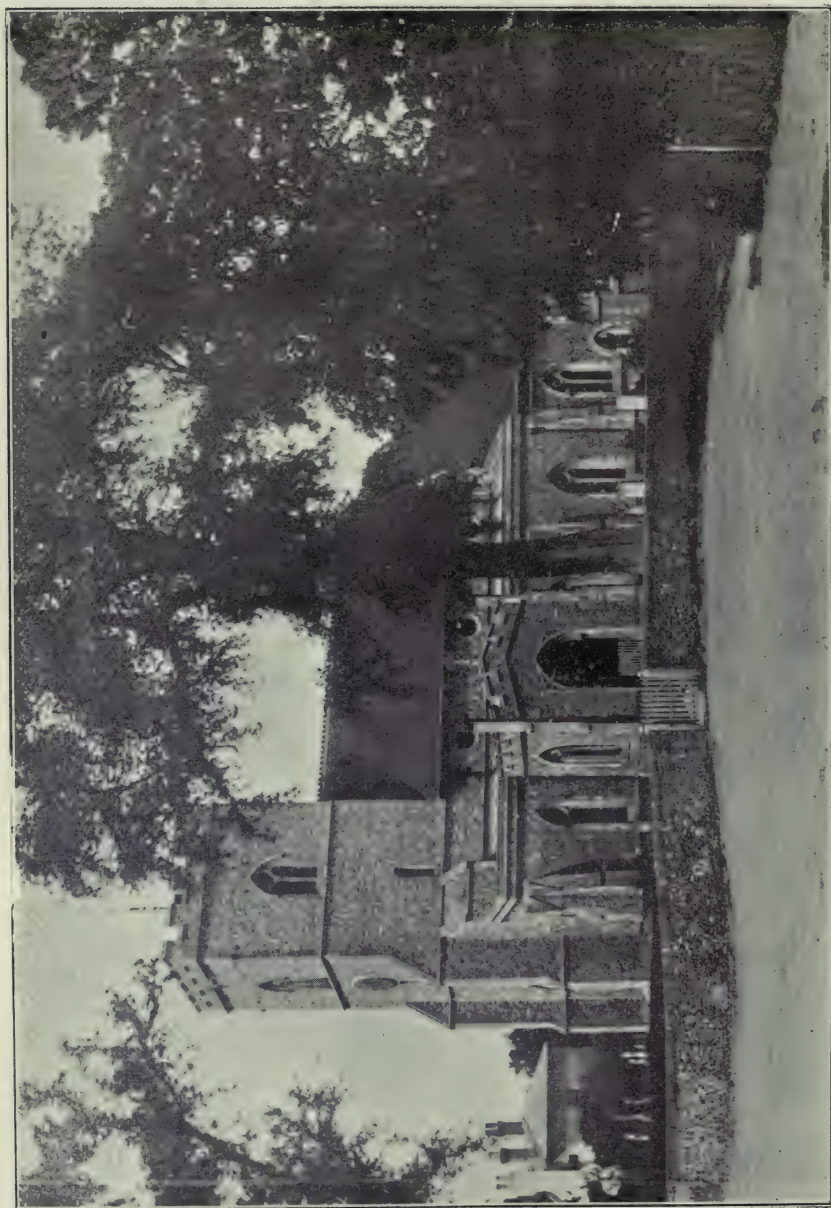
A year later, a more interesting survey of the manor occurs, which proves the existence there of a hall, where the Bishop sojourned on his visits to the manor. The building contained a principal chamber, and another chamber annexed, for the use of the Bishop's Chamberlain. There were two chapels—a large and a small, probably adjoining the hall. The stabling was extensive, and there was a granary with other farm buildings. The dove-cote, usually an important manorial appendage, is not referred to. Possibly this hall, or part of it, may survive in the quaint old building known as Gatehouse Farm, in the garden of which there is still the ruined bowl of an old font. This font could not have been removed from the parish church by some primitive "restorer," since the example still there belongs to an earlier period, so that it is probably the font from one, or other, of the Bishop's two chapels, of which no traces are now visible.

We must now pass by 200 years, for I have been unable to discover any information, illustrative of the history of Littlebury during the 14th and 15th centuries. But in the year 1600 Martin Heton, then Bishop of Ely, exchanged with Queen Elizabeth various lands belonging to his See, and with them Littlebury. The Queen on September 30th, 1601, for the sum of 7,000*l.*, granted to Thomas Sutton, the famous merchant, and the founder of Charterhouse, the same manor of Littlebury, and also that of Hadstock. Sutton, by his will (December

11th, 1611) bequeathed these two manors to Thomas, Earl of Suffolk, on condition that within one year of his decease, the Earl should pay to his executors the sum of 10,000*l.* The Earl appears to have paid the money, since he died possessed of the manors in 1626. If these manors were a desirable bequest at the cost of 10,000*l.*, it is evident that, in the first instance, Sutton must have made a very profitable bargain with a Queen who was notorious for her closeness and keen business capabilities; but it is not unreasonable to suppose that Sutton may have obtained the lands for the small sum of 7,000*l.* in consideration of the great financial services he is known to have rendered to the Crown during the Spanish War.

Having spoken of the history of the chief manor, a few lines on the sub-manors will be interesting. There were two sub-manors, Burdeux or Netherhall, and Catmere Hall. It seems that Edward III. allowed the grant to the Prior and Convent of Ely of "certain lands and rents in Nether Hall for an anniversary of John de Hothum, late Bishop of Ely, to be celebrated in the Priory aforesaid;" *i.e.*, the lands were granted to sustain an annual celebration of mass on behalf of the departed prelate. At the dissolution of the monasteries, they passed to the Dean and Chapter by grant of King Henry VIII. The Dean and Chapter, however, do not seem to have kept a too exact account of their possessions; for in the reign of Elizabeth some Chancery proceedings show that one William Marshall, farmer of the rectory or parsonage of Littlebury (the Bishop of Ely being patron), disputed the payment of his tithe to the Cathedral Body; and that the only evidence which they were able to produce in favour of their claim was that "their predecessors had time out of mind had out of the same rectory a portion of tithes from a parcel of ground within the parish of Littlebury, but not certainly known what ground!" Even at this early time, it is evident that the collection of tithe was not always unattended with difficulty.

The second sub-manor, Catmere Hall, or Gatemere, after being in various hands, became the possession of the Earl of Suffolk, whom we have already noticed as lord of the chief manor of Littlebury. The Hall, which must have been of



The Church of the Holy Trinity, Littlebury.

considerable size, was long ago demolished, though traces of the moat which surrounded it still remain.

The chief manor, and the two subinfeudations became, subsequently to the reign of Elizabeth, the property of the Earls of Bristol, from whom they were purchased in the early part of this century by Richard Aldworth, second Baron Braybrooke, to whose family they now belong.

Let us pass on to deal with the history of Littlebury as a parish, and our remarks will centre in the church, which stands within the area of a Roman encampment, and dates from the middle of the 12th century. At one time there was attached to it a chantry, of which there is now no trace. The existence of a chantry does not, however, of necessity, imply a structural addition to a church; for frequently it was founded at an existing altar, though it sometimes took the form of an independent building in the churchyard, or even at some distance from the parent building. At Littlebury there is a hamlet called Chapel Green, where once stood a chapel. This was, perhaps, the chantry chapel, but it may equally well have been one of the two chapels already alluded to in reference to the Bishop's house.

Whether a chantry was a mere "annexe" to the church, or was an entirely separate edifice, it is clear that its priest was always subordinate to the priest of the parish, and frequently helped him in his ministrations—an arrangement which many a hard worked clergyman might be now disposed to envy. But the main duty of the chantry priest, for the performance of which he received his stipend, was to sing masses for the soul of the founder, and for the alleviation of his sufferings in purgatory. In course of time, however, at Littlebury, as in other places, the founder's name became forgotten, though no such lapse of memory occurred as regards his benefaction. For the returns in the reign of Henry VIII. show that "lands and tenements had been given for the maintenance of a priest for ever," and that "the said priest doth say divine service within the parish church"; and in the returns of the next reign it is stated, in addition, that the Chantry Commissioners were unable to discover for what purpose the said lands were put in feoffment, for that we cannot see any foundation thereof." It

was, however, "supposed that the parishioners of Littlebury upon devotion did find the priest to serve the cure there"—a conjecture to the credit of the village indeed, but one which the founder of pious memory would scarcely have approved (!) We are also informed that Sir John Holywell, clerk, "of good conversation, litterate, and having none other provision," was then the incumbent of the Chantry, and that he received yearly 20s. from the rent of a "garden plott called Clyffes." No goods, plate or chattels belonged to the chantry.

(To be continued).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

BROMLEY AND LEWISHAM, KENT.—Can any genealogist contribute further information relating to the persons mentioned in the following records? Common Roll, No. 51, Hilary 14 Hen. VIII. [A.D. 1522-3], m 21*d.*, Kent. Sir James Yarford, knight, gives 6s. 8*d.* for licence to make an agreement with William Poynton and Johanna his wife, and Thomas More and Katharine his wife, daughters and co-heiresses of Hugh Vyolett, otherwise called Hugh Ferroure, concerning a messuage, a garden, four acres of land, 14 acres of meadow, four acres of pasture, and six acres of wood in the above parishes. Amongst the Feet of Fines for Kent in the same Term, No. 29 relates to this property, and is between Sir James Yarford, knight, John Cowland, Robert Clerkson, and Edmund Kemp of the one part, who give 40*l.*, and William Poynton and Thomas More, with their respective wives of the other part. Sir James was Mayor of London in 1519, and was buried at St. Michael's Bassishaw. His will was proved in 1527 (P.C.C. 20, Porch), and that of his widow, Dame Elizabeth (formerly Style) in 1548 (P.C.C. 13, Populwell). At the dates of their wills they still held property in these parishes, and the widow left it to the family of Style; they also had possessions in London, Essex, Surrey, and Middlesex. The other persons named I have at present

failed to trace. In Harl. MS. 6072, Brit. Mus., there is a drawing of the Yarford coat-of-arms, and mention of the monumental inscription.—E. M. POYNTON.

THE OLD FIVE HORSE SHOES, MARKYATE, HERTS.—In the ceiling of the bar parlour is a beam spanning from front to back walls, about 12 feet long, which is literally a tree as felled, with only the lower segments roughly axed off, leaving the trunk about 1 foot 6 inches across, and gradually widening out to about 3 feet at the base of the root. The building is now in a state of decay, and the licence has been renewed to new premises.—PERCIVAL C. BLOW, A.R.I.B.A., St. Albans.

GRIM'S DYKE NEAR PINNER STATION.—Few travellers on the London and North Western Railway, from the direction of Watford and Bushey towards London, are aware that very shortly after passing the county boundary of Herts and Middlesex, when approaching the station of "Pinner and Hatch End," about 300 yards to the north of it, the line intersects the ancient earthwork called Grim's dyke or Grim's ditch. The mound and ditch were, till recently, distinguishable on both sides of the line; but those on the east side are now in course of rapid obliteration, owing to the modern earthworks in connexion with the formation of new streets cutting across the old dyke at right angles by two parallel roadways, part, apparently, of Royston Park Building Estate. Attention is now directed to the fact in the hope that some resident antiquary or archæologist may take interest in the matter, and be on the alert to watch for any article turning up under the spade calculated to throw light on the dim history of the old earthworks.—G.P.N.

THE UNWIN FAMILY IN ESSEX.—Can any reader give me information as to the early history of this family? I have for some years past been collecting material for a complete pedigree, but find great difficulty with the 15th and 16th centuries. At Castle Hedingham the earlist reference is to "Martha Onwyn, *alias* Onion, daughter of Matthias Onwyn, *alias* Onion, was baptised 24th August, 1606," then follow baptisms of eight other children. Did this Matthias come from

Stephen Bumpstead? I think so. Who was his father? I shall be pleased to place any information I have at the disposal of any correspondent who may be interested.—GEORGE UNWIN, 27, Pilgrim Street, Ludgate Circus, E.C.

FARLEIGH COURT, SURREY.—I am just now very much interested in the history of the village of Farleigh (or Farley), Surrey, which lies just four miles south of Croydon. Can anyone tell me where information can be found with regard to the old moated grange of Farleigh Court, which only survives in the farm house of that name? Or, are there any records of what family lived there?—WALTER H. GODFREY, "Farleigh," Berlin Road, Catford, Kent.

REPLIES.

PRONUNCIATION OF KENTISH PLACE-NAMES (i, pp. 78, 269, 346; ii, p. 87).—It is very possible that it is, or was, a Kentish practice to pronounce *v* as *w*, but the instances given by your correspondent M.T.P. are not in point. The Latin *vadum* (more properly, *uadum*), has nothing to do with the place-names Iwade and St. Nicholas-at-Wade, nor is the *i* in Iwade the initial letter of *Insula*. Both these names are English, and are derived from the A.S. *wadan*, Germ. *waten*, to wade. The A.S. subst. is *gewæd*, plur. *gewǣdu*, a ford, which regularly becomes *iwade* in Middle-English. Later on the initial *i* is dropped, and we get the form *wade*. The similarity to *uadum* depends on the curious fact that Latin throws an original Indo-Germanic *dh* into *d*, when it comes between two vowels. By the same law the Indo-Germanic neuter sb. *wadhom* is necessary to account for the German form *waten*, and the A.S. form *wadan*. By this law, therefore, commonly known as Grimm's Law, we know that though the Latin *uadum* is cognate with the English *wade*, neither is derived from the other, but both are independent vocables. The Anglo-Saxons, doubtless, had a ford at both the places mentioned by your correspondent, but there is nothing in the names of the places to show that the Romans had. The word Stoke may perhaps have the meaning

of a water-crossing, as your correspondent no doubt speaks from personal knowledge. The A.S. *stoc*, however, has generally the meaning of a place which originally was palisaded round for purposes of defence. A preliminary study of Professor Skeat's very valuable little book, "A Primer of Etymology," is necessary before taking up such a thorny subject as the derivation of English place-names.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

STANDON MASSEY CHARITIES (p. 85).—The Bell-rope Charity in this parish is not unique. By an entry in an old book of the parish of Thruxton, Herefordshire, an acre of land called the Bell Acre, situate in a field called Windmill, was given towards the buying of bell-ropes annually. The land is inclosed with the glebe, and let to the Rector, at a yearly rent of 5s. Report on Charities, vol. xxxii, p. 309.—EVERARD HOME COLEMAN, 71, Brecknock Road.

CHARLES I. STATUE AT CHARING CROSS (*Middlesex and Herts Notes and Queries*, vol. iv., p. 1).—I notice reference, under date 6th May, 1692, to a "Yorkshire" tavern (*i.e.*, a tavern which visitors from Yorkshire frequented), with the sign of "The King on Horseback" at Charing Cross. This sign, no doubt, had reference to Le Sueur's famous statue, so ably described by Lord Dillon, and figured in the pages of this magazine for January, 1898. The tavern in question was in 1692, suspected as a sojourning place for Jacobites (*Home Office Warrant Book* 6, p. 321).—M.H.

WESTBOURNE GREEN (pp. 6, 19).—I read in Mr. Rutton's able article: "Tybourn, however, gained an unenviable notoriety by becoming at an early time—as far back at least as the reign of Edward III.—the place of public execution." This statement requires evidence to establish it. My own researches make the "Elms at Smithfield," the place of execution until the reign of Henry V., when it was by St. Giles Hospital, and called the "Novelles furches," where in 1417, Sir John Oldcastle was hanged, and burnt whilst hanging. It is clear from the term affixed that the place was newly appointed for the purpose of execution. Some writers have imagined that this was once called "Tyburn," which is altogether wrong. My belief

is that Tyburn did not become the place of execution until London had advanced to St. Giles's, also that it was a humane custom to have the place of public execution away from the dwellings of the living. This could easily be shown to have been the practice abroad as well as at home. I think also it is time that we gave up the term "River Fleet" as this can only apply to where the tide flowed, which was up to Holborn Bridge. The true name of the stream was "Holebourne," as I have long since proved.—J. G. WALLER.

NETHER HALL, ROYDON, ESSEX (i, p. 216).—Perhaps a few words may be admissible with reference to this subject. First, as to the date of erection, 1470: It can hardly refer to the visible remnant of this charming specimen of brick-work, and it appears more likely that this was the handiwork of one of the Colt family not earlier than the reign of Henry VIII. From its general appearance I am inclined to think that we owe this gatehouse to Sir George Colt, who, according to Morant, inherited the manor in 1521, and died in 1578, but it may possibly be the work of his immediate predecessor. The sad mutilation of the erection can be judged by a comparison of the picture in Grose's *Antiquities of England and Wales*, taken in 1769, engraved in 1775, or of the picture drawn in 1790 for *The Beauties of England and Wales*, with that published in Britton's *Architectural Antiquities* in 1809. In the latter, as in the illustrations to the *Excursions in the County of Essex*, 1818, Wright's *Essex*, 1835, and others, we see that the whole face of the projecting eastern bay of the tower had gone. It is a matter for congratulation that no very serious change has taken place since; but for the mantling ivy and the loss of a few details, the view given in these pages (i, p. 216) is as that last mentioned. The loop-holing of the wall above the moat, the guard-room and the battlements must, like the machicolations, be regarded as mere architectural survivals of a time when defence was more a necessity than in the 16th century. As Mr. Gerish says, local history [or tradition] gives 1470 as the date of erection of Nether Hall, and tradition is probably right as to the hall, but not as to the beautiful gatehouse. Grose's view dated 1775, shows the hall adjoining the western side of the gate tower, this has totally disappeared and

was probably older, for it is recorded by Grose that within it, "on a door-case," were the arms of Colt and Trusbutt, similar to those on the tomb of Thomas Colt in Roydon Church. Thomas Colt married Joan Trusbutt, and died in 1476. Probably much older than the 16th century gate-house or the 15th century hall is the moat which still surrounds so much of the ancient enclosure; this may have been dug by the canons of Waltham when they bought the manor in 1280, or may indeed date from an earlier age.—I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

DENE-HOLE (p. 43).—The article on this subject leads me to think that a few notes by one who is engaged in making "Dene-Holes," may perhaps be of interest. In the neighbourhood of Hemel Hempstead a considerable quantity of lime used to be burnt, but owing to the development of lime-kilns more advantageously situated for delivery by rail, there is but one kiln now at work. The method still in use for raising the chalk is to sink pits 50 to 90 feet deep, and drive galleries out in all directions; some of these galleries are 20 feet high and more to the roof. Recently two galleries fell in, in an old and disused pit, and an old workman who had helped to get chalk from this pit, told me that about the spot where the fall took place, the roof was worked out "as big as a wheat-cock," and that as the chalk in that spot came down "easy" they used to have a long ladder and poke down all they could reach. I know of four separate shafts which have been sunk in a space of about three acres, and on other brickyards in the neighbourhood the same thing has been going on probably for centuries. Local workmen tell me of chalk pits sunk and worked as described, and the chalk carted to the canal about two miles distant to be sent to the Midlands for glass-making; one of these old pits fell in a few years back, carrying down an apple tree growing over it. In all the instances of collapse of arches which I have mentioned, it has been necessary to fill up the cavity, as its position was dangerous to people and cattle, but had they been left I expect they would have been typical "Dene-Holes."—R. A. NORRIS, 43, Charles Street, Berkhamstead.

REVIEWS.

Luton Church, Historical and Descriptive, by the late Henry Cobbe, M.A. (Geo. Bell & Sons).

It is always with a certain degree of reverence that we first open the book of one who has not lived to see his work through the press. With such a feeling we take up the History of Luton Church, by the late Rev. Henry Cobbe, which recalls to those who knew the author that kindly impetuosity and energy of manner which was so characteristic of him, and which is exemplified by, perhaps, an over eagerness to include in his history every scrap of information bearing directly or indirectly upon the subject in hand. The reason for including a notice of this book, which would appear to be outside the purview of our magazine, is that it contains so much relating to the Abbots of St. Albans, who were lords of a large portion of the parish, and exercised considerable rights there from a very early date. The book is divided into three parts, the first deals with the life of the parish, its vicars, and inhabitants, the second with the architectural details of the church, and the third includes a number of essays in the form of appendices on subjects referred to in the two earlier parts. Luton is fortunate in having a history which, by the researches of Mr. Cobbe, carries us back to the latter part of the eighth century. The real history commences with the grant by King Offa to St. Albans Abbey of lands within the town, although Mr. Cobbe speculates, and with a considerable amount of probability, as to the earlier possessors of land there. Mr. Cobbe has collected a great mass of information relating to the Saxon and Early Norman periods, which, although his conclusions will not always bear a critical examination in the light of recent investigations, particularly his use of the term parish, and his estimate of a carucate, yet the information is brought before us in such a pleasant manner that such slips can be passed over. We are carried through the history of Luton by a series of lives of those who were connected with the town, and this includes the lives of no inconsiderable persons, such as the faithful follower of Richard I., Baldwin de Bethune, the wickedest of all King John's wicked barons, Falkes de Bréauté, the famous Sir John Wenlock, and others. Many ancient customs of the parish are recorded such as the yearly procession from Luton to St. Albans Abbey. The architecture and heraldry, the brasses and tombs in the church appear to have been worked out with great care by Mr. Cobbe. His interpretation of the arms over the sedilia (p. 297) is open to criticism, shields numbers 3, 4, and 5 are, it would seem, the arms of St. Oswyn, St. Alban, and St. Amphibalus, the three saints whose shrines belonged to the Abbey of St. Alban, and which appear in various parts of the Abbey Church. We can conscientiously recommend the book to those who are interested in parochial history generally, and the history of the parish of Luton in particular.

The old Inns of St. Albans, with an illustrated account of the Peahen Hotel, past and present by F. G. Kitton, St. Albans. (Printed and published by the Proprietor of the Peahen, 1899), Map of St. Albans and its immediate neighbourhood by C. Wilton, Abbey Cloisters, St. Albans, 3d.

Both these publications will be of considerable interest and use to the visitor to St. Albans of an archaeological turn of mind. Mr. Wilton's map marks the position of most of the interesting surviving features in and about the City, and the sites of many of those that do not survive, whilst Mr. Kitton describes, in very interesting language the hosteleries of St. Albans. Many as are the existing Inns, there were yet many more prior to the introduction of railways, for St. Albans was one of the most important coaching towns on the North Road. This fact furnishes Mr. Kitton with an excellent excuse for telling what he knows (and it is much) of incidents in coaching history. There are, of course, in various records connected with St. Albans, many references to the different signs by which the inns were known, and these references Mr. Kitton has collected together with assiduous care. The sign of "The Peahen" is, he tells us, (but we confess we do not believe him) unique. Anciently the inn was not of much note; but, in 1852, it absorbed its neighbour, "The Woolpack," which was one of the earliest and most important hosteleries in the town. Though, within the last year or two, re-built, "The Peahen" still retains some relics of the ancient "Woolpack;" these include carved beams of, as Sir Gilbert Scott considered, the fifteenth century. It is therefore worthy a visit from archaeologists who (but, of course, they have souls above such sordid trifles), will find hospitable treatment at the hands of the host, Mr. Walter Price.



Lincoln's Inn Gate, East Front, 1800.

Drawn by S. Ireland.

THE OLD GATE-HOUSE OF LINCOLN'S INN.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

*"You enter Lincoln's Inn under a fair antient
Gate-house."* STRYPE'S STOW.

NOW that the Rolls House and Chapel are no more, the Gate House of Lincoln's Inn and the chambers on the south of it, are the only buildings of any antiquity left in Chancery Lane. It will be within the recollection of many that some ten years ago these relics of the past had themselves a very narrow escape from destruction, but all must rejoice that they have been preserved, and are now, thanks to recent repairs, likely to last for many years to come. The chambers may perhaps in course of time be removed to make room for others more in accordance with modern requirements, but there seems no reason why the Gate House should not remain, time and decay permitting, to interest many future generations of lawyers and antiquaries.

In the days when every man's house was his castle, not only in theory, but also, not infrequently, in practice, a gate-house was an absolute necessity to every dwelling built on the court-yard plan. Many gate-houses still remain scattered about England; not a few still form the entrances to country mansions and colleges, while others, mostly those belonging to monastic houses, bear pathetic witness to the departed glories of the buildings they once guarded. London's gates have all disappeared, and of her once numerous gate-houses but four remain. These are St. James's Palace, Lambeth Palace, Lincoln's Inn, and St. John's, Clerkenwell.

When the society of lawyers first took up their abode in Lincoln's Inn, they found there a Chapel, a Hall, and a Gate House, all of which have long since been rebuilt. This older gate is first mentioned in the records of the society in

1487, when 3*d.* was paid for two iron bolts for it (i, 87).^{*} It did not stand on the site of the existing gate, but probably lay to the south of it, about where No. 25, Old Square, now is. It was pulled down shortly after the erection of the new gate, and the Pensioner, in his accounts for 1521-2, notes the receipt of 7*s.* for the old gates (i, 201):

1522, Nov. 20. Agreed by all my Masters of the Bench that Harry See shall be assigned to the chamber in which George Barratt and William Roper † are admitted, and which of late was occupied by Serjeant Willoughby; for which assignment he gave 20*s.*, and also 'resigned and surrenderyd to the said Company a chamber beyng over the old Gate,' which he and William Heydon had, 'which schalbe in profytt to the seid Company vjs. viij*d.*' (i, 203).

No formal resolution for the building of a new gatehouse is recorded in the books of the Society, and the first intimation that such a work was in progress is derived from the Treasurer's accounts for 1517-8.

The Treasurer accounts, *inter alia*, for 20*l.* received from Sir Thomas Lovell for the new works about the gate; and for 17*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.*, the estimated value of a gold chain bequeathed by John Strange in the previous year, apparently for the same object.‡

The gold chain, as we are told later, consisted of 116 links, and when sold realized £16 13*s.* 4*d.* (i, 191).

The name of the designer of the Gate House is not recorded, but no doubt Lovell had a good deal to do with it. William Suliard, a Barrister of the Inn, was appointed "Supervisor of the Works." In 1523, mention is made of "the payne and labor that the said William Sulyarde haith taken abowte the byldyng of the newe Gate Howse of the saide Inne." (i, 204). It is from his accounts that most of the following items are taken.

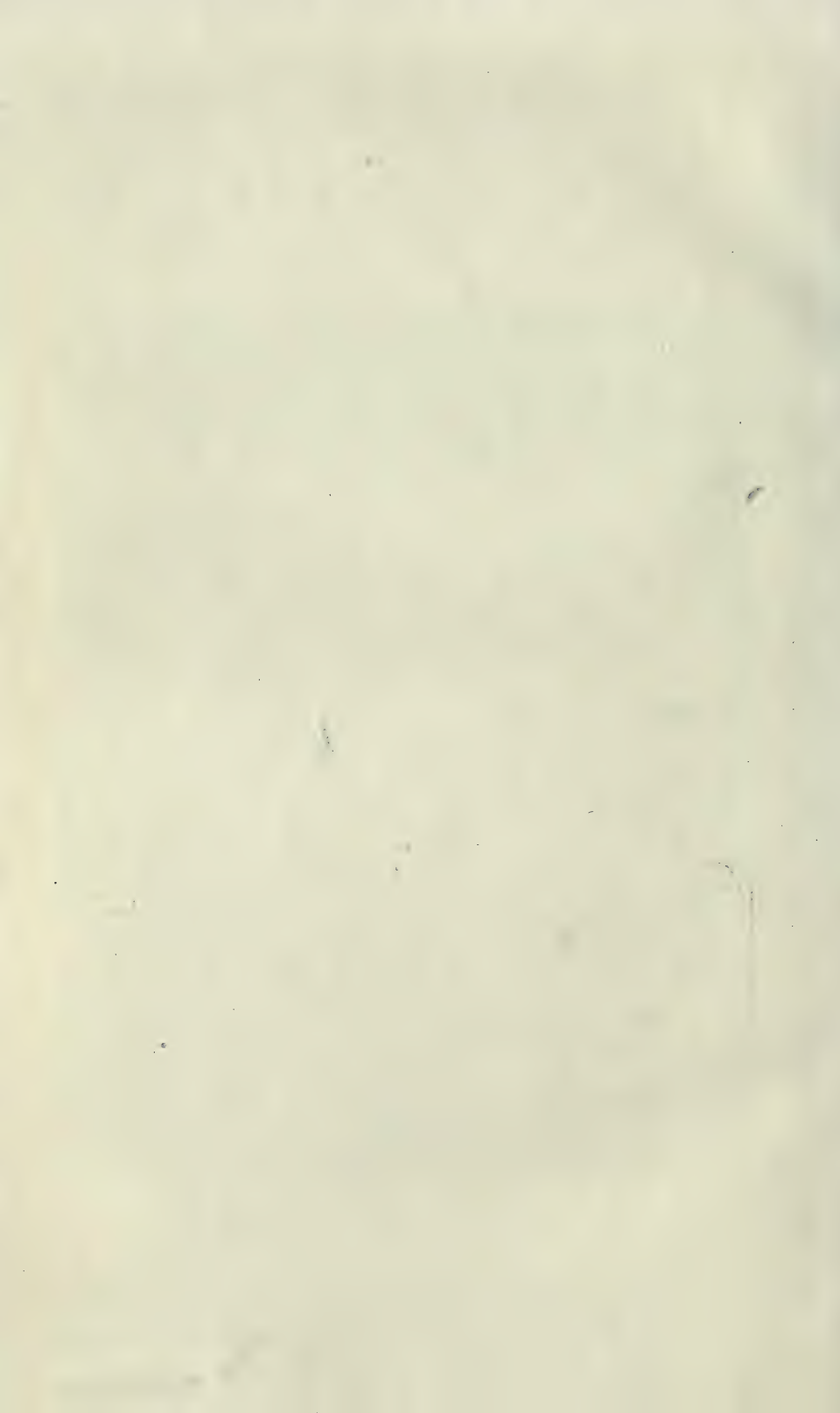
* Where nothing appears to the contrary, references are to the printed volumes of the Black Books.

† The son-in-law and biographer of Sir Thomas More; he was admitted to Lincoln's Inn in 1518; called to the Bench, 1535.

‡ The accounts relating to the Gate House will be found in detail in Vol. I. of the Black Books; it has therefore been considered unnecessary to print them in full; the principal items only are here mentioned.



Lincoln's Inn Gate, West Front, 1900.
Drawn by Hanslip Fletcher.



The first thing done was to pull down the old house then occupying the site ; this cost 1*l.* 1*s.* 7*d.* (i, 191). The bricks were made in what is now the garden of the inn, but which was then a rough piece of ground known as the "Coney-Garth," from the number of rabbits in it. There must have been a considerable bed of clay there, for most of the old buildings of the Inn were built of bricks made on the spot. The clay seems to have been finally worked out in 1582-3, when the chambers above and adjoining the old kitchen were erected. 23*l.* 15*s.* 1*d.* was paid to Thomas Nortriche, the "brykmaker," in 1518-19 (i, 191); and a further sum of 4*l.* 11*s.* for 19,000 bricks in 1520-1, while the cartage from the garden called the "Connyng Garth" to the gate cost 2*l.* 7*s.* 8*d.* (i, 200).

It is stated in most of the books on the history of the Inn, that the timber for the Gate House was brought from Henley-on-Thames. Timber was certainly brought from Henley in 1505, 6 and 7 (i, 143, 147), but this was before the Gate House was begun, and was intended for other new buildings. It seems unlikely that sufficient remained over for the purposes of the Gate House. There is in 1520-1 a payment of 11*l.* 9*s.* 8*d.* for 19 wagon-loads of timber, and for "bordes," and "quarteres," and for sawing (i, 200), but it does not appear where this came from.

The stone work of the six windows towards the highway and other great stones cost 22*l.* 10*s.*; and a further sum of 16*l.* 7*s.* 5*d.* was paid for 43 wagon-loads of free-stone, and for the "apparels," that is, the fittings, of the hearths, and for cutting the arms above the Gate (i, 200). The lead for the roof cost 46*l.*, in addition to 10*l.* for the "wurkemanschyppe" of it, and 6*l.* 8*s.* 3*d.* to John Burwell, the King's Serjeant Plumber. Henry Smyth of the Savoy supplied the iron-work at a cost of 7*l.* 11*s.* 2*d.* About 136*l.* was paid to the workmen, and 5*l.* 9*s.* to the carpenter.

The accounts are not very easy to follow, and it is not clear that some of the receipts do not occur twice over ; but as nearly as can be ascertained, the Gate House cost some 345*l.* This amount includes certain payments for woodwork for the Library, but these do not appear to have amounted to more than 7*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.*

The greater part of the cost was paid out of the common funds of the Society, some 133*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* was subscribed for the purpose, and 63*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* seems to have been borrowed.

The largest loan was that of Sir John Spencer, of which we find the following interesting note.

1520. "M^d that where as John Spenser, Esquyer, of his good and benyvolent mynde, by the handes of William Spenser, his son, hath lent and betaken to the company and Felyship of Lyncolles Inne the some of Forty powndes sterlynges for the furtheraunce of the byldyng of the newe Gatehowse of the seid Inne, yt is enactedt and agreyd by vs, John Ropper,* John Skewes, Richard Clarke, and Robert Norwyche, Rewlers, and Benchers, of the said Inne, and in the name and by the consent of the hole Company, that the seid John Spenser, his heires and Executours, for the true and feythfull repayment of the seid somme at conuenient dayes, shall haue suche good and substanciall suertes by his obligacions as the said Spenser will requyre and thynk sufficient; And this to be done in Michelmas terme nex comeying after the date herof; wher vnto we bynde vs and all the hole companye and Felyship of the seid Inne by thes presentz subscribeyd w^t oure owne handes, the xiiijth day of Julye, in xijth yere of the Raygne of Kyng Henry the viijth" (i, 194).

1523, October 12. William Spenser, son and heir and executor of John Spenser, knight, acknowledges the receipt of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* on account of the sum of 40*l.* lent by his father "toward the beldyng of the newe Gate Howse" (i, 206).

The balance of the 40*l.* was paid to Sir William Spenser, as appears by the Treasurer's accounts for 1529-30 (i, 227).

This Sir John Spenser was of Wormleighton, co. Warwick, ancestor of the family of Spencer-Churchill, Dukes of Marlborough. He was specially admitted to the Inn in 1507, and gave a hogshead of "claret wine" for his admission fee (i, 144). William Spenser, the son, was admitted in 1515.

By far the largest benefactor to the new gate was Sir Thomas Lovell, who gave nearly one-third of the whole cost, viz.: 106*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.*, unless, as is possible, some of the items appear twice over. It is commonly stated, indeed, that Sir Thomas "built" the Gate House, but this is incorrect. His large donations,

* The father of William Roper; admitted at Lincoln's Inn, 1486; called to the Bench, 1504.

however, seem to have induced the Benchers of the time to put his arms over the archway as a record of his liberality, and this, no doubt, has led to the erroneous assumption that he was the "builder."

Sir Thomas Lovell was the fifth son of Sir Ralph Lovell, of Barton Bendish, co. Norfolk. He entered at Lincoln's Inn in 1464, when he was called *le terce*, showing that two other members of his family already belonged to the Inn. In 1468-9 he served the office of Christmas Butler; in 1469-71 he was Pensioner; he was Treasurer from 1472 to 1475; Bencher and Autumn Reader in 1475; Lent Reader in 1482. He was attainted by Richard III, and fought at Bosworth Field under Henry, Duke of Richmond, afterwards Henry VII, who, in 1485, made him Chancellor of the Exchequer for life. He was returned as M.P. for Northamptonshire in 1485, and was elected Speaker. In 1502 he was Treasurer of the Household and President of the Council. In 1503 he was made K.G., and in 1509, Constable of the Tower, Surveyor of the Court of Wards and Steward and Marshal of the Household. He was one of the executors of Henry VII's will.

Lovell was a great builder. Besides the Gate House at Lincoln's Inn, he built East Harling Hall, co. Norfolk, contributed to the building of Gonville and Caius College, Cambridge, and was a large benefactor to the Benedictine Nunnery of Holywell, or Haliwell, in the parish of Shoreditch. Stow says that this house was "reedified by Sir Thomas Lovell, Knight of the Garter, who builded much there in the raignes of Hen. the VIIth, and of Hen. the VIIIth. He endowed this house with fayre lands, and was there buried in a large chappell by him builded for that purpose." Weever, in his *Funeral Monuments*, says he was a benefactor, "not onely in building a beautifull chappell, wherein his body was interred, but in many other goodly buildings." He adds, "In most of the glasse windowes of this House these two verses following (not long since to be read) were curiously painted :

All the nunnes of Holywell
Pray for the soul of Sir Thomas Lovel."

Blomefield in his *History of Norfolk* gives another version of

the rhyme, which was, he says, inscribed on a wall of the Priory House:

“ All ye nunns of Haliwell
Pray ye both day and night;
For the soul of Sir Thomas Lovel,
Whom Harry the seventh made knyght.”

Lovell had a mansion house near this nunnery, and another at Enfield, co. Middlesex, where he was visited by Margaret, the Dowager Queen of Scotland, in 1516.

Sir Thomas was twice married, but left no issue. He died at his Enfield house on May 25th, 1524, and was buried in his chantry at Holywell under a tomb of white marble.

A long and interesting account of the funeral is preserved at the Herald's College, parts of which have been printed.

No portrait of him is known. One formerly existed in glass in a window in Malvern Church, and Blomefield says that “ a brass bust of his own likeness surrounded with the garter,” still adorned the tower of East Harling Hall, when he wrote in 1739. Window and bust have, alas! both disappeared.

The occasion of building the new gate was used for the more stringent collection of arrears due to the society from its members, and the sums so got in were to be devoted to that purpose.

Thus, on Ascension Day, 1519, the Pensioner was ordered to collect all pensions * from Fellows in commons, under pain of expulsion, and to deliver the money to the Master of the Works for the new gate (i, 190).

Fines were also utilised to swell the building fund :—

1520, Autumn Vacation. The following gentlemen were amerced for a doe [*dama*] seized and taken away at the Gate of Lincoln's Inn, from a certain poor man who was coming to speak with Danastre, and who left his horse standing at the Gate, bearing the said doe: Master Curzon, 3s. 4d.; Master Tounesend, 20d.; Master Burgh, 3s. 4d.; Master Lane, 20d.; Master Smyth, 20d.; Master Lee, 20d.; Master Menell, 20d.; Master Talbot, 20d. Of these sums, 14s. was given to Master Sulyard

* The pension was a small annual payment made by the members of the Society, and was originally instituted to provide for the rent of the house due to the Bishops of Chichester, and for the repair of the buildings.



Lincoln's Inn Gate, 1900
Drawn by Hanslip Fletcher.

for the building of the new gate; the rest was given to the poor man in satisfaction for his doe. As the fines only amount to 16s. 8*d.*, the poor man only received 2s. 8*d.* (i, 194).

The chambers in the Gate House were ready for occupation early in 1521. Here are some of the first admissions.

Feb. 10th, 1520[-21] "Md that it is agreid and graunted by all my Masters of the Benche that Sr. William Barantyne, knyght, and Drue Barantyne, his son, shalbe admitted in the great chambre directly over the grett Gate of the newe Toure or Gate-howse, wt the chambre and study next adioynyng one the southside of the said chambre; also they shall have all th'oder chambre from the steire dore of the said middle chambre upward on the southside to the dore of the ledes wtin the said Toure, except the studye in the toppe of the steire of the southside. . . . For the whiche speciall admyttaunce, as is rehersed, in the chambers afforsaid, the said Sr William hathe geven to th'use of the place viij*li.* xiijs. iiij*d.* in money, and also hathe bestowed xx*li.* in reparacions in the said romes." (i, 196, 197.)

On March 4th, 1521, John and Thomas Rotheram were admitted to the upper chamber on the north side of the new gate, and on June 20th following, Edward Stubbys, prothonotary, was admitted to another chamber on the north side (i, 198).

Doubts have been expressed as to whether the main passage of the Gate House was ever vaulted. The arrangements of the brick-work seem to leave little room for doubt on the subject,* while the fact that in 1542, 30s. was paid for pointing the vaulting of the archway [*circa estoppac' le vante ibidem*] (i, 261), should suffice to settle the question.

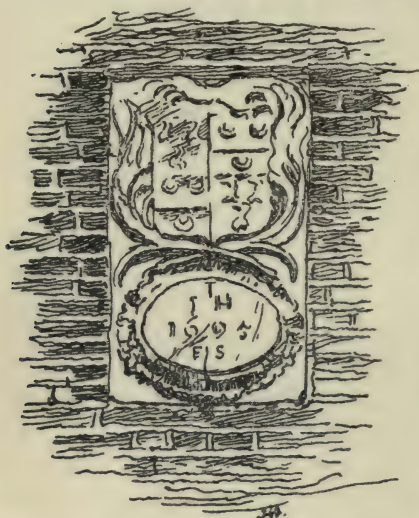
The illustrations render any detailed description unnecessary. The very interesting armorial tablet, however, requires a few words.

This consists of three compartments; that in the centre has the arms of Henry VIII, France and England quarterly, within the Garter, and surmounted by a crown; on the left are the arms of Henry Lacy, Earl of Lincoln, the reputed founder or patron of the Society (or, a lion rampant purple); and on the right are the arms of Sir Thomas Lovell, Lovell quartering

* This is shown in the illustration opposite.

Muswell (vert, two chevronels argent, each charged with a cinq-foil gules), also within the Garter. Underneath is a label, inscribed ANNO DNI 1518.

These arms were formerly painted and gilt, though little if any trace of such decoration now remains.



Below is another tablet, bearing the following inscription :

"Insignia haec refecta et decorata, Johanne Hawles, Armig., Solicitat. General., Thesaurario, 1695."

Sir John Hawles also placed a small marble tablet on the west side. This bears his arms and initials, with the date 1695. The arms are somewhat weathered, and are now

difficult to make out. Le Neve (*Knights*, p. 450), describes them as Quarterly; 1 and 4, sable, three greyhounds' heads, erased, argent; 2 and 3, or, a fess between three crescents, gules. According to the 1623 Visitation of Dorset, the fess in the quartering should be sable and the field argent. No name is given for this coat.

In 1656-7, during the treasurership of William Prynne, 40s. was paid to William Herrenden, stone mason, for a sundial over the Great Gate (iii, 439). This must have been on the western front, but has long since been removed.

(To be continued).

QUARTERLY NOTES.

Most of the Topographical and Archæological Societies in the Home Counties have held their annual meetings during the past quarter, and nearly all can show a good record of work completed or in hand; but we are sorry to see that the people of Reading do not give quite so lively a support to the Berkshire Archæological Society as could be desired; with Mr. C. E. Keyser as president, and the Rev. P. H. Ditchfield as honorary secretary, the Society ought to thrive. We notice, too, that the Buckinghamshire Society shows no very large increase of membership. We can, however, specially congratulate the Surrey Society; aided, no doubt, by a local habitation, this excellent body grows apace, and its activity and usefulness increase proportionately.

In Essex and Hertfordshire we find very attractive programmes put forth by the different societies devoted to subjects with which this magazine is particularly concerned. Specially glad are we to notice the two Hertfordshire Societies pulling well together, and that the East Herts Society was entertained on June 27th by the body which has its head-quarters at St. Albans.

Just now, in the advent of the excursion season, we may be permitted to remind our readers of two facts: one, that thanks to the arrangements of Messrs. Thomas Cook and Son, special facilities are offered to Londoners for day-trips to places of historic interest; and the other, that in a work which will very shortly be published, Mr. George Clinch will provide a *vade mecum* for the visitor to ancient churches in the shape of a short treatise on ecclesiastical architecture, furniture, decoration, and monuments; many of Mr. Clinch's illustrations are drawn from sacred edifices in the Home Counties.

The Hampstead Antiquarian Society continues to flourish, and makes its members and their friends more and more familiar

with the history, literary, and artistic associations of the neighbourhood. We notice that it has been urging the Hampstead Vestry to establish a museum for local collections and an art gallery. We feel sure that the courteous manner in which the Hampstead Vestry expressed its inability to do this at present, will leave an open door for a renewed application.

Talking of local collections we must not pass unnoticed the very excellent catalogue of Essex books and Essex authors which has been compiled by Mr. Z. Moon, F.R.Hist. Soc., librarian of the Leyton Public Libraries. No local library has a keener seeker after local material than Mr. Moon, and we wish his example was more widely imitated. Essex folk will appreciate his labours as much as they will the labours of their Archæological Society in publishing an index to its proceedings from 1852 to 1895; applications for this work should be addressed to Mr. G. F. Beaumont, F.S.A., at Coggeshall.

The Kyrle Society, too, has been busy during 1899 in brightening the walls of school-rooms, club-rooms, halls, and the like, in many dreary parts of London—All Saints Girls' Club, Caledonian Road, Poplar and Stepney Sick Asylum, and St. John's Mission Hall, Copenhagen Street, to mention some. Not only within doors has its instrumentality been in evidence; it paid 769*l.* out of the 1,640*l.*, the price of Ide Hill, the breezy Kentish hillside depicted in these pages last year, and described by Miss Octavia Hill. The Society appeals for help to raise 700*l.* to acquire an addition to Postmans' Park, and to add some 40 acres to Brockwell Park, for which over 4,000*l.* is still needed.

It is pleasing on these sultry days to read of such efforts to secure breathing spaces for Londoners. The Corporation is active in regard to Finsbury Gardens, and the Middlesex County Council has determined to give substantial help towards the efforts of various local bodies in North London to acquire for the public the Alexandra Palace and Park. Let the reader of fifty years, who for one moment doubts the urgent need of securing this delightful spot, gaze to-day from the high land

at Highgate, and remember the appearance of the expansive view as it was twenty or thirty years ago. The Alexandra Palace then stood in fields and woods, with but a stray house, or cluster of houses around it, and Hornsey was still a village. Now villas have swallowed up this village, and woods and fields have fallen a prey to the greedy builder. The grounds of the Alexandra Palace alone remain an open spot.

Whilst striving to *acquire* fresh open spaces we must also be mindful to *preserve*; a study of the local press to-day reveals a growing number of references to instances of "filching" of open land. A timely warning on this point was recently (June 7th), uttered by the "Globe." When, says the writer, motor-cars come into general use, our roads will need to be as wide as when stage-coaches rattled along them, and then the ground on either side of the "made" road, so often left "unmade," will be needed. "Riparian" owners have a remarkable fondness for this roadside waste and, as the probability of its being valuable increases, the desire for possession will also increase. Local public bodies should remember that they may rely on assistance from the Commons and Foot-paths Preservation Society and kindred institutions. Amongst these we may congratulate the Watford Field Path Association, whose first annual report shows much good work done.

Obliteration of rustic beauty is always deplorable; it is more so when wanton. Reckless lopping of trees is a very frequent cause of the disfigurement of pleasing landscapes, and we are glad to notice protests against it from many parts of the area to which these pages are devoted. The appearance of Morden College, near Blackheath, has been recently spoilt by lopping the beautiful limes that form the avenue to it. The clergy frequently offend in the matter of tree-destruction, and many of them will do well to study the charge recently delivered by the Archdeacon of Bucks, in which he points out the illegality of committing waste in churchyards.

Destruction of the beautiful goes on as rapidly in regard to works of art as it does in regard to works of nature. In almost

every town buildings of dignity and beauty are giving place to erections that possess neither quality. We are reminded of the number of picturesque buildings in London, that have vanished within the past few years, by the appearance of the third part of the "Illustrated Topographical Record," issued by the London Topographical Society. The "Record" is but one of the publications to which members of this excellent Society are entitled. Its issue of maps and plans of ancient London has, on more than one occasion, formed the subject of a note in these pages, so we will now only invite our readers, who are earnest in the study of London topography, to call at 16, Clifford's Inn and enrol themselves members of this Society.

By the newly opened line from South Croydon to near Earlswood, the Brighton Railway Company gets a line of its own from Croydon to the South Coast; hitherto it has had but a joint occupation with the South-Eastern of the metals between Croydon and Redhill. With the opening of the new line the local service has been continued from South Croydon to Stoate's Nest, a newly opened station a little south of Purley. Some of our readers may perhaps remember the station at Stoate's Nest that was used when first the Brighton line was opened. The remains of this have now, we fancy, vanished, as have the remains of the old Brighton engines that used to lie huddled together near Horley.

We referred in our last issue to the Government commission appointed to enquire into the custody of local records—civil and ecclesiastical. Various bodies corporate and individuals have been invited by the Commissioners to express opinions as to the best means of preserving local records, and we hope soon to see the Commissioners' report, and to learn what steps Government propose to take thereon.

Pending the issue of this report, it is a little surprising to observe that, on May the 21st, a bill, introduced by Lord Belper, passed the House of Lords, by which bill the custody of *diocesan* records all over England is vested in the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, who are empowered to spend money for the



The Village of Bray.

Duncan Wood.

due preservation of such records. No doubt the custody named is very excellent, but why is a portion of the whole question, on which we await the report of the Local Records Commissioners, dealt with by a special Act? An explanation should be demanded when the bill comes before the Commons.

A good deal has been done since our last issue in the way of making certain local records available to the student by means of transcription and publication. At Harrow-on-the-Hill the parish register has been transcribed and printed. As may be supposed, numerous interesting names occur in the register, and the work—which may be obtained from the Rev. W. D. Williams, Byron Villa, Harrow—possesses more than ordinary genealogical interest.

One of the “outcomes” of the attack of war-fever through which the country is passing is an increased interest in regimental history, especially as regards our yeomanry and militia regiments. A great deal of valuable material has been gathered together and published; but much of it, in a no more permanent form than newspaper articles. This is a pity, and we hope that the local newspapers in which these historical sketches have appeared, will see their way to issue them in book form after the manner of Lord Harris’ excellent sketch of the history of the East Kent Militia.

THE REAL VICAR OF BRAY.

BY J. CHALLENGOR SMITH, F.S.A.

A perusal of the excellent introduction prefixed by Mr. James Gairdner (whose name so worthily appears in the recent list of Birthday Honours) to his edition of the “Paston Letters” makes clear to us that the sixteenth-century portrayal of Sir John Falstaff’s character formed a caricature rather than a portrait of the veritable Sir John Fastolf, the doughty old warrior of King Henry the Sixth’s reign.

In the case of Symon Alen, the famed Vicar of Bray, Berkshire, a similar tendency to exaggerate the shortcomings of an

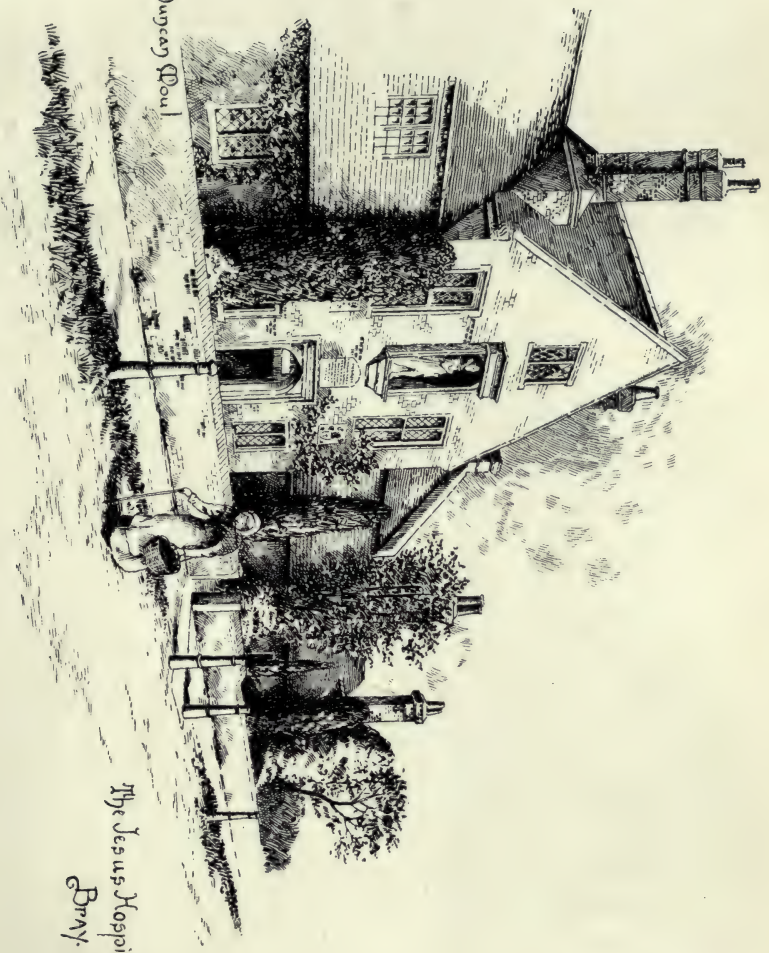
unpopular person was supplemented by the poetic licence of an anonymous song-writer who, *proprio suo motu*, associated the story of the tergiversating vicar with the seventeenth instead of the sixteenth century.

As so very little of Symon Alen's history has been known, I have brought together a few notes of a biographical character.

I have been able to find no allusion to him prior to his graduating at Oxford in 1539, but the home of his family is perhaps indicated in the will of his kinsman Thomas Alleyn, parson of Stevenage, Herts., dated 12-24 May, 1558, and proved 17 February following: The testator desires to be buried at Stevenage, between the chancel and the "quere called Saint Tebalde's quere" to have convenient stone his soul to be prayed for at Stevenage, Thorne Hill, Yorks, and Sherlande, co. Derby. He mentions "cosyns" Langley and Edwards James Allen, of Sherland, etc.; and gives to his "Kuynnesman Mr. Simo, vicare of Cookesom and Braye, one littill white silver cuppe, with a fetherbedde, bolster, and a coveringe and also one fyne surples." He also devised various lands at Wryttelsham, etc., Kent, and in the counties of Leicester, Herts, Suffolk, and Lincoln, to Trinity College, Cambridge, for the maintenance of schools at Uttoxeter and Stone, in Staffordshire, and at Stevenage. These endowments are, I believe, still in operation.

In October, 1553, Symon Alen was instituted to Cookham, when his sureties for payment of first fruits were John Langley, of St. Vedast, London, goldsmith, and William Edwards, of St. Michael Quern, London, vintner. Both these surnames occur amongst the "cosyns" mentioned in the above quoted will of Thomas Alleyn.

Perhaps Symon became vicar of Bray in 1551, for in that year his predecessor—presumably William Staverton, who was instituted in February, 1548-9—died. At any rate Symon held Bray and Cookham conjointly in 1558, as has already been shown. In June, 1559, he was made Canon of Windsor. The canonry and the vicarages of Bray and Cookham were all void by his death in June, 1565. He had made his will on the 10th of that month, directing to be buried in the "quenes free chappell of Windsore," his wife to pay for



Duncay Hall

The Jesus Hospital
Bray.



the honest expenses of his burial according to the order of his degree, having a consideration to the poor. He mentions three sons, William, Robert, and Symon. The will was proved by his widow, Elizabeth. The entry of his burial occurs in the parish register of St. John's, Windsor, under date 15th June, 1566, *i.e.*, a whole year after his death, but a comparison of that register—which is of course a transcript made thirty years later—with testamentary records of the period, proves that the former must be very inaccurate as well as being imperfect, and in at least three other instances, 1565-7, the burial of a person is recorded several months (presumably a full year) subsequent to his decease. Although the entry of Symon Alen's burial occurs in the register of the parish church, it may be taken for granted that he was buried, in accordance with the injunctions of his will, at St. George's chapel, for the vicar of St. John's tells me that it was then customary to record the St. George's burials in the register of the adjacent church.*

The identity of Symon Alen's wife is established by an inscription which was formerly in St. John's Church,† but which is apparently now lost: "Here lyeth buried Elizabeth Harden, dau: of Richard Harden‡, of Farneth, in par. Prescott co. Lanc. sometime wife of Mr. Symond Allen canon of Windsor, late the wife of Henry Walker, peticanon, son of John Walker, of Otford, co. Kent, gent., by whom this mont. was erected for her that lived vertuously 50 years, beloved of all, and departed this world in a constant approved faith, 13 Oct., 1580."

"Elizabeth Walker" was buried on Oct. 15th, 1580. Her nuncupative will, dated Oct. 10th, 1580, and proved July 6th, 1582, reads thus: "Elizabeth Walker late the wiffe of Henrye Walker one of her majesty's gentlemen of her free chappell of Windesour . . . her son William Allen . . . Mr. Symon Alen his father . . . to said William two dozen and the

* Veracious local tradition at Bray points out another resting-place (with monumental brass) of the renowned vicar in the church *there!* The monument selected for the purpose is one (the inscription plate of which is lost) placed to the memory of Thomas Little, 1567.

† See Ashmole's, Berks.

‡ New Windsor Register contains an entry of burial May 16th, 1563, Elizabeth Harden.

half of fyne napkyns, a long wasshing towell for a table . . . twoe newe Spanyshe saddles with theire furniture with two newe bridles with theire bittes and bosses . . . a newe cloke of her husband Mr. Symon Alen faced broade withe velvett . . . her son Robert Alen prentize to Mr. Richard Needeham . . . her daughter Rachell . . . Item she bequeathed to her husband Henry Walker whom she made executor . . . one indenture withè an obligacion of twoe hundred poundes for the perfourmance thereof whiche writinges did concerne a promise of marriage to be donne betwene her and Mr. Paule Frenche, the whiche beinge broken of his parte she then revealed, whereas a longe tyme before she had concealed the same for divers consideracions, the whiche indenture and bonde she saide laye withe her husband maister Alen his patent of his prebend of Windsor with other writinges also, in a rounde blacke boxe in her greate chest, amongst her lynnyn."

This faithless Paule Frenche was also a canon of Windsor, 1560-1600, and his will shows that he married some other lady. A brass which was placed in St. George's Chapel to commemorate him has, with some twenty others, disappeared since Ashmole's time.

Symon Alen was merely one of a large number of clergy who were able from time to time to conform their religious principles (assuming that they had any) to temporal exigencies. In many cases they made one more *volte face* than did Symon Alen, so as to "live and die" parsons or vicars of their respective parishes.

I have to thank both Mr. C. W. Holgate, Registrar to the Bishop of Salisbury, and Mr. Malden, his deputy, for some kind help.



MANUSCRIPT AUTHORITIES.

1. Wills in P.C.C. Somerset House.
2. Chancery Proceedings.
3. Star Chamber Proceedings.
4. Inq. P.M. Record Office.
5. Harl. MSS., 1169, p. 143.
6. Add MS. 5524, f. 208b.

} Record Office.

(1) GEOFF JULIAN, w. of Ric.
of Pe Burnaby.
minstry, w. of — Sled.
Excid.
of Ex. w. of Thomas
Stuk.
1571,
(40 M
1169,

KATHERINE = (1) WM. KINGSLEY.
(2) NICHOLAS DRAKE, of
London. (T).

(1) HENR
Sheri
1623-
JOHN = ELIZABETH = W. BRADSHAW. JUDITH ANN = WILLIAM PENNYMAN,
4th son. (M.) (M.) 1594.
(M).

NOTE.—In Add. MS. 5524, f. 208b., it says:—Sir Gabriel Pike (or Pike) of
Wiltshire, kn., died Novr. 1626, m. — Tottell of Buckinghamshire, Bur. at
Amerham. His wife's sister married to Baron Denham. [The arms of this
Tottell are the same as those of William Tottill, of Devonshire.] Query—Was
this a dau. of William Tottell, son of Richard or a sister?

JOAN = R

RICHARD TOTTELL, THE PRINTER, AND HIS CONNECTION WITH BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

BY HENRY R. PLOMER.

SOME of those who read *The Home Counties Magazine* may be interested in the accompanying pedigree, or rather attempt at a pedigree, of the Tottell family, whose descendants are still settled at Shardeloes in the county of Bucks. I do not profess to have much skill in the making of pedigrees, and this one was only undertaken in order to unravel, if possible, the family connections of Richard Tottell, a noted sixteenth century printer. In the process, however, some interesting documents have been seen, and, generally speaking, the utter worthlessness of most of the heraldic authorities has been demonstrated. I may say at once that I have not tested every link in the chain. To do so would mean a considerable outlay of time and money, so that I do not pretend that, as it stands, the pedigree is correct; in fact, it is my conviction that there are several weak links in it that has tempted me to send it to *The Home Counties Magazine* in the hope that someone more familiar with the history of Buckinghamshire may be able to fill up the blanks or correct the errors. For whatever I have tested I have given chapter and verse. I can only regret that the present owner of Shardeloes, in answer to my inquiries, replied that he could give me no information on the subject. The family name Tottell is spelt in an infinite variety of ways, such as Tothill, Tottyl, Tuthill, Tottle and Tathyll. The Devonshire form appears to be generally Tothill; in Norfolk it comes out Tuthill; and in London it was generally Tottell or Tottyl.

From this pedigree it appears that Richard Tottell was the third son of William Tothill, mayor of Exeter in 1552. The standard topographical works on Devonshire have very little to say about these Exeter Tothills, and I should be very glad if

any Western antiquary, who knows anything about them, would communicate with me on the subject. After all the year 1552, the first authentic date in this pedigree, is very late; and if the family, as appears probable, was one of some importance in Exeter, it ought to be possible to carry this pedigree back several generations, and certainly to obtain more reliable information than is given in Harleian MS., 1169.

At some date previous to 1552 Richard Tottell came to London and was apprenticed to a printer. There was nothing derogatory in a gentleman following this calling in the sixteenth century; indeed, most of the important printers were men of good social position, and Tottell was as often described as *gentleman* of London, as "citizen and stationer" of London. There are no records to tell us to whom he was apprenticed, but it is just possible it was to Richard Grafton, whose daughter Joan he married, according to the pedigree of Grafton at the Herald's College. As yet I have been unable to find either the date or place of this marriage, but later documents shew a close intimacy between the two families, and Joan was certainly the name of Tottell's wife.

According to Hazlitt (Handbook p. 639) Richard Tottell set up in business at the sign of the Hand and Star in Fleet Street, between the two Temple Gates, in 1552, in which year he printed in octavo, Gilbert Walker's *Manifest detection of Dice Play*, a copy of which was sold at the Beauchlere sale; and in the following year a small quarto entitled *The Historie of Quintius Curcius*. This book has at the foot of the colophon a privilege for seven years, and it was clearly about this time that he obtained the royal patent to print all books concerning the common law, to which was added the further privilege of printing any other book which he might first take in hand out of any written copy, or might buy. This patent no doubt he obtained by favour of Grafton; it was renewed in 1556 by Philip and Mary, again by Elizabeth, and was one of the most lucrative of all the printing monopolies. In 1556 Tottell purchased the two houses in Fleet Street, which formed his shop and dwelling house, of Robert Holbech (Indenture 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary & Feet of Fines Midd., Easter, 2 & 3 Ph. & Mary). These documents incidentally mention that

this property was "parcell" of the possessions of the Priory and Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem. In 1557 Tottell printed the collection of English poetry which has ever since been known as Tottell's *Miscellany* though its real title was *Songes and Sonnettes, written by the Ryght Honorable Lorde Henry Hawarde, late Earl of Surrey, and others*—the others being Sir Thomas Wyat, Thomas Churchyard, Thomas, Lord Vaux, John Heywood, and Nicholas Grimald. Altogether there were 271 poems in this edition, which were increased to 280 on the appearance of the second edition in July of the same year. So popular was this work that eight editions of it were published during Elizabeth's reign.

But the object of this paper being to shew Tottell's connection with the county of Bucks, I must leave the interesting subject of his work as a printer. It is not clear when or how he became possessed of his Buckinghamshire property. He may have acquired some of it on his marriage with Grafton's daughter. I have never been able to find out in what part of the county Grafton lived. At any rate he acquired some of it by purchase, as we learn from certain actions in Chancery that were afterwards instituted. Thus from one (Chan. Proc. Eliz. L. 2, No. 45), we read that on the 17th April, 1574, John Lovatt, of the parish of Chesham, in Bucks, sold one "more" of land called Mylls More, *alias* Mary's More, and one close pasture called by the name of More Piece, in the parish of Little Missenden, to Richard Tottell, of London, gentleman, for the sum of 56*l*. Again we find he held some nine acres of land of William Hawtrey, lord of the manor of Wendover Forens, over which there was much turmoil (Chan. Proc. Eliz. T. 6/16, 1/16, Star Chamber Proceedings, T. 36/19). Another document of the same kind (Chan. Proc. Eliz. W. 21/49), was an action brought by Edward Wyer, of London, yeoman, to recover a moiety of premises known as the Three Cranes in the Vintry, which he purchased, by exchange, of Richard Tottell, stationer, giving lands in Wendover, in Buckinghamshire, to the value of four hundred pounds. But the most authentic account of his possessions in this county is given in the inquisition taken after his death in 1593. (Inq. P.M. 36, Eliz. No. 18.) In this it is stated that he was seized

of the manors of Wedonhill and of divers lands, tenements and hereditaments belonging to, near, or being in Wedonhill, Chesham, Amersham, and Little Missenden, and in the manor of Mantell or Mantels, in Little Missenden, of divers lands and tenements in Wendover, and a farm called Braisers End in Cholsbury Bucklands.

The Inquisition goes on to state that the lands in Wedonhill and Amersham was held of the Castle of Berkhamstead, the land in Little Missenden of the Earl of Oxford as of his manor of Whitchurch, those in Chesham of Milone Sands of his manor of Chesham Higham, while that at Wendover was held of William Hawtrey, of his manor of Wendover. The total value of these lands was stated to be 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* But the most interesting of these holdings was that of the manor of Mantells, which was held of the Queen, by great serjeanty; by acting as the Queen's "naparius" at her coronation.

In 1584 Richard Tottell took as an apprentice Jeffrey Tottell, son of William Tottell, of Shellingford, co. Devon, perhaps a grandson of his brother John (see pedigree).

Tottell was Master of the Stationers' Company in 1578, and again in 1584. Shortly before his death, *i.e.*, in 1588, he bought some houses in Weston, or Wiston, in the co. of Pembroke, where he died on the 1st Sept., 1593. His will, if he made one, has not been found, but the Inquisition above noted shews that in addition to his Buckinghamshire property he held lands in Devonshire, possibly his share of the family property. His eldest son was William, who frequently figures in Chancery Proceedings. How many more children he had is not clear. In Tuckett's Devonshire Pedigrees (pp. 162, 163), only the direct line is given, and Richard Tottell's issue is not shewn at all. The best authority I have found is Meyrick's edition of Lewis Dwyenn's Heraldic Visitations of Wales (Vol. 1, p. 183), where he is credited with eleven children, four sons and seven daughters, and William is said to have married Catherine, the daughter of John Denham. Lipscombe, in his History of the County (Vol. III., pp. 153, 154), makes the same statement. But in the will of John Cheyne, of Agmondesham (Amersham), co. Bucks, proved on the 2nd January, 1578 (P.C.C. 4 Bakon), occurs this passage.

“Item, for as moche as before this time there hath bin a comūnicaton betwene me and Richard Totill, of London, gent., for a marriage to be had and made betwixt Willyam Totill sonne and heire of the said Richard, and Jane Cheynie, my youngest daughter, yf therefore yt shall please Almightye God that the same marriage take effect, and that they twaine may be knitt together as man and wief according to God’s laws and the laws of this realm, my will and mynde is, and I do give and bequeath unto my said daughter Jane Cheynie for the furtheraunce of the said marriage all those my several grounds and parcels of land lying and being in the parish of Agmondesham, in the county of Bucks, called or known by the name and names of Pipers, . . . but if it shall happen that my said daughter, Jane Cheynie, doe not marrye with the said William Totill within three years next after my decease or being married to the said William in maner aforesaide do dye without yssue of her bodie lawfully begotten then my will and mynde is that all the said groundes called Pypers . . . shall be to the use and behoofe of my eldest son Henry.”

I have no evidence that this marriage ever took place. Perhaps the registers of Amersham would clear up the point. Lipscombe states that William Tothill had thirty-three children. Common sense tells us that if this number is right he must have been married more than once. I have only found a record of two of his children, a daughter named Katherine and another named Joan, who married Francis Drake, by whom she had a son William, to whom livery was granted on the 10th February, 3 Charles 1, all the lands of William Tothill in the co. of Bucks, by right of his mother, and from whom no doubt the present holder of Shardeloes claims descent.

Of the remainder of Richard Tottell’s children I have only the evidence of Meyrick and Lipscombe, and a stray note in Add MS. 5524, f. 208b. I shall gladly welcome any other information concerning them, and trust the readers of the *Home Counties Magazine* will pardon this amateur attempt at genealogy.

WESTBOURNE GREEN: A RETROSPECT.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

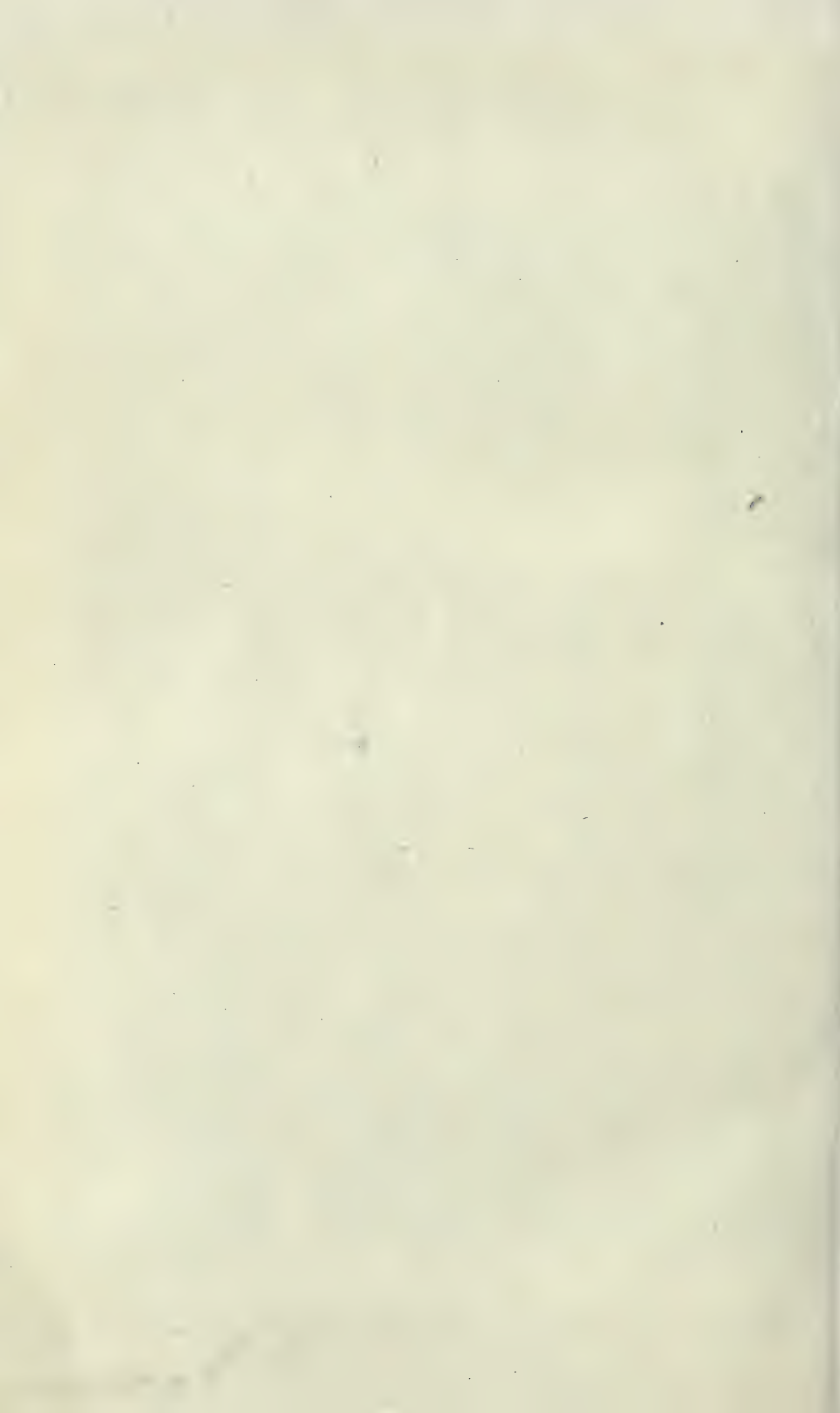
(Continued from p. 128.)

WESTBOURNE FARM.

MRS. SIDDONS. "In the April of 1805 Mrs. Siddons took possession of a pleasant cottage at Westbourne near Paddington." This we learn from her intimate friend and biographer, Thomas Campbell, the poet; and that the cottage was called "Westbourne Farm" we know from her own letters. Doubt, indeed error, has obscured the site. Peter Cunningham (1850) notices the cottage and Mrs. Siddons's tenancy of it, and also Lord Hill's residence "pleasantly situated in the fields, with country air all around it." He then says "the Great Western Railway has altered the whole position of the place," which was undoubtedly the case; but he does not say that the cottage was levelled by the Railway, as his somewhat ambiguous paragraph has been understood to imply by all late biographers of Mrs. Siddons, down to the latest in the *Dictionary of National Biography*. The Railway did not touch the cottage, for it was not in its way. Robins (*Paddington Past and Present*, p. 183), writing in 1853, represents it as "still standing in the Harrow Road, a little *south* and *east* of the second Canal bridge," now called the "Lock Bridge," from the adjacent hospital. This definition of the site, which the present writer has been at much pains to verify, is perfectly correct. We shall find, as we proceed in our account of Mrs. Siddons, reference to the nearness of her house to the Canal; and on our map there is really but one house, "south and east" of the Canal which answers the site described. The identification is ensured by comparing the "block-plan" of the house with its "elevation" in the pretty little picture we have fortunately acquired. In plan the house has a projecting annex or outbuilding at either end, and



Westbourne Farm, Middlesex; the residence of Mrs. Siddons, 1805-1817.



these are plainly apparent in the picture. Further, the Canal, opened in 1801, being a feature common to maps both of that time and our own, we are enabled by measurement from it to fix precisely the site once occupied by the cottage.

The picture is a reproduction kindly allowed by Mr. Dethridge (Vestry Clerk of Paddington), of a coloured engraving in his possession. Where the drawing by "P. Galindo, Esq." may be, is unknown. The view, which is of the garden or eastward side of the house, is evidently the same, with slight alterations, as that given by Mr. Walford in *Old and New London*, v. 216, of which he does not note the source. The field in the foreground is part of the land called "Desboroughs" mentioned *ante* p. 127, which name was afterwards, though not in Mrs. Siddons's time, transferred to the cottage, and is yet found in the vicinity.*

Sarah Kemble, the child of respectable strolling-players, or perhaps we should say travelling comedians, was born in the atmosphere of the stage; in her earliest years she showed the talent which, developed, made her famous; and great histrionic ability was at the first and always enhanced by the attraction of personal beauty. At the age of twelve her father, Roger Kemble, presented her to a public audience as a youthful phenomenon, and when at eighteen she married William Siddons, a handsome young actor, she commenced with him at Bath, towards the end of 1773, her professional career. Two

* The name Galindo attached to the engraving is associated with an incident in Mrs. Siddons's life which brought on her considerable trouble. Galindo was a fencing-master, and his wife an actress, at the Dublin theatre when Mrs. Siddons played there in 1802. Of a too effusive disposition, although generally reserved to strangers, she conceived a warmth of attachment to these people disproportionate to her acquaintance with them or to their merits. She travelled with them in Ireland, and encouraged them to follow her to London, promising Mrs. Galindo an engagement at Covent Garden. But that promise Mrs. Siddons was unable to fulfil, for the manager, John Kemble, her brother, opposed the hastily formed friendship, and refused the engagement. The disappointment turned the friendship to enmity, which culminated in a pamphlet—yet extant—by Mrs. Galindo, in which she accused Mrs. Siddons of deception and meanness, and, moreover, of improper relations with her husband. These accusations have universally been considered as malignant inventions. In 1805, when the cottage was taken, the friendship had not come to an end, and it is therefore probable that the drawing was by the fencing-master, who in it shows that he had other skill than that of the foil.

years of struggle for a living were spent in the West, and then Garrick—nearing the close of his career—heard of her promise, and sent a subordinate actor to judge her ability. The result was an engagement for Drury Lane, where, for the first time, she acted as *Portia* on the 29th December, 1775. But it was too soon; her powers, as said a London newspaper, were not yet equal to a London theatre, and after five weeks' playing failure compelled her return to the provinces.

Audiences were kinder to her at Manchester, at Liverpool and at York. By and bye she got back to Bath, which had been her nursery; there her powers developed, and success was achieved, so that rumour of it having reached London, the capital again claimed the service of her genius. The interval of growth had been six years, and now there was no failure. On the 10th October, 1782, as "Mrs. Siddons from Bath," she re-appeared on the boards of Drury Lane, then under the management of the brilliant but erratic Sheridan; soon success was followed by triumph, "all London was at her feet," and henceforth for thirty years the lustre of her fame was undimmed. During the winter seasons she played in London, and in the spring or summer she favoured audiences at the principal English towns, and at Edinburgh and Dublin.

It was during her second visit to Dublin, in June, 1784, that our portrait was taken; it has been chosen among many as perhaps less known than others, as representing her while young (her age was twenty-nine), and as being non-theatrical and therefore natural. The picture was painted by Horace Hone, A.R.A., who gained distinction in London and Dublin as a miniature painter; it was engraved by Bartolozzi, and our reproduction, same size as the original, is of a copy of the engraving at the British Museum. Mrs. Siddons, during this visit to Dublin, was not happy in her relations either with the manager of the theatre or the people. A certain austerity of demeanour did not suit the Irish temperament, and a tendency to hard pecuniary dealings with managers brought trouble to the great actress. Ill reports were circulated at this time, and one of these related to the picture, *viz.*, that the artist having asked the favour of a sitting was discourteously refused, and that on his expressing indifference the lady boxed his ears!



M^{rs}. Siddons
Of the same size, in
The Hon^{ble}. M^{rs}.
This Plate is most
By her very obliged & most



from a Picture
the Possession of
O'NEILL; to whom
respectfully dedicated,
obedient humble Servant

sculpit

Horace Hone



But, says Mr. Percy Fitzgerald (*The Kembles, I, 188*), this story is disproved by the fact that Mrs. Siddons did sit, and is said to have been greatly pleased with the picture. It will be observed that the engraving is dedicated by Horace Hone, to "The Honourable Mrs. O'Neill," the possessor of the miniature. This lady when Miss Boyle (of the Earl of Cork's family), had kindly assisted Mrs. Siddons at Cheltenham in her early, struggling days; she had married Mr. O'Neill, afterwards Lord O'Neill, of Shane's Castle in County Antrim, and the now famous actress was there hospitably received as a distinguished visitor; in one of her letters she describes the beauties of Shane's Castle, and the profuse entertainment of the guests. It is sad to remember that a few years later the Castle was destroyed by fire, and that Lord O'Neill died of wounds received in the suppression of the rebellion of 1798.

We may not here follow closely Mrs. Siddons's career, but as the lack of cordiality towards her in Dublin has been noticed it may be added that in 1802-3 she again played in the Irish capital, and also at Cork and Belfast; that a fourth visit to Ireland was made in 1805, shortly after coming to Westbourne; and that although Mrs. A. Kennard (in *Eminent Women*) is perhaps right in saying that the great actress never won Irish hearts, she certainly commanded Irish admiration.

When Mrs. Siddons sought the quietude of Westbourne Green she was fifty years of age, and had been on the stage thirty-two years, twenty-three of which had elapsed since she had taken a leading position in London. That position, however, had not been gained at once nor without effort, neither had it been maintained without toil, professional vexations, and personal troubles, some of her own making, some inflicted by others. As an affectionate mother, also, she had suffered in the loss of two of her three daughters. Cecilia, the youngest of her children, alone remained to live with her at Westbourne, and she had besides the companionship of her constant friend and "dresser," Miss Martha ("Patty") Wilkinson, daughter of Tate Wilkinson, her business manager. Of her two sons, Henry, the elder, was manager of the Edinburgh Theatre, George, the younger, had entered the civil service of the East India Company. Her husband, William Siddons, is said by

Boaden to have become "impatient of the crown matrimonial"; of this there is too much evidence, nor was it unnatural that it should be so. The usual relations were reversed, the wife's talent and consequent position overshadowed the husband's, and she was the purse-filler. They were a good deal apart, and this, doubtless, was often caused by professional engagements. But there was no formal division, and they were together at the Westbourne cottage when it was taken; some humorous verses then written by Mr. Siddons are preserved contrasting the diminutiveness of the place with the "greatness" of his wife. Soon afterwards, however, he went to live at Bath, ostensibly, and perhaps truly, to seek relief from rheumatism, and there he died three years later (11 March, 1808) shortly after Mrs. Siddons, who had stayed with him for six weeks, had been obliged by engagement to go to Edinburgh, where she was when his death occurred.

Many years before coming to Westbourne Green she had expressed her desire "that the Great Disposer would permit her to spend the evening of her toilsome, bustling day in a cottage." Now that evening was coming on, and although complete retirement was yet seven years distant in the future, she found in her cottage partial rest, with sweet country air around, and a quietude which must have been very welcome after town life in Prince's Street, Hanover Square. "The cottage," says Campbell, "was small, but contained more accommodation than its appearance indicated, and the new tenant, with the aid of her trusty upholsterer, Nixon [who had been her landlord in Prince's Street], fitted it up very elegantly, built an additional room for a studio, and laid out the shrubbery and garden with great taste. She was surrounded with fresh air and green fields, and described herself as delighted with her retreat."

The year of her coming (1805) was a busy one, and soon after arrival in April she had engagements in Edinburgh and Dublin. Probably it was during her absence that Nixon effected the improvement of the cottage, and weary with professional toil, and tedious the journeys it entailed by coach and "packet-boat" (ten miles an hour in cramped discomfort contrasting with our sixty miles an hour in comparatively luxurious roomi-

ness), how sweet to return to that peaceful haven, and in it to rest awhile before entering on the work of the winter season in London. A letter written in 1807 thus expressed her satisfaction in "the dear hut, my home," to her friend, James Balantyne, of Edinburgh: "You would scarcely know this sweet little spot it is so improved since you saw it. I believe that I wrote to you about my new dining-room, and the pretty bed-chamber at the end of it, where you are to sleep unannoyed by your former neighbours in their mangers, stalls I should say. All the laurels are green and flourishing, all the wooden pales hidden by sweet shrubs and flowers that form a verdant wall all around me. Oh! it is the prettiest little nook in all the world, and I do hope you will soon come and say you think so." (Thibaudeau, *Catalogue of Autograph Letters formed by Alfred Morrison. Siddons.**)

Of the many visitors who came out to see Mrs. Siddons in her retreat, we hear of Miss Berry, Madame D'Arblay, and Incledon, the singer, who sang *The Storm* after dinner with such feeling as drew the tears of his hostess. Poet Campbell also came to see "the great Queen of Tragedy," and, as he relates, having walked all the way from "The Elephant and Castle," whither a coach had conveyed him from Sydenham, he arrived at "the picturesque banks of the Paddington Canal." Somewhat tired and heated after his long walk, although the month was January (1810), he had thrown off his great coat which hung over his left arm, while in his right hand he held a pair of yellow gloves which he had bought in order to appear genteelly before the object of his expedition. Thus proceeding he raised his eyes, and beheld on the bank at a distance of 200 yards two female figures approaching. They were Mrs. Siddons and Miss Patty Wilkinson! Taken rather aback, he had hastily to whip on his great-coat and adjust himself for the interview. And, although he knew the ladies at the first glimpse, he affected an enamoured contemplation of the scene, looked on the fields and dust-barges as if ruminating on their beauties,

* A contemporary in *The Ambulator* of 1811 refers to Westbourne and "the villa of Mr. Cockerell surrounded by picturesque and park-like grounds, commanding a view of the Paddington Canal," adding "and opposite is the secluded cottage of the unrivalled Siddons, who here dedicates her mornings to study."

and in the meantime wiped the "dew" from his face, arranged his cravat, and got his hat ready for the salutation. All came off well, "the Queen" was very glad to see him, and here the letter-writer could no longer joke, for the meeting was affecting to both, they had not met for a long time, and much had happened in the interval. He adds: "The affection in her behaviour, the perfect dignity and propriety of all her words and looks, were to me irresistible." He then alludes to his reception at the cottage where he met her youngest daughter, Cecilia, and had much interesting talk with his old friend; and when the time for parting came she took both his hands and prayed him that they should not lose sight of one another.* Cyrus Redding, the journalist, was also a pilgrim to Westbourne, and writes in his *Recollections* of early walks out of town to "an inn near Mrs. Siddons's villa, a little on the town side of Kensal Green then far in the green fields." The inn, where seemingly he did his reverence at a distance, was probably "The Spotted Dog," which, as the present writer has with other information gathered from an inhabitant old enough to remember it, stood close to Westbourne Farm; a block on our map seems to represent it. The nearness of the inn we might scarcely think an advantage, but perhaps the innkeeper was the farmer of the adjoining Desborough fields, and he may have been welcome as a neighbour affording some protection to the lady who lived so far out in the country.

Mrs. Siddons's stay at Westbourne Farm was twelve-and-a-half years, during seven of which she continued to act in the seasons at Covent Garden, where her famous brother, John Philip Kemble, had been manager since September, 1803. That theatre, however, had been in the interval destroyed by fire (September, 1808), and while it was being rebuilt the services of the great actress were transferred to the Opera House and the Haymarket Theatre. Her retirement from the stage was on the 29th June, 1812; the whole length of her professional career had been thirty-nine years. "Her acting," writes Henry Crabb Robinson in his *Diary*, "was as good as ever, but her voice had lost its brilliancy," and probably other

* *Life and Letters of Thomas Campbell*, edited by William Beattie, M.D. (1849) II., 189.

signs of physical failure prompted the advisability of retirement. So for the last time she played her great part *Lady Macbeth* to an immense concourse, who accorded to her an enthusiastic farewell.

Mrs. Siddons still lived on at Westbourne Green another five years, the whole of her sojourn there being twelve-and-a-half. From her retirement she emerged several times to play for the benefit of others. Thus in 1813 for the Theatrical Fund, and in the same year she read—not for the first time—to the Royal Family at Windsor; in November, 1815, she played ten times at Edinburgh to aid the family of her son Henry, whose loss she had had recently to mourn; in 1816, 1817, and finally in 1819, when on the 9th of June she made her very last appearance on the stage, for the benefit of Charles Kemble, her brother; it was late enough, her years were sixty-four, and we learn regretfully that her once tall, slender, and eminently graceful figure had become unwieldy.

In the autumn of 1817 she gave up Westbourne Farm and returned to town in order that Cecilia (afterwards Mrs. Coombe), now her only child in England, might have the advantage of more society. She then took the house in Upper Baker Street now marked by a medallion noting her residence and close of life. The house looked pleasantly over Regent's Park, so that refreshing verdure still greeted her eyes. Here, with her daughter and Miss Wilkinson, she lived fourteen years, in the first two acting twice, and afterwards continuing to charm her friends, either in their drawing-rooms or her own, with readings of the parts she had formerly so vividly personified. She died from an acute attack of erysipelas on the 8th of June, 1831, and Nixon, "her trusty upholsterer," who had arranged the Westbourne cottage, was by her own desire entrusted with the duty of laying her body in Paddington churchyard. The place was then favoured for its retirement, and now, intramural and disused for burial, it is prettily planted and laid out for the service of the Paddington children and their elders. The simple tomb of Sarah Siddons remains undisturbed. An iron railing surrounds the plain slab which, according with her own direction, covers the grave; and some vases holding flowers or shrubs, of late years placed on it, do not obscure the inscription,

which, in simple, formal words, is read on the edge of the slab. And at the head is a small upright stone which tells that "the body of Martha Wilkinson, who died in her 76th year, December 31st, 1847, rests in the vault of her most beloved friend, S. S."

A white marble seated figure of Mrs. Siddons was unveiled on Paddington Green by Sir Henry Irving, on 14th June, 1897. London has not been thought happy in its statues, but this one at least may be considered worthy of the capital, and of the lady commemorated.

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

January to March, 1900.

IT has been necessary to make one alteration this quarter in the rainfall stations owing to reports for Throcking Rectory having been received for January and February only. For this station, Rothamsted, Harpenden, the Experimental Station of Sir John Lawes and Sir Henry Gilbert, has been substituted. There are three gauges, one being five inches in diameter, one eight inches, and one a thousandth of an acre. It is the first of these of which the reading is here given. The height of the station is 420 feet above sea-level, and the rim of the gauge is nine inches above the ground. Having presented my own instruments to the Hertfordshire County Museum at St. Albans, they were removed there from "The Grange" on the last day of February. They are in a well-exposed position about 386 feet above sea-level, being six feet higher than in their former position. The observations are taken by the caretaker of the Museum, Mr. Polman.

The counties are distinguished as before, 1, Middlesex; 2, Essex; 3, Herts; 4, Bucks; 5, Berks; 6, Surrey; 7, Kent. The observations are taken at 9 a.m.

The weather was very mild in January, both days and nights being warmer than usual, the atmosphere was of average humidity, the sky rather cloudy, and the rainfall very heavy. In February the temperature was about the average, but the days were rather colder than usual, and there were a few very cold nights; there was more than usual moisture in the atmosphere, the sky was of average brightness, and the rainfall was excessively heavy. March was a cold month, the days especially being cold, the atmosphere was of average humidity, the sky rather bright, and the rainfall very small. The mean temperature usually increases about one degree from January to February and about four degrees from February to March, but this year February was the coldest month, and March was colder than January. Although the rainfall in March was more than an inch below the average, that of the whole quarter was nearly double the average.

Three stations in Berks—Cookham, Bracknell, and Sandhurst—show a mean temperature for January of 38.3° ; February, 36.1° ; and March, 38.7° ; the mean for the quarter being nearly a degree lower than that for the rest of the Home Counties.

January, 1900.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	41.4	37.3	45.5	8.2	29.8	53.4	88	8.9	2.70	22
2. Halstead ..	38.2	32.9	43.6	10.7	24.0	51.8	93	7.6	2.73	21
„ Chelmsford..	38.5	32.8	44.2	11.4	22.4	51.8	92	8.0	2.83	19
3. Bennington	38.5	33.9	43.2	9.3	25.1	51.3	93	8.2	2.67	21
„ Berkhamsted	39.1	34.0	44.3	10.3	24.2	52.6	93	8.5	3.92	22
„ St. Albans..	38.5	33.4	43.6	10.2	25.5	51.6	91	8.0	3.59	21
6. W. Norwood	40.0	35.0	45.0	10.0	25.9	53.0	90	8.4	2.59	22
„ Addington..	39.2	35.0	43.4	8.4	28.0	51.5	90	8.8	3.03	23
7. Margate ..	39.9	35.3	44.6	9.3	27.6	52.3	90	7.2	2.88	24
Mean.....	39.3	34.4	44.2	9.8	25.8	52.1	91	8.2	2.99	22

METEOROLOGY.

February, 1900.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	39·5	35·5	43·6	8·1	23·3	56·2	83	8·1	3·77	19
2. Halstead ..	37·2	31·2	43·1	11·9	14·0	57·5	92	7·8	3·41	16
„ Chelmsford..	37·3	31·3	43·3	12·0	15·6	59·2	92	7·5	3·16	19
3. Bennington	36·6	31·3	41·8	10·5	13·1	56·1	92	7·9	3·91	18
„ Berkhamsted	36·5	30·6	42·4	11·8	11·0	56·9	91	7·8	5·60	19
„ St. Albans..	36·6	31·3	42·0	10·7	16·8	56·8	91	7·1	4·87	20
6. W. Norwood	38·3	33·1	43·5	10·4	18·5	56·4	89	7·4	4·50	21
„ Addington..	37·3	32·8	41·8	9·0	19·2	56·0	89	8·6	4·15	21
7. Margate ..	39·0	33·7	44·3	10·6	21·6	60·3	90	7·5	4·09	17
Mean.....	37·6	32·3	42·9	10·6	17·0	57·3	89	7·7	4·16	19

March, 1900.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	40·4	35·6	45·2	9·6	28·3	56·2	78	7·3	·84	7
2. Halstead ..	38·6	32·2	45·0	12·8	21·5	56·0	80	7·3	1·09	13
„ Chelmsford..	38·1	31·5	44·7	13·2	20·2	55·1	80	6·0	·89	8
3. Bennington	37·9	31·8	44·0	12·2	20·3	56·4	85	7·5	·66	10
„ Berkhamsted	38·2	31·7	44·7	13·0	20·5	57·3	85	6·9	·80	12
„ St. Albans..	38·5	32·2	44·8	12·6	21·6	55·1	85	6·0	·83	11
6. W. Norwood	39·1	33·3	44·9	11·6	23·5	56·0	81	7·5	·89	11
„ Addington..	37·5	32·4	42·5	10·1	24·3	56·7	84	9·0	·92	14
7. Margate ..	39·5	35·0	43·9	8·9	24·9	51·4	82	6·6	1·05	14
Mean	38·6	32·8	44·4	12·6	22·8	55·6	82	7·1	·89	11

Rainfall, January to March, 1900.

Stations	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Stations	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.
	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	ins.	ins.
1. Camden Square..	2·92	3·99	·79	4. Slough	2·88	3·88	·73
„ Harefield	3·42	3·69	·60	5. Abingdon ..	2·32	3·74	·52
2. Newport	3·00	5·53	·84	„ Cookham	3·13	4·65	·78
„ Southend	2·80	3·54	·88	„ Bracknell	3·00	3·41	1·06
3. Royston	2·64	4·38	·71	„ Sandhurst....	2·62	4·93	1·05
„ Hitchin	3·11	4·49	·86	6. Dorking	4·10	6·44	1·02
„ Harpenden	3·54	4·82	·95	7. Tenterden ..	3·31	5·57	1·17
4. Winslow	3·42	4·54	·66	„ Birchington..	2·98	4·54	·99

Mean (25 stations) : Jan., 3·05 ins. ; Feb., 4·38 ins. ; March., 0·86 in



Lord Mountstuart.

From a painting after Ramsay.

ARCHERY IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY THE REV. W. K. R. BEDFORD.

No. 3. MIDDLESEX.

IT would be impossible to deal with the archery of the Metropolis within the limits of a single number of this magazine, so we must confine ourselves to the county outside London, and to a period later than that at which the "butts" were still an institution in the neighbourhood of the City. Then patriotic Englishmen practised archery so assiduously that, as Bishop Latimer tells us, the turf was "eaten bare" by the shafts. In many of our old town-walls the grooves, worn in the stones by sharpening the steels, may yet be traced.

That era closed with the introduction of fire-arms, and probably the latest trace of it in Middlesex is to be found in the account book of Sir John Franklyn, of Willesden, quoted by Hansard in his Book of Archery, where the sums paid by the worthy knight for bows, arrows, and other archery gear in the year 1627, are set out with most laudable minuteness.

Still archery continued to be in evidence not very far from the residence of this careful devotee of the ancient sport more than a century after the date just quoted—its perpetuation being due to the bequest by John Lyon, founder of Harrow School, of a silver arrow value 3*l.*, which he desired should be shot for by the Harrovian pupils every August. A paragraph in the *Craftsman* of August 5th, 1727, informs its readers of the occurrence of this contest between six of the scholars, when "Mr. Chandler, a captain in the *tame army*, marched thither from London with about thirty or forty of his company, and performed a fine exercise in honour of the day, and his son, who is one of the scholars." This celebration took place on a piece of ground called the Butts, a very pretty arena (worthy,

said Dr. Parr, of a Roman amphitheatre), steps being cut for spectators in the grassy side of a wooded knoll on the left of the road which entered Harrow from London. Here six, eight, and, in later years, twelve competitors in fancy dresses of green, white, or scarlet satin, with green silk sashes and caps, exhibited their skill before the masters of the school, arrayed in full academicals, and a crowd of interested spectators of all ranks. The winner was the archer who obtained the greatest number of central shots, each hit being signalized by a fanfare of French horns. A procession conducted the winner back to the school, where a ball was often given to the families in the neighbourhood.

In 1757 the winner's name was, according to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, Earle. In 1758, Middleton. In 1759, among the names of the competitors, are those of the youthful Duke of Gordon, his brother Lord William Gordon, and Lord Mountstuart, son of the Earl of Bute. In 1760 the name of Earle again occurs, and in 1761 the winner was the Earl of Barrymore. We find a young gentleman named Mee as winner in 1764, and another named Davies in 1765. It was on that occasion that the Iroquois Indians, then in England, were among the spectators, and expressed a desire to compete. An Indian Chief had been present in 1744, and remarked that the boys shot well, but that he could have beaten them. The winner in 1766 was Charles Wager Allix, whose son, in after years, presented the prize arrow to the Vaughan Library. "Here," says the historian of Harrow in *Blackwood's Magazine*, 1867, also may be seen an old print of the contest, in one corner of which is a figure going off the ground with an arrow sticking in his face, to which he applies his hand. Tradition states that it represents one Goding, a barber of Harrow, who (through his own or an archer's carelessness) was, on one of these occasions shot either in the eye or the mouth; on this point the authorities differ. It has been said that this unlucky accident led to the suppression of the custom. The expense of the costumes and entertainment is also said to have been the cause, but the real reasons were that the practice which the competitors required was found to be a serious interruption to the work of the school, and the shooting day also brought

down an influx of undesirable company from London." When Dr. Heath became headmaster in 1772, he suggested some curtailment of the practice days and other archers' privileges, whereupon the boys declined to shoot at all. The last arrow was won by Lord Althorpe, afterwards the second Earl Spencer, in 1771. The memory of the custom is still, however, retained in the crossed arrows placed on the school prize books by Dr. Butler. George Agar Hansard, "Gwent Bowman," denounces the destruction of the old Butts (shooting fields, as they were styled at Eton) with amusing vehemence, and valiantly defends the practice of archery as a wholesome exercise for youths.

Less than a dozen years after the cessation of the Harrow contest, the northern environs of London experienced quite a wave of fervour for the noble art of archery. Societies were formed at Highgate, Hornsey, and several other places where grounds for practice were procurable, and a resident at Highgate was the champion Toxophilite. Though possessed of the Scottish name of Anderson, he claimed Flemish nationality, and although he was a little under the average height, shot with one of those long bows of self-yew, in the manufacture of which the bowyers of Flanders excelled. The poet of the Blackheath gathering held in 1793, found him in the zenith of his reputation. Two prizes fell to his lot.

See Anderson triumph, like Robin of old
His arrows with judgement are sent,
And Jarvis, like Midas, turns all into gold,
While Leith fills the targets for Kent.
The days work is over, the targets are told
When Anderson mounts o'er the rest.
While Jarvis of Hornsey, for merit enrolled,
And Green, win the gems for the breast.

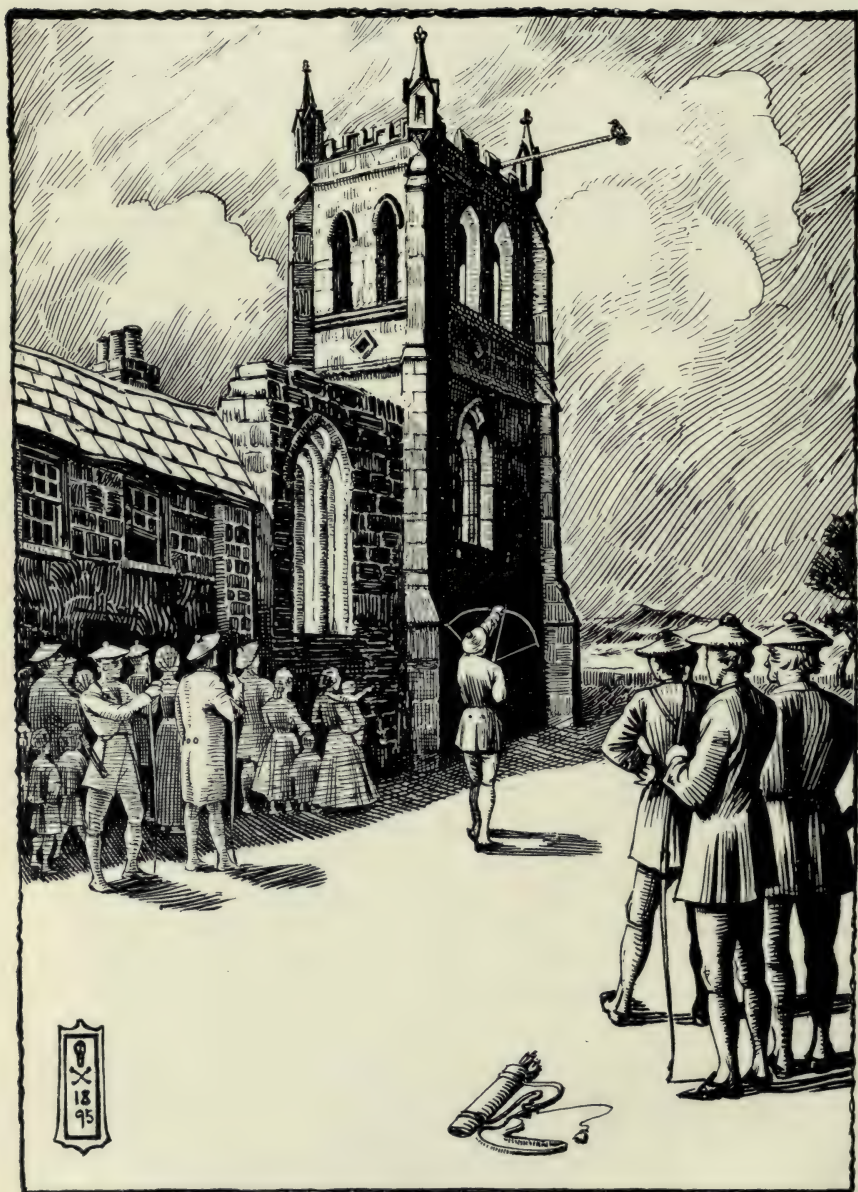
Anderson's Flemish bow was six feet three inches; this would include the horn nock to hold the bow string, which in these bows was generally shaped into a cockatoo's head, and the possession of one of these peculiar ends indicates an imported bow of that period. It is said that he never declined a challenge, and in 1795 shot a famous three-days' match, with a Kentish archer named Gibson, from the Isle of

Thanet, and won it by a score of 1390 to 1120 (old scoring, which was about three-fifths only of the present rate). What was his exact position in society there is no means of ascertaining; for, although he certainly bought and sold bows,—he bought four for 16*l.* at a Custom House sale in 1794, and the writer possessed for many years one sold by him to the first Sir Edmund Hartopp—he lived in good style at Highgate, gave archery parties in his own grounds, and was captain (perhaps founder) of the society called the Robin Hood's Bowmen, which, with another club, the Woodmen of Hornsey, practised at shooting grounds in the north of London.

The privately printed record of the Royal Toxophilite Society (1867), states that at Mr. Anderson's grounds the popinjay game was practised; the sport usually began by shooting at the Flemish blazon or square target, somewhat larger than ours, with its face divided into 50 small squares each marked with a blank or prize, the latter progressively increasing in value from one to twenty-six. Five-and-twenty years ago the writer saw the work-people on the Duc d' Aumale's estate at Chantilly, in blouses and sabots, shooting, one October Sunday afternoon, at a similar mark with bows and arrows.

The record continues "At a meeting there [that is to say in Mr. Anderson's grounds] in September, 1792, various members of the Royal Toxophilites, Robin Hood's Bowmen, and Woodmen of Arden shot; the shooting lasted three hours, when J. Palmer, Esq., of the Woodmen, won the medal for the central shot, and Dr. Haworth (Howarth, Hansard calls him), a Royal Toxophilite won that for the greatest number of prizes. The figure of an eagle fixed to a perch, 140 feet high, was also shot at for about an hour, affording much amusement from its novelty; at the expiration of that time Mr. Peacock, Robin Hood's Bowman, shot it off the perch and thereby won a gold medal. After dining with his friends in the lodge, Mr. Anderson amused them with fireworks emblematical of the archery of the day."

The eagle in this pastime evidently took the place of the papingo or popinjay which is still the mark for archers both with long and cross bows in Belgium and Northern France.



Shooting at the Popinjay at Kilwinning.

From an old print.

Travellers may notice the masts to which these objects are attached in the environs of provincial towns. Upon closer examination it will be found that the masts are furnished with slender yards or cross pieces, and have a penthouse some twelve feet up the stem. The shooter stands about six feet from the foot of the mast, and discharges a blunt arrow at the object of aim, a wooden bird, so constructed as to fall asunder if hit in a particular spot. There are, moreover, minor prizes suspended from the yards, and should an arrow dislodge one of these it earns a consolation premium of a few francs value. As soon as the bow is loosed the bowman makes for the penthouse to shelter from the falling arrow.

It does not appear that this type of competition ever became popular in England, but in the town of Kilwinning, in Ayrshire, it was practised for many years, the three-hundred-and-eighty-third anniversary being celebrated in 1865. Here the wooden figure of a parrot was suspended from a long pole projecting from the ancient tower of the ruined Abbey church. The bird was shot at with many antique ceremonies every July. Soon after the date quoted the Borough Council decided to abolish the competition as dangerous to the public. In this connection it may be remarked that instead of an entrance payment, each competitor was bound to purchase, and wear, a Scottish bonnet of extremely stout material as a protection from falling arrows. There seems no prospect of a revival of this kind of contest, however numerous may become the archers who practice at targets in Middlesex. Still less likely is it that the Scoto-Flemish custom, described by Daines Barrington (in 1784), will ever be revived, except in the modified form which he suggests: "A living goose was enclosed in a turf butt, having its head alone exposed to view; and the archer who first hit the goose's head was entitled to the bird as his reward. But this custom, on account of its barbarity, has long been laid aside, a mark about an inch in diameter being fixed upon each butt."

Since the paragraphs relating to the Harrow archery contest were written and put into type, I have, by the kindness of the headmaster of Harrow, been allowed to study the archery relics preserved in the Vaughan Library.

The principal object of interest among these is the portrait of Lord Mountstuart, of which a reproduction accompanies this article. It is a copy of a portrait by Allan Ramsay, son of Allan Ramsay, the famous Scotch poet, who, in 1767 was appointed principal painter to George III., and who was a protégé of the Marquis of Bute. Lord Mountstuart's portrait is considered to be one of the finest specimens of Ramsay's work. The coat is of a delicate pink colour. In a glass case beneath the picture is preserved a specimen of a similar garment, faded by age, but identical in form and ornament. The cap, which is not shown in the portrait, is of silk of the same colour, in shape like a jockey's with an exaggerated peak; not elegant, but well adapted to shade the eyes of the wearer.

Two of the silver arrows, each twenty-four inches long, are also shown, as are two of the bows; these are not like the bow shown in the painting, which bow is of normal length; but scarcely measures three feet six inches.

Near the case is displayed an engraving (reproduced in the Badminton Archery book) which represents the Harrow boys shooting with arrows. This engraving is described in the Badminton volume as an admission ticket to the Harrow contest. It may be so, but the rudeness of execution and the antiquated costume represented, suggest that it was probably only a printer's vignette which had for long been used for various purposes connected with archery. The vignette represents the competitors shooting—after the manner now followed by the Royal Scottish Archers—at a small circular target which is placed on a butt of turf or straw probably only some thirty yards away; the number of hits in the small disc would, of course, be few.

SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN MIDDLESEX
AT THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

(Continued from p. 64).

HAMPTON.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage with a barn of five bays, the glebe land and other profits, tithes and rights thereto belonging, worth about forty-five pounds per annum, which one Edmond Pigeon, deceased, purchased of Michael Cole and John Rowden, unto whom the same was given by King James in the fifth year of his reign, to be held of the manor of East Greenwich in free socage only, and not *in capite* or [by] knights service.

And the said premises are now in the possession of one Edmond Pigeon, who has the presentation of our vicarage, and by his predecessor, one William Mainstone, was presented thereto in Anno 1608, and has duly and orderly served the cure himself until about six years since; that by reason of his age and infirmities of his body he was necessitated to get one Mr. Hales to assist him, who now officiates as curate for him, and is allowed by the said Mr. Mainstone twenty pounds for his salary out of the profits of the said vicarage, which with the small tithes and eighteen acres of glebe land, and a pension of thirty-six pounds and eight-pence a year allowed by the said King in lieu of glebe and tithes of the Courtfield then taken into the said (*sic*) park, are worth about sixty-five pounds per annum.

BEDFONT.

Item.—We present that we have within our parish one vicarage and two parsonages, one of them worth four-score pounds per annum impropriate to Mrs. Scott, widow, who has the same by lease from the late Bishop of London, for two lives in being, paying a reserved rent of eight pounds shillings and four-pence a year; the other worth about thirty pounds per annum, in the possession of one

Francis Page, yeoman, who held in free socage of the manor of East Greenwich by fealty only. And that one Mr. Robert Bincks is the present incumbent, a constant [preach]ing minister, who hath for his salary the whole profits of the said vicarage, which, with thirteen acres of glebe land and the small tithes, amount to nine pounds a year or thereabouts; and that our said parish is not of extent fit to be divided, nor so little as to be [united].

FELTHAM.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage which is worth about one hundred pounds per annum, and that one Mr. Job Iggleton is our constant preaching minister, and hath for his salary the whole profits of the vicarage worth, 13*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* per annum, which was formerly in the presentation of Lord Cottington, but now in the Lord President of the Council of State; and our church being situated about the middle of our parish, all the parishioners may with good convenience repair thereunto.

STANWELL.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage impropriate which, with the tithes thereto belonging, and three-score acres of glebe land, is worth two hundred and sixty pounds per annum. The one moiety thereof belongeth to Sir Humphrey Tracey, Bart., and the other moiety belongeth to John [C]arey, Esq. Also, that we have one vicarage and about six acres of glebe land thereunto belonging which, with the small tithes, is valued at thirty-five pounds per annum. And one Mr. Edward Richardson is our present incumbent, and a pious minister, observing all commands of parliament, put in by the Committee for Plundered Ministers, who has the aforesaid profits of the vicarage for his salary, as also fifty pounds a year granted as an augmentation out of the sequestered part of the said impropriation; and as we humbly conceive our parish is of a reasonable extent, and our church of a sufficient capacity to receive all the inhabitants.

SHEPPERTON.

Item.—We present that our sequestered parsonage is presentative, and formerly in the presentation of Sir Henry

Spiller, Knt, which, with the tithes thereunto belonging and nineteen acres of glebe land we conceive to be worth about one hundred and thirty pounds per annum; and that one Mr. John Dodridge is incumbent and our present minister, who has for his salary the said hundred and thirty pounds a year. Also that we have within our said parish a farm formerly belonging to the Queen, now in the occupation of William Westbrooke, the tithes of which farm are worth twenty pounds per annum, out of which is due to the minister sixteen shillings a year. Likewise we have six-and-twenty acres of meadow in the possession of William Stiles and Clement Gregory, the tithe of which is worth about twenty-four shillings per annum, but no part thereof, as we can find, is or has been paid to the minister, and [we] conceive our parish no ways convenient to be divided nor fit to be united.

LALEHAM.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage valued at one hundred pounds per annum, now in the occupation of Mr. Tompson Stapley, tenant unto George Homes and Robert Homes, owners thereof; and also one vicarage which, with the house, orchard, small tithes and seventeen acres of glebe land, is worth about twenty-two pounds a year, of which Sir Thomas Reignolds, Knt., has the presentation, and presented one Mr. William Croft, our present incumbent, thereto, who was instituted and inducted according to ordinance of parliament.

ASHFORD.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage, of which the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of England have the presentation, and one vicarage, and that one Mistress Feilden hath the said parsonage or impropriation, but whether by lease or otherwise, we know not. We conceive the same to be worth about three-score pounds per annum, as it is now let to John Whiting, her tenant; and we conceive the annual value of the said vicarage, together with the small tithes and glebe land thereto belonging, to be about twenty-four pounds per annum, which Mr. George Bonieman, our present minister, brought in by the consent and with the approbation of the parish, hath for his salary.

LITTLETON.

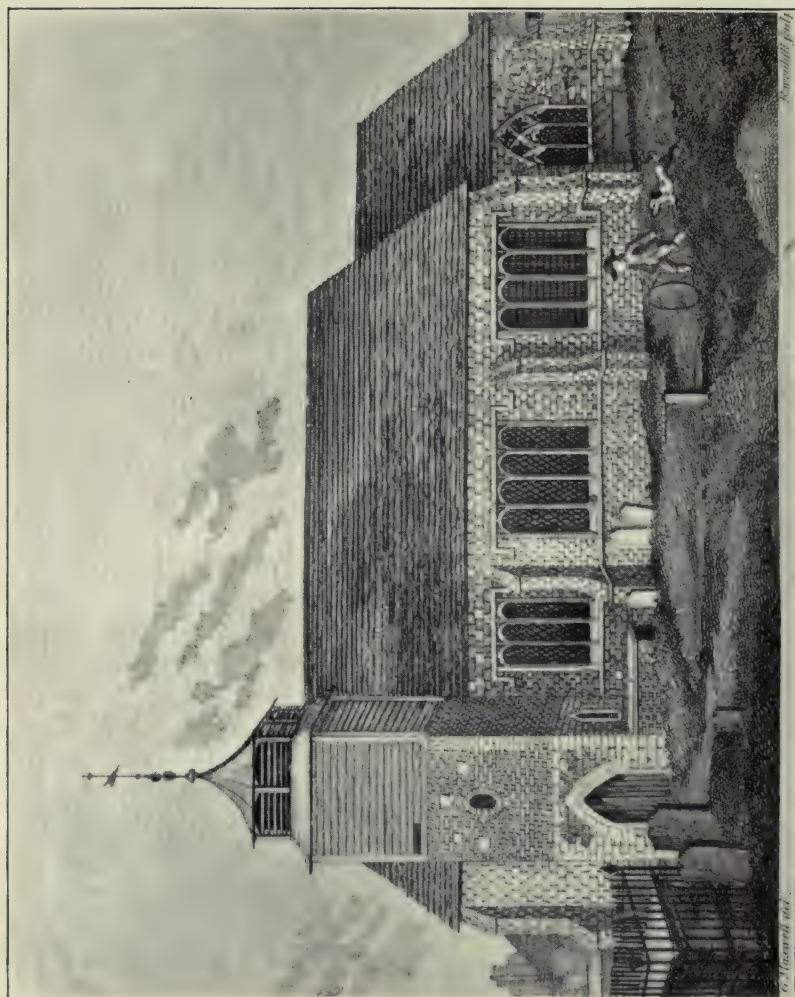
Item.—We present that we have one parsonage and about fifty acres of glebe land, which together with the whole tithes thereto belonging, we conceive to be worth ninety pounds per annum, and that Nicholas Townley, Esq., has the right of patronage; and one Mr. John Leare is our constant preaching minister, put in by order of the Committee for Plundered Ministers bearing date 20th September last, who hath all the said ninety pounds a year for his salary. And that our parish church is very convenient for the parishioners to repair unto.

STAINES.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage and one vicarage, and that one Mr. Thomas Bartholomew purchased the said parsonage or impropriation to him and his heirs for ever, which we conceive to be worth about four-score pounds per annum, as it is now let to one William Ludgall; and we value the vicarage house with twenty . . . acres of meadow and pasture, and thirty acres of arable land at four-score pounds per annum, which Mr. Gabriel Price, our present incumbent, placed by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal, has for his salary; and that our church being spacious enough to receive all the parishioners, we conceive it not fit to be divided nor convenient to be [united].

WOXBRIDGE.

Item.—We present that we have a chapel-of-ease in our populous market town of Woxbridge, within the parish of Hillingdon, without presentation, which is above a mile from the church of Hillingdon aforesaid, and which said church is not able to contain the multitude of people belonging to our chapel if they should repair thereunto; and the maintenance within our said town of Woxbridge, arising out of orchards and other petty tithes, amounts not to above eight pounds per annum, by which means we are altogether destitute of a settled preaching minister, and we conceive it fit and humbly pray, if no neighbouring parish be joined to us, that our parish may be established a distinct parish of itself, and we allowed a competent maintenance for a deserving minister according to the act of parliament in that behalf.



St. Mary's Church, Sandwich, in the eighteenth century.

COWLEY.

Item.—We present that there is one parsonage house and twenty acres of glebe land, which, with great and small tithes, if duly paid, we conceive to be worth about three-score and ten pounds per annum, and that Mistress Francklyn, having the right of patronage, conferred the same upon Mr. William Beare (?) the present preaching minister, who has all the aforesaid and profits for his salary.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY "PETER DE SANDWICH."

III.—ST. MARY'S, SANDWICH.

[1557?], Thomas Rutton presented for withholding of 28 cwt. of lead, more or less, and one kine belonging to the church of Our Lady there.

Mr. Warren presented for withholding of eight acres of land from the said church, which was given by one Graves; and also he doth withhold thirteen acres of land and a barn given for an obit to be kept in the said church, by one Aldred's widow.

Thomas Corkwell for withholding of a house from the said church, which was given by the said Aldred's widow towards the obit aforesaid.

[The above occur in a volume of undated presentments made by commissioners, probably in the first year of the reign of Queen Mary. In 1557 Nicholas Harpesfield, Archdeacon of Canterbury (1554-9) visited all the churches in the diocese, even those exempt from the visitation of the Archdeacon. Perhaps the volume may be a part of that visitation].

1569. That their Bible is not of the largest volume.

That the Sacrament is ministered in fine manchet bread.

That there are goods pertaining to their church in the hands of one William Lothbery, Esq., of London, dwelling in Tems (*sic*) Street at the Gilten Cross, to the value of 20*l.* and more, he then being churchwarden, and hath made no account for it. Mr. Lothbery is now at St. Stephen's.

That these persons have not received the Holy Communion—Edmond Darnell and his wife, Peter Pattynson's wife, Edward Young. That their Vicar is parson of Ham. Peter Pattynson is a blasphemer and a railer. Edmond Darnell a drunkard and blasphemer. That their schoolmaster teacheth grammar by another work than is set forth by public authority.

1579. Our minister [Thomas Pawson] doth not wear a surplice.

1584. We have not a surplice.

1594. Thomas Pawson, our minister, for very often omitting the wearing of the surplice in reading service and administering the sacrament.

[Thomas Pawson was vicar of Preston next Wingham, 1560-65, where four of his children were baptised. Vicar of St. Mary, Sandwich 1565-97, where he was buried 23 February, 1596-7: "Thomas Pawsone minister and preacher." Next year his widow (and fourth wife) Christian Pawsonne was married at St. Mary's, Sandwich, to William Willesnal].

1597. The butchers of their parish do sell meat openly, and keep open their shops upon Sundays, and in time of divine service.

1608. Christopher Leggatt, miller, did by himself or his servant grind corn in his mill on the 11th September last, being a Sunday, in the time of divine service or sermon in the parish church of St. Mary, to the affront of well disposed persons.

Robert Smith and Robert Richards being butchers, do kill and sell flesh, and keep open their shop windows on Sundays and holy days in the time of divine service.

1609. Stephen Huffam, clerk, of St. Mary's, Sandwich, for marrying William Hayward and his wife on the ninth day of January, 1609, which was in the times prohibited, without licence or dispensation.

[Stephen Huffam (or Hougham) vicar of St. Mary's, 1600-24, was also vicar of St. Nicholas at Wade, in the Isle of Thanet, 1616-29. He died 6th May, 1629, and was buried in the chancel of St. Nicholas at Wade, leaving issue six sons and seven daughters.]

1614. Mr. Openshaw and Mr. Cedred have preached. We have a font in the usual place. One bell is broken and sent to London to be new cast, and we crave a reasonable time to place it again.

1615. We do every year walk the circuit of our parish, but in certain places anciently known to be ours, we are denied both the cess for our poor, and church dues, and therefore we do present

them:—Thomas Deane, of St. Mary's, for his malt-house; Daniel Barnes for his malt-house; Nicholas James for his dwelling-house; and John Wilson for his dwelling-house.

1617. Elizabeth Carter, of the parish of St. Mary's, and Margaret Kennett, of St. Peter's (the daughter of John Kennett), for fighting in our church in time of divine service upon the Sabbath Day, the 21st day of September, 1617, as we stand informed by John Amye, our clerk, and William Hamden, one of the serjeants of our town.

1624. Abraham Rutton, late of our parish, now of St. Peter's, for refusing to pay his cess to our poor, he being cessed at 2s. a year, and being behind for three quarters, before his departure out of our parish.

1625. Christopher Leggatt for refusing to pay his cess to the church for his mill, which is five shillings; and it hath been lawfully demanded of him.

1626. John Bowdon for not paying the sum of four shillings, he being lawfully cessed towards the use of the poor.

1632. Jane Barham, of St. Clement's parish in our said town, coming to our parish church, hath intruded into a pew, contrary to our advertisement, and thereby disturbed and kept out of the same pew some of our parishioners of good rank who used to sit therein; she being by some of us required to refrain and come out of the said pew, not only refused so to do, but likewise laughed in a jeering manner, as we conceived, in time of divine service, sermon, and administration of the sacrament, for which being in a few words reproved by Robert Dunkin, one of the churchwardens, she called him "Jack in an office," and such other unseemly words.

1636. We have the Book of Common Prayer, and the Bible of the largest volume, well and fairly bound.

1638. The churchwardens and sidesmen say that there is one Mr. Robert Jagger that refuseth to pay his cess made for the church and churchyard repairs, being one quarter's cess, the sum of six shillings.

And also one Katherine Goager, widow, that refuseth to pay her cess made for the reparations of the church and churchyard aforesaid, being one quarter's cess, the sum of eight shillings.

1639. Christopher Verrall, of St. Mary's parish, and John Markham, of St. Clement's, for quarrelling and fighting in the churchyard.

IV.—ST. JAMES'S, SANDWICH.

This was a chapel-of-ease attached to St. Mary's Church, and under the control of the churchwardens of that parish. It was generally known as the chapel of St. Jacob, and had a burial ground, afterwards used as a cemetery for the parish of St. Mary. The chapel was served by a hermit, whose hermitage, at the south-west corner, was in the gift of the Mayor and Jurats of Sandwich. When suppressed in the reign of Edward VI., the last hermit, John Stewart, became vicar of St. Mary, until his death in 1564.

The book of undated presentments (1557?) first referred to under St. Mary's parish, contains the following:—

Thomas Burwell and Thomas Watson presented, for that when they were churchwardens of the said church, they sold all the ornaments.

Thomas Burwell withholds two garden plots, with one little shed belonging to the said church of St. James.

John Broke, of Denton, for that he with-holds one garden plot, given to St. James.

John Huggesson, withholds one vestment belonging to St. James' church.

A HISTORY OF THE CHURCH AND RECTORY OF ST. MICHAEL BASSISHAW.

BY W. B. PASSMORE.

(Continued from p. 144).

AS already stated this is a rectory of remote foundation, the date being uncertain; it appears to have remained in the gift of the Prior and Canons of St. Bartholmew until 1327. In the year 1437 the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's presented to the living, and they have continued to do so until the present time. A chantry was founded by John of London, in the reign of Richard II., to which a chaplain was admitted, but as it was of no great value the chaplain was collated to another chantry for his better maintenance. In the year 1636 the annual profits of the rectory,

including tithes, casualties, Sir Wolston's gift and parsonage, were returned at 155*l*. Under the Act of 1804, the rectorial tithe produces 220*l*. 18*s*. 4*d*. The rector also receives 40*l*. as rent of a former rectory house, and 58*l*. for a divinity lecture.

Of the rectors, Newcourt gives a very incomplete list, without assigning any reason for its being so imperfect. From a careful study of the old parish registers and churchwardens' books, Dr. Sharpe's calendar of Wills, and after consulting the late Dr. Sparrow Simpson at St. Paul's Library, but especially from some very learned notes which the Rev. George Hennessey sent me, the following list of rectors, and references to the church have been compiled.

- A.D.
1275 *Thos. de Basinge* gives to Margery, his wife, the advowson of St. Michael Bassinghall, for life, with remainder to Richard, his brother.
1286 *Ralph de Pelham*. His quit rent of half a mark to be sold by his executors.
1310 *William*, died 1318. He bequeathed certain houses and rents in Pentecoste Lane, in the Shambles, to be devoted to the maintenance of a chantry here.
1327 *Randolphus de Waltham*, died 1327.
1335 *Henry de Bydyke* made a bequest to Thomas de Karlisle, rector of the church of Bassyngeshawe, and left the adowson, to Johanna, his wife.
1337 *Thomas de Karlisle, alias Cardinyl*, presented 4 April, was rector in 1342. He died, it appears, in 1350, bequeathing to God and St. Michael an annual rent of twenty shillings charged on his tenement in the churchyard, in aid of a chantry founded by William de Sydemanton, his predecessor.
1351 *Roger de Talworth*, he had license from the King to exchange the living with William de Wakefield, for the church of Wotton, Lincolnshire; by his will in 1353, he made pecuniary bequests to every priest serving in the church of St. Michael de Bassyngeshawe, and to William, clerk of the same, a robe of bluet.
1354 *W. de Wakefield*, by his will desired to be buried in the church if convenient. After leaving to Johanna, wife of William Tydyman, his best bed and two entire robes, one being red and the other of a mixed colour, a cup of mazer, etc., and to Thomas Godard, for life, his garden which he had bought of Richard Elsing, mercer, he left the remainder of his property to the aforesaid church, on condition that the rectors celebrated mass every Friday with *Requiem* and collect *Inclina*. The will is dated at the hostel of John (Thoresby) Archbishop of York.
1356 *Thomas de Cornhill* was here at this date.
1359 *Richard Savich* was buried where the Communion table stands.
1362 *Thomas Godard*, died in 1374.
1375 *Thomas Caysho*, died 1378.
1392 *William Sent* was here at this date, and in 1405.

- 1435 *Thomas Galle*, died 1437. He was rector of St. Mary's, Whitechapel, in 1410.
- 1437 *John Scotte*, *per mortem* Galle, Presented by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's. To John Scott, the rector and churchwardens and their successors, John Asshe leaves his brewery called "la Cok on the Hoope," situate in the parish, charged with the observance of the obit of John Willis. This is now a valuable property situate at the corner of Basinghall Street and London Wall.
- 1460 *John Olstan*, *alias* *Colt*, here 1460, died 1489.
- 1500 *Robt. Radclyffe*, died 1500, desired to be buried before the image of Christ on the north wall.
- 1510 *Simon Robynson* here at this time.
- 1517 *J. Kendall* leaves a bequest to the church.
- 1542 *Sir John Anderten* died 1561, buried in the chancel. The number of "houseling" people [communicants] living in the parish at this time was 500.
- 1561 *Alexander Wymshurst* instituted 9 August.
- 1569 *William Palmer*, 23 June, by Bishop's certificate.
- 1572 *George Gardiner*, 4 April, by Bishop's certificate.
- 1575 *Roger Barker*, he resigned June 10th.
- 1575 *Roger Greene*, also vicar of Edmonton, Bishop's certificate.
- 1588 *Edward Griffith* was licensed to serve the cure.
- 1589 *William Hutchinson*, 30 September, Bishop's certificate.
- 1604 *Rowland Burrell*, 2 November, Dean and Chapter's certificate; he was rector of Brompton Ralph, Somerset.
- 1607 *Dr. John Gifford*, 10 November, he remained rector until 1642, when, upon the petition of the inhabitants, he was removed by the Parliament at the great rebellion. There is an entry in the churchwardens' book in 1645 of a payment of 6*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* to the "old doctor;" this is the last time his name appears in the parish records.
- 1642 *Charles Newton* was appointed by Parliament to discharge the cure upon the removal of Dr. Gifford. It is doubtful if he was canonically instituted. He died in 1645.
- 1646 *Simeon Ash*, Commonwealth minister, was appointed; he remained until 1651. Probably this Simeon Ash was the person named by Calamy in his account of the ministers ejected after the restoration in 1660. "Good old Simeon Ash from St. Austin, member of the assembly of divines, he went to heaven at a seasonable time and was buried on the eve of St. Bartholomew." Ash was chaplain to the Earl of Manchester during the rebellion, and was one of the divines who framed the solemn league and covenant. He was present at the battle of Marston Moor and wrote an account of it.
- 1653 *Philip Edlin* was "parson of the parish" until the restoration. Upon Mr. Ash leaving the parish in 1651, there appears a curious account of some negotiations with the Parliament as to the election of a new minister. There were two candidates in the field, Mr. Jaggard and Mr. Edlin, and much complication; going to and fro, with "boat hire"

and coach hire to Westminster to visit the "Lord Whitelock," the Lords of the Council, the Commissioner of the Great Seal, and so on. The inter-regnum must have existed for a lengthened period, for there is a list in the vestry minutes of twenty-eight ministers who preached 58 sermons in church to fill up the gap between the going of Mr. Ash and the coming of Mr. Edlin. He must have been elected in 1652, from which time he performed his duty to the satisfaction of the parishioners. The Commonwealth marriages averaged from 20 to 30 a year, nearly all being specified as taking place before a justice, "and in the church of Mr. Edlin, parson." Whether he died or resigned his living, does not appear; he is not mentioned as one of the ejected ministers.

- 1660 *William Hall*, prebendary of Isledon, died soon after of the dropsy.
- 1662 *Francis Hall*. He was prebend of St. Paul's, chaplain to Charles II., and incumbent of Market Deeping. Newcourt says he resigned his cure, but that is not entirely correct. He left the parish for his country cure on the first appearance of the plague in 1665 and did not return until 1670, when the question of augmentation of tithe came up. He then put in a claim for his tithe and for the said augmentation, although he had not visited the parish or performed any duty therein during those years. Upon this the parishioners assembled in vestry, and unanimously resolved "that no such augmentation could possibly be made." They appealed to the committee to "discountenance all further attempts of this nature"; meantime they undertook to pay Mr. Hall one half the tithe assessed upon them until the parish church should be rebuilt. He retained the living until 1675, receiving the emoluments but performing no duty.
- 1675 *Edward Smith* was appointed to the cure on the 17th November in this year, Mr. Hall having at length resigned. The present church was erected under the auspices of Mr. Smith.
- 1701 *Dr. Roderick* on the death of Smith.
- 1730 *Dr. Lavington* on the death of Roderick.
- 1742 *Dr. Brackenridge* on the death of Lavington.
- 1762 *Thomas Marriott* on the death of Brackenridge.
- 1781 *John Moore*, on the death of Marriott. He was also rector of Langdon Hill, Essex, canon of St. Paul's, and one of the King's chaplains. He disputed the right of the vestry to appoint the Divinity Lecturer, a foundation of Sir Wolstone Dixie and Mr. Vaughan, in consequence of which the lecture was in abeyance for some years.
- 1821 *Christopher Paeke* on the death of Moore.
- 1835 *E. G. A. Beckwith* on the resignation of Paeke.
- 1857 *John Finley* on the death of Beckwith.
- 1865 *John B. McCaul* on exchange with Finley.
- 1892 *J. Stephen Barras* on the death of McCaul. Present rector.

The Charity Commissioners under their scheme of union had provided the sum of 1,310*l.* for repairs to the fabric of the church, if claimed within twelve months. The specification of repairs required having been approved by Mr.

Christian, architect to the Commissioners, the church was closed on the 27th April, 1892, and the work proceeded with until June, when the City Sanitary Authority intervened and stopped further progress, requiring the removal of the human remains from beneath the floor of the church. After six months of correspondence an order was received from the Privy Council on the 30th January, 1893, for the removal forthwith of the remains, and for reburial in consecrated ground. This order was confirmed by the Home Office, the Secretary of State advising that "no further sanction was required from any other authority." Upon this a site was secured at the Great Northern Cemetery, and the exhumation proceeded with. The Chancellor of the Consistory Court, however, gave it as his opinion that the removal could not be carried out without a faculty, and stated that "if the parish acted solely under the order of the Home Office, the churchwardens would be admonished for so doing in the Ecclesiastical Courts, and condemned in costs." The vestry taking the matter into consideration, decided to apply for a faculty.

The soil in the south arcade was excavated to a depth of eight feet, nineteen lead coffins with name plates attached, nineteen without names, and twenty-four cases of loose bones were taken out and re-interred at Southgate, when Dr. Tristram, Chancellor of the Diocese, delivered an order suspending all further excavation upon the ground that further removal would endanger the stability of the structure. He also directed that no further work should be proceeded with, but that the church should be taken down and the rectory united to a neighbouring parish. He reported his grounds for this order to the Home Office, and intimated that the costs, already incurred and to be incurred, should be defrayed by the Ecclesiastical Commissioners, as they would receive the purchase money for the site of the church. The Bishop's commission as to the union with St. Lawrence Jewry, was issued on the 22nd December, 1893, and the Commissioners reported on the 23rd February, 1894, that the proposed union was expedient. The vestries of the two parishes met and signified their assent to the Bishop's scheme with certain modifications. The scheme was ultimately carried into effect, and its provisions are given in detail by the Rev.

H. W. Clark in his book, "The City Churches," under the heading of "St. Michael at Bassing Hall."

Owing to differences that had arisen with reference to the scheme of union of the two benefices, the emptying of the vaults was not resumed until 1899. When this work was completed, the fabric of Wren's church and tower was sold by auction and produced 378*l*. Its demolition is now being proceeded with, and the site has been purchased by the City Corporation for 36,000*l*.

THE MANOR AND PARISH OF LITTLEBURY.

BY REV. H. J. E. BURRELL.

(Concluded from p. 162).

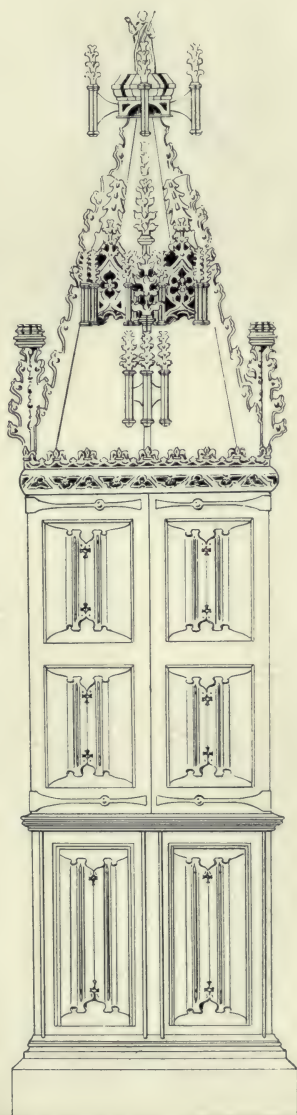
LET us now come to the church as it stands to-day. In the year 1745, the Rev. William Cole, the Cambridge antiquary (born 1714, died 1782), paid a visit to the parish and left a record of his impressions in the form of a roughly illustrated manuscript now in the British Museum. He describes the exterior as "handsome and regular built, with a square tower containing five bells," and says that the building is "dedicated to St. Nicholas." We must, however, take exception to the latter statement. For certainly, as early as 1484, the dedication was to the Holy Trinity, when a certain George Nicholl desired by his will, "to be buried in the parish church of Holy Trinity, Littlebury, before the altar of St. Peter in the south aisle of the same church," and left bequests "to the Guild of St. Peter of the same church and to the lights of the torches (*i.e.* the hearse light) and to the rood light."

Since Cole's visit the church has been greatly altered. The churchwardens' accounts show that in 1818 much money was spent upon the fabric, principally upon the roof. Besides this, the body of the building was restored in 1870, and the chancel in 1875. These restorations were generously carried out, but they were not happy from an antiquarian point of view. For much of the ancient work was then smoothed over, and the

chancel entirely rebuilt on a larger scale with much careful elaboration of detail, but with no attempt to make use of the old material, or to preserve original features. As regards the exterior we need add nothing to Cole's description, except to notice the two striking porches which seem to have been added about the end of the fourteenth century. Some early architectural notes in the British Museum point out that the porch windows are "destitute of weatherings," and certainly the absence of dripstones above the windows presents a somewhat unusual appearance. In both porches a scheme of vaulting is suggested, but the work was never carried to completion. About the same date several windows appear to have been inserted in the tower and elsewhere. The main fabric of the church, however, belongs to the 12th century, and its decoration is transitional in character. The south doorway contains a round Norman arch on which is cut a deep Early English Moulding, and the foliage of the capitals beneath are also of the later style, but the reverse of this may be seen in the nave arcades where pointed arches are associated with plain Norman columns and capitals of differing designs.

The old font still remains simple and unpretentious, and on this account, as it would seem, unsuited to the ideas of the 15th century villagers. For it was then enclosed and entirely hidden from view by what is now the most interesting feature of the church, *viz.*, a very fine oaken case, some 16 feet in height, with folding doors opening to the back, and crowned by a richly carved canopy, containing niches (the figures are lost), and possessing the wealth of minute detail which is characteristic of the period. Both case and doors seem at first sight to be panelled, but in reality, the panels with their framing are cut from solid wood. They are carved with a curious variation of the linen pattern, the folds of which, in some instances, are marked at the ends with an incised cross. The folding doors are held, and connected by long jointed hinges, pierced at intervals with the emblems of the Passion. The wood-work is in excellent order, and its preservation is no doubt due to the repeated coats of whitewash to which it has been treated. It is said, indeed, that the canopy formerly resembled an immense and solid cone of white sugar! This

THE FONT COVER. LITTLEBURY



C. M. Warr
 mens et del
 August 94





Brass of an Ecclesiastic, *circa* 1510, at Littlebury.

disfigurement was very skilfully removed about thirty years ago. For this unique piece of church furniture, the parish has, in all probability, to thank the wool-workers of the period, a class which (as Norfolk churches bear witness) was very generous in all church matters. Littlebury was once a seat of the woollen trade, and on the fine old north door, above the wicket, are carved two pairs of shears—the trade-sign of the guild. Their benefactions were not confined to the font cover; in 1745 the chancel was rich in oak, for Cole describes it as “stalled round, and pretty large, and divided from ye nave by a very elegant screen, finely carved and gilt.” All this has been at some time “restored” away, and doubtless much besides; the base and support of the old lectern, however, still exist.

The brasses were once numerous, but they are now reduced to seven, one being only an inscription. Several have disappeared during the last 150 years, and at the more recent restoration the remainder were removed from their slabs, which are now buried beneath the tiled pavement of the chancel. Lately the surviving brasses have been fixed on oak and fastened to the walls, since it was not found possible to replace them in their old positions. A brief description is appended.

1. A civilian, *circa* 1480, with cap and scarf.
2. A priest, *circa* 1510, robed in stole, chasuble, maniple, and apparelled alb, and amice, and holding in his hands a host and chalice (see illustration). The chalice is unusual, in that it has a small projecting ornament at each angle of the foot. Mr. Cripps, in his book on old English plate, says that such ornaments usually, though not invariably, take the form of an ornamental letter M (thus indicating the name of the Blessed Virgin), and that only fifteen specimens are known. Here, however, there is no resemblance to any letter of the alphabet.
3. A civilian and wife (scrolls lost) *circa* 1510.
4. A civilian (inscription lost) *circa* 1520.
5. A woman, 1578. This is a good example of costume. The inscription states that she was “Jane Bradbury, wife of Henry Bradbury, gent., and daughter of one Gyles Poulton, of Dysborough, in ye Countie of Northaton, gent.” Cole tells us that in his time there were also effigies of a son and three

daughters, and under them the arms, "a chevron Er: int. three buckles for Bradbury, impaling a fess int. two mullets for Polton." Henry Bradbury, the husband, owned at one time the manor of Catmere Hall, before referred to.

6. A woman, 1624, wearing a broad brimmed hat with a wreath round the Crown, and dressed in a ruffle and gown with hanging sleeves. By the inscription, she was Anne Byrd, wife of Thomas Byrd. The arms are lost, but were, according to Cole, "Qrty. in ye 1st Qr. an eagle displaid." This lady belonged to a family of some local distinction, which included among its members Sir William Byrd, Dean of Arches, and Dr. William Bird, Governor of Charterhouse, 1614.

7. An inscription as follows: "Hic jacet Jacobus Edwards quodam Satelles de Hadstock et Hadam tunc | hujus Ville, qui omni morum probitate hoc munus gessit, et candidissimo Favo- | re Domini Redman Episcopi Eliens. hoc funts (?) officio tandem fatali Peste pie | Expirans 1111^o Calendas Octobris anno Gracie 1522."

James Edwards, who died of the plague in 1522, was evidently some sort of official (satelles) under Bishop Redman, of Ely, but what his office exactly may have been is difficult to say. The following extract from a letter and postscript from Strype, the famous historian, may be of interest as dealing with the question.

"To the Rev. Mr. Kilburne at Saffron Walden,
Leyton, January 21st, 1705.

Sir,—I thank you for your antient and curious inscription. The date is undoubtedly 1522. The figure 5 was formerly made after that manner But at the word satelles I stick, because it cannot here be taken in the common sense of the word *Hoc Munus* puts it out of doubt that it was some office, and hence I first thought this person might have been a guard or some honourable attendant or sergeant to the Bishop. But [there are] the words that follow, *de Hadstock* and *Hadham* and so he might first have been his steward for Hadham, as afterwards he might be steward to the Bishop of Ely for your village of Littlebury, *tunc hujus ville*. And the account it gives of his honest behaviour in the office (*Omni Morum Probitate hoc munus gessit*) agrees

with the office of steward. But I acknowledge I am not satisfied with this signification of the word, though I cannot produce a better

Your affectionate Brother, and humble servant,

JOH. STRYPE.

Sir,—I fancy the engraver was mistaken in putting the word *satelles* for *seneschallus* : or, unless you viewed the word exactly, it may be wrote by abbreviation *sen'allus*, for *seneschallus*, which sense will agree with what follows, as implying great trust, viz. *omni morum Probitate*, etc. But as for the word *satelles* taken in a military sense, I never heard of any such office under the Bishops of Ely, and if taken in a civil sense for bailiff, or rent-gatherer, the meaning of the word is new and altogether forced ”

We will not presume to offer an opinion as to the precise rank of this worthy man, but will pass on to the Church Registers, which commence with the year 1559, though there is a transcript dating back to 1545. Unfortunately, they contain nothing worthy of quotation, save perhaps the following allusion to the Restoration “*Januarie, ye 6th 1660 after thirteene years and halfe sequestration the old vicar Henry Tucker enters againe upon the vicarage and supplies the cure.*”

Another vicar, John Hutton, became the first Master of Charterhouse, the famous foundation of Thomas Sutton.

The church bells are six in number. Originally there were four, three of which were re-cast in 1763, and the fourth in 1789, at which time a treble was added in commemoration of the recovery of George III. from his serious illness. It was inscribed with the following couplet, more remarkable for loyalty of sentiment than elegance of rhythm—“*Unfeigned praise to Heaven's Almighty King for health restored to George the Third we sing.*” The next year the sixth bell was added.

And now this paper may well be concluded with a few words about the one famous inhabitant of whom Littlebury can boast—Henry Winstanley, a man of eccentric genius and quaint conceits, and the designer and builder of the ill-fated Eddystone Lighthouse, which was blown down in a gale in 1703. He was the son of Charles and Penelope Winstanley and the entry of his baptism, dated 13th October, 1677, may

be found in the register of Saffron Walden Church. He lived, however, at Littlebury, which is distant from Saffron Walden $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles. A few mounds are all that now remain of his house, a building which at one time excited a considerable interest in the neighbourhood. Cole describes it thus: "He built also near ye south wall of ye churchyard a very handsom though whimsical house of brick, in every room of which was some ingenious contrivance or other, but these oddities are now out of repair and useless, and the house is let to a gentleman who resides in it. In some of the rooms were easy chairs, which, if anyone had the curiosity to sit down in, he was immediately conveyed by springs and pulleys underground, and did not get out of them till he was at ye further end of ye garden. Here was likewise an attempt to show perpetual motion, and various other contrivances too long to be here inserted." Among these contrivances was doubtless a brick tunnel under the river Granta, a fragment of which is still visible beneath the water.

There was also a model of the Eddystone lighthouse, for Cole states that an exact model of it, used when he went to school to Mr. Butt's at Saffron Walden, "some 20 years since, to stand in a field to ye south of ye church about two furlongs." In reference to this model, there was a tradition, that at the time of the fatal storm, Mrs. Winstanley was at Littlebury, and nervous and anxious for her husband became imbued with a presentiment that the safety of the great light-house on the Eddystone, was bound up with the preservation of the little model in her garden. One morning she awoke to find that the latter had succumbed to the violence of a sudden gale, and she at once abandoned hope and resigned herself to the belief that she would never see her husband's face again. Only too surely was her premonition realised. For that night the lighthouse, a fantastic structure and as little suited as a Chinese pagoda to withstand the fury of a storm, was swept away, and with it perished its ill-fated founder.

Winstanley's fertile imagination had brought him no fortune, and his widow was left without provision. In the end she was forced to desecrate her husband's house, with its store of mechanical freaks and fanciful inventions, by opening it as a place of attraction, to the public. We quote from the *Essex*

Review (Vol. ii. p. 63), the following advertisement, which is copied from the *Postboy* of December 18, 1712. "The fam'd house of the late ingenious Mr. Winstanley is opened and shown for the benefit of his widow, with all the curiosities as formerly; and is lately butifi'd and well furnish'd, and several new additions made by her; it is on the Coach Road to Cambridge, Newmarket, Berry, Norwich, Lynn and Yarmouth, and is shown for 12*d.* each, and to liverymen 6*d.* This is known by a lanthorn on the top of it; and was built and contrived by the same Winstanley that made the famous Water Theater at the lower end of Piccadily near Hide Park, and are both in possession of his widow."

THE CHARITIES OF HERTFORDSHIRE.

BY THE EDITOR.

(Continued from p. 124).

Buntingford.—Order, made at "The Bear" inn at Cambridge, 21 April, 1652, in a suit brought by Thomas and Charles Hobson on behalf of the "poor kindred" of Thomas Hobson, of Cambridge, carrier, deceased, and "the poor inhabitants" of, *inter alia*, Buntingford, against Christopher Rose, gentleman, executor of the last mentioned Thomas.

The testator by his will, dated 24 December, 1630, and by codicil dated 1 May, 1631, gave the residue of his estate to his daughter, Anne Knight, and to his grand-children, the aforesaid Thomas and Charles Hobson, "to be distributed amongst his poor kinsfolk and the poor people" of, *inter alia*, Buntingford.

The said executor had withheld of the said residue the sum of 1,740*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* for twenty years past, and it was ordered that he should pay that sum, with interest at the rate of five *per cent.* by the year, to the afore-named Charles and Thomas, to be distributed as aforesaid. No direction is given as to the investment of the money. (*Petty Bag Charity Inquisition. Bundle 21, No. 5*).

Broxbourne and Hoddesdon.—Inquisition taken at Broxbourne 3 June, 1653. The jury say that Mr. William Thorogood, by his will, dated 6 August, 1602, gave to his son Thomas (whom he made one of his executors) his heirs and assigns, the yearly rents of 40*s.* and 16*s.* from two houses in the parish of St.

Antholin, in the city of London, on condition that, so long as the religion then established continued, they should pay yearly to the churchwardens of the parish of Broxbourne the said rent of 40s., to be given by those churchwardens to the vicar, or some other godly, learned, or religious preacher, to preach six sermons in the said parish church or in the chapel of Hoddesdon. After the death of the executors the rent was to be applied, at the discretion of the said churchwardens, and six of "the chiefest and most substantial parishioners," who had been churchwardens, for preaching six "godly and religious" sermons in the parish church of Broxbourne, or in the chapel of Hoddesdon.

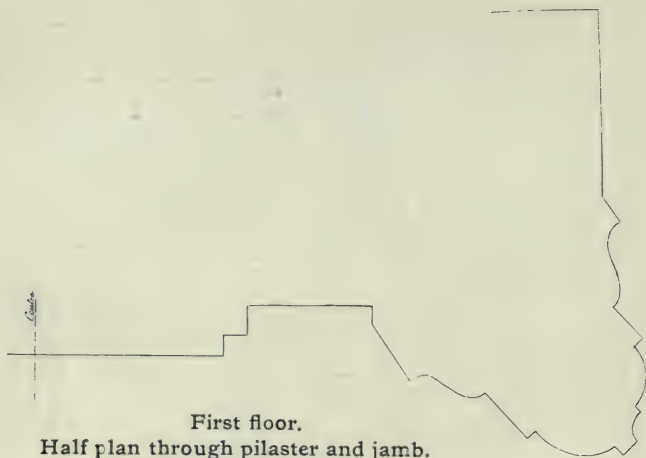
The jury said that both the executors named were dead, and that the two houses had descended to Elizabeth Rawden, sole daughter of the executor Thomas Thorogood, and the arrears of the 40s. rent amounted to 38*l.*, and ought to be paid by the said Elizabeth.

The jury further found that the said 16s. a year rent was bequeathed for the repair of the windows of the parish church of Broxbourne, and that the arrears of that rent amounted to 4*l.*, and ought to be paid by the said Elizabeth.

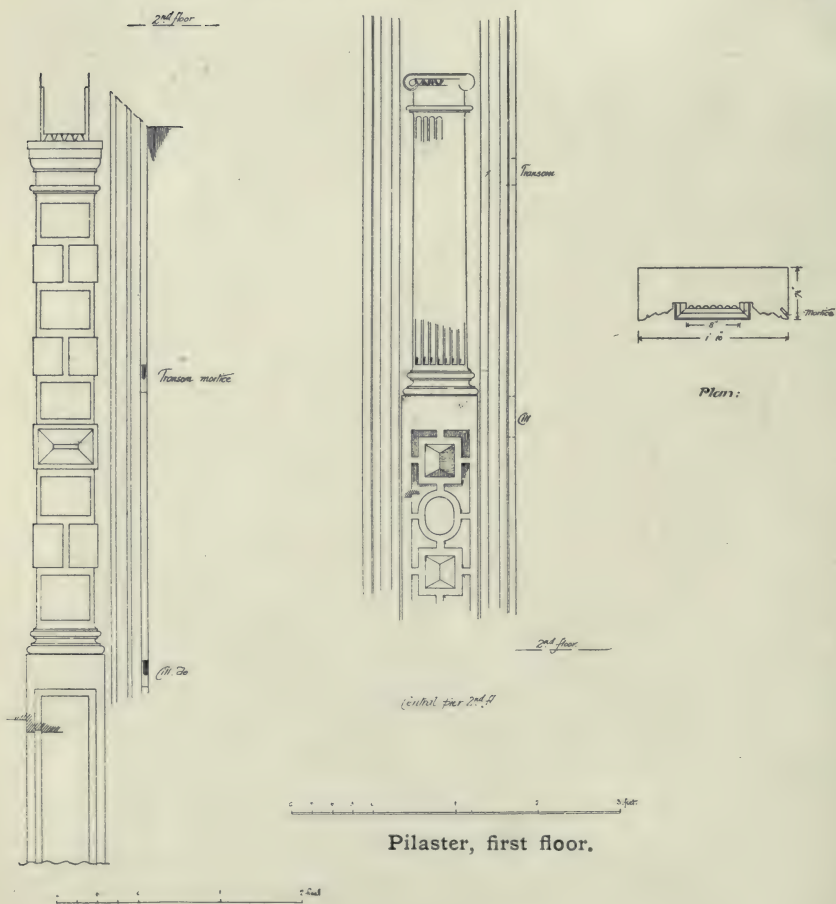
The jury further found that Bevill Mouldsworth, Esq., by his will, gave 50s. a year "to the parish of Broxbourne" in these words: "Whereas I have certain poor houses lying in the parish of Broxbourne at a rent of 50s. a year"; 20s. of this rent was to be paid yearly to the vicar of Broxbourne for preaching a sermon, "by way of commemoration," of the testator in the said parish church; 20s. yearly to be divided to such "poor persons" of the said parish, who should be present at that sermon, and "present themselves" to the vicar and churchwardens to receive it; and the 10s. balance was to be bestowed upon the said tenements, and upon the "fayre and descent mayntayning of the pavements in the church, about the stone" under which the testator's body should be buried.

The jury found that Martha Mouldsworth was the testator's widow and executrix, and received the said rent till about 13 years before the date of the enquiry when the houses were accidentally burnt; that she had till then duly paid the said 20s. and 20s., but not the said 10s. They also said that after the said fire there remained unconsumed, a great quantity of bricks and other materials worth about 40s. which she converted to her own use. The said Martha was dead, and the said Elizabeth Rawden was her executrix.

The Order states that the said Elizabeth appeared, by counsel, and informed the commissioners that the said rents of



First floor.
Half plan through pilaster and jamb.
Quarter full size.



Pilaster, first floor.

Pilaster, second floor

40s. and 16s. had been paid by her to Mr. Thomas Hassell, "a godly, learned, and religious preacher" for preaching, yearly, six sermons in Hoddesdon chapel, until about five years before the date of the enquiry; whereby the will of the said William Thorogood had been performed, "though not according to the express letter." She also contended that she did not own the houses (from which the rents arose) under the will in question, but by conveyance from her said father, Thomas Thorogood, who was himself a purchaser thereof from the Crown; and she, therefore, denied her liability to pay over the rents, etc.

The Commissioners held that the said Elizabeth possessed this property by descent, that there was no proof of any such conveyance as that alleged, and that the payment by the said Elizabeth to Mr. Hassell was a "misemployment" of the money left by her grandfather [*i.e.*, that it was not bestowed, after the executor's death, by the churchwardens, etc., of Broxbourne].

It was, therefore, ordered that the said Elizabeth, her heirs and assigns, should pay to the churchwardens of Broxbourne the sum of 38*l.*, the arrears of the said 40s. yearly rent, and 4*l.* the arrears of the said 16s., and continue to pay the said sum of 40s. and 16s. "forever hereafter."

With regard to Mouldsworth's gift it was ordered that the said Elizabeth should pay all arrears to the churchwardens of Broxbourne, to be by them employed towards building a tenement or dwelling-house on the site of the tenements destroyed by fire, and that the rent received therefrom should be, by the said churchwardens, for ever employed according to the will of the said Bevill Mouldsworth. (*Ibid.* Bundle 22, No. 2).

No. 17, FLEET STREET, SOMETIMES CALLED THE INNER TEMPLE GATE-HOUSE.

BY PHILIP NORMAN, TREAS. S.A.

ALL of us who take any interest in the architectural relics of old London are familiar with that notable house—No. 17, Fleet Street, extending over the Inner Temple Gateway, which, through the energetic action of the London County Council, aided by the City authorities, has been secured, in part at least, for the pleasure and instruction of our own and future generations. With the exception of Crosby

Hall,* it is perhaps the oldest house in the city, and from its architectural merit alone well worthy of preservation. Besides, it has an interesting history, and one by no means easy to unravel; therefore, in spite of the many previous allusions which have found their way into print, I venture to make it the subject of an article.

First as to the actual structure. The house, until quite recently, occupied a considerable space along the east side of Inner Temple Lane, but the back part, with one staircase, had already been pulled down before it was suggested that the London County Council should save from demolition the far more interesting portion which remains. The existing front has been much modernised. The massive rusticated arch, with the Pegasus of the Inner Temple on the spandrels, is thoroughly Jacobean in character, as are the carved wooden panels between the first and second floor windows, two of which are ornamented with plumes of feathers; but all the rest of the front now visible from Fleet Street is of comparatively recent date. Inside, fortunately, there are fragments which prove to us what was the appearance of the original building. The first storey, overhanging the ground-floor and archway, but considerably less than at present, had carved pilasters at the sides, and two bay windows with transoms, which were divided in the middle by a similar pilaster. The second storey projected $9\frac{1}{2}$ inches beyond the first, the bay windows being carried up. Here again a fragment of a carved pilaster has been found, and remains of the other two are probably in existence behind the modern house front. Mr. W. A. Webb lately made most careful measured drawings of these features in the building, which had not before been studied, and he has kindly allowed me to use them for purposes of illustration. We give here a view of the house with the windows still unaltered; it seems fairly accurate, and appears, with other views, on a map by Bowles, issued late in the eighteenth century, but is doubtless very much older. I have not yet come across it as a separate print.

When the house was remodelled, now long ago, the old front was completely covered and concealed by a new one

* We might mention, also, part of the Charterhouse Buildings, used for some time as a private dwelling by members of the Howard family.



Earliest known view of No. 17, Fleet Street.

brought slightly forward, and projecting equally before the rooms of the first and second floors; the bays being removed. The present flat windows were inserted and the original panels re-arranged. On the first floor there is a space of about 1 foot 9 inches between the old front and the present one. The top storey or attic, structurally but little changed, consists of two gables with their tiled roofs slightly hipped. This hippping back is, however, a modern alteration as is proved by an engraving of Prattent's in the *European Magazine*, vol. x, 1786, where the bay windows have already disappeared, the front being arranged as at present, but the points of the gables are not hipped. The gables stand back about seven feet from the frontage of the second floor; thus there is a platform, which, in Prattent's view is shown protected by a railing with turned balusters, and must have formed a pleasant and useful adjunct to the building; but all this is now concealed by a screen of a more or less temporary nature, built up so as to form a small front room. The old houses near St. Dunstan's church, numbered 184 and 185 Fleet Street, had platforms of this kind; and there is a gabled wooden house, still standing on the east side of Bishopsgate Street Without, which has a similar arrangement.

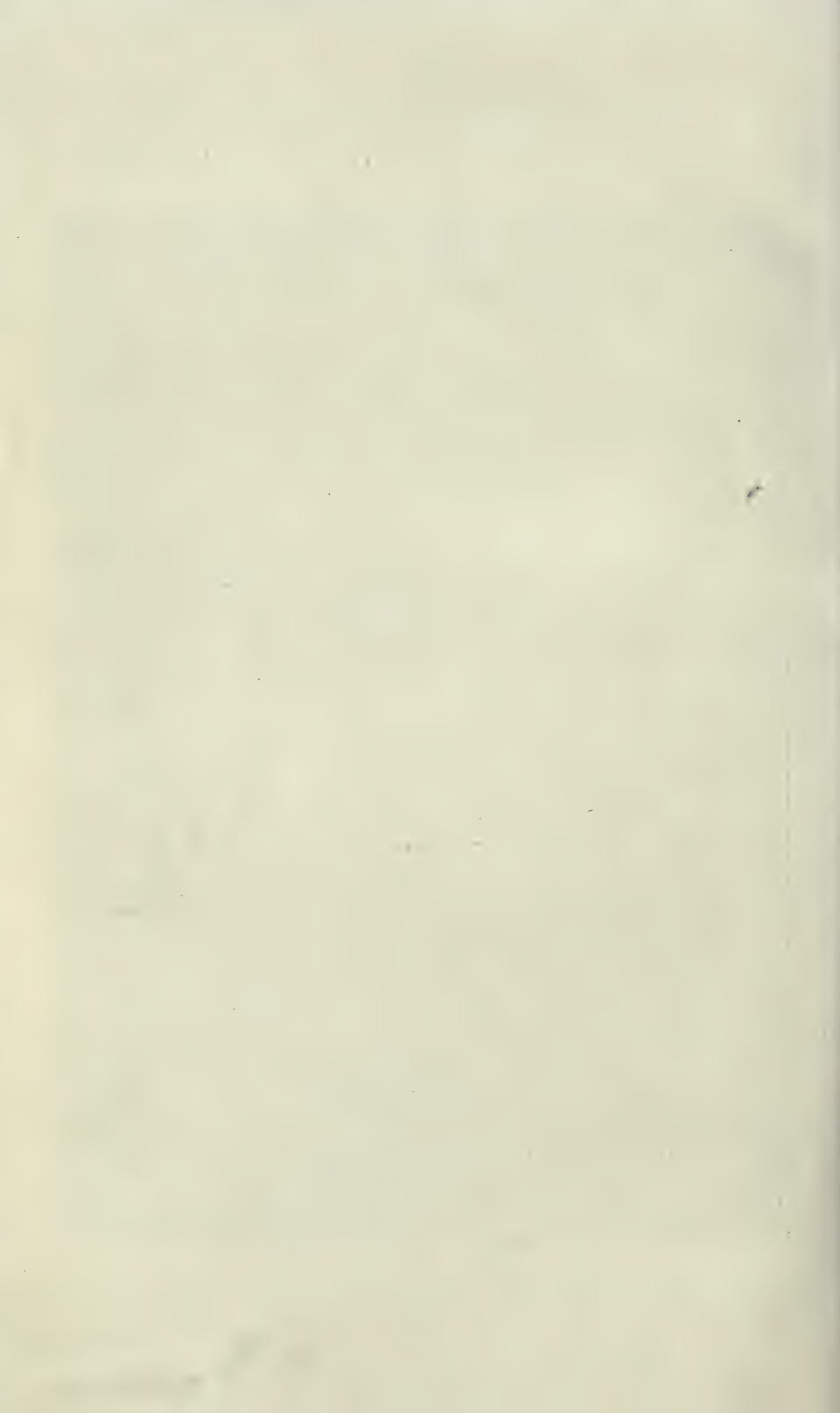
Passing through the shop, from which all trace of age has been eliminated, one mounts by a staircase, with massive turned balusters, which may be original, to the first floor, where is a room facing the street and occupying the whole width of the house. It is nearly square, being about 23ft. in length from east to west, about 20ft. in breadth, and 10ft. 6in. high. This room contains two features of very great interest. The west end has fine oak panelling, while its frieze or cornice and two pilasters of the same material richly carved, are good examples of early seventeenth century design. But the glory of the room is the plaster ceiling elaborately ornamented; as far as I am aware, the only specimen of the kind now left in the city, though there was one very similar in Oldbourn Hall, Shoe Lane, with the date 1617, and another quite recently of somewhat earlier date in Sir Paul Pindar's house, Bishopsgate Street Without. There was also a fragment in Crosby Hall Chambers.

As the art of decorative plaster-work was one for which

Englishmen were famous, I may here perhaps be allowed a slight digression. Our mediæval plasterers were fine craftsmen; but the kind of ornamental stucco work so well exemplified in this ceiling did not come into fashion in England until the time of Henry VIII., being first produced by Italians at his palace of Nonsuch. Used both for internal and external decoration, it was soon taken up by native workmen, who seem to have travelled about the country more or less supplying their own designs. The first Englishman, as far as I am aware, who is known to have practised this art, was Charles Williams, who in 1547 offered his services at Longleat to supply internal plaster decorations "after the Italian fashion"; he may have been employed at Nonsuch. Our English plasterers soon learned to excel, and most houses of importance, built during the reigns of Elizabeth and James I., were adorned, to some extent at least, with their work. Some of the late Gothic roofs of Henry VIIth's reign, with their radiating ribs and pendentives, at first no doubt helped to give suggestions. Geometric patterns of projecting ribs, as a rule, formed the basis of the designs, which soon became highly varied; small emblems, armorial bearings and personal devices being used to fill up vacant spaces in these patterns. In the earlier work the ribs were plainly moulded after the manner of groin ribs, but later their flat surfaces were ornamented. The ceiling of No. 17, Fleet Street is of this kind. In what seems to have been the centre of the principal design, enclosed by a star-shaped border, are the Prince of Wales's feathers and the letters P.H. Surrounding the centre is a well arranged system of patterns with appropriate ornament. Along the south side of the room a series of small oblong panels occur, forming no necessary part of the general design; on one of them are the arms of the Vintner's Company—a chevron between three tuns. There is, however, no record of this Company having been connected with the house; perhaps its first owner belonged to the Company, but the early lists of members were destroyed in the Great Fire. The ceiling is now elaborately coloured; and although the paint has, no doubt, been renewed again and again, and the delicacy of the ornament is thereby somewhat obliterated, we must bear in mind that there is here something of the original effect, for in the old

No. 17, Fleet Street; ceiling of room on first floor.





stucco work colour and gilding were largely employed. Spenser reminds us of this in his well-known lines :—

“Gold was the parget, and the ceiling bright,
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold.”

A striking characteristic of the Fleet Street ceiling is the extraordinary tenacity with which it holds together, though in parts it has sunk many inches. This is owing to the fine quality of the plaster, far superior to any now produced, perhaps also to an admixture of hair and of some glutinous substance which holds it together. Among his excellent illustrations of “*Vanishing London*,” Mr. Roland Paul has given a measured drawing of this ceiling, in which it is shown that a strip of decorative plaster work at the east end has disappeared, the ceiling in this part now being unadorned. There is, however, just space for sufficient ornament to make it correspond with that which is opposite. The mantelpiece of wood and marble, at the east of the room, dates from the eighteenth century, which is also the case with the panelling on that side. The panelling on the south side, though not precisely similar, is also of the eighteenth century; the wall here is partly an external one, the room extending over the Inner Temple Gateway.

But it is time to turn to the historical associations of this old Gate-house; and first a few words on the great legal foundation with which it is to a great extent associated. That part of the district lying between Fleet Street and the Thames, which is called the Temple, was the home of the Knights Templars in London from 1184, till “they decayed through pride” in the early part of the fourteenth century. After their downfall it came to the Knights of St. John of Jerusalem, by whom the Inner and Middle Temples were leased to the students of the Common Law. No change in their tenure took place when, at the dissolution of religious houses, the property passed to the Crown; but in 1608 James I., by letters patent, granted it, at a nominal rent, to certain high legal officials and to the benchers and their successors for ever. There is a tradition that in Wolsey’s young days, when he came to take possession of the benefice of Lymington, in Hampshire, Sir Amyas Paulet clapped him in the stocks, and that, many years afterwards, when he was chancellor, in revenge for the indignity which had once been put upon him, he ordered Paulet, then treasurer

of the Middle Temple, not to quit London without leave, and so the latter had to live in the Middle Temple for five or six years. To propitiate Wolsey, when the Gateway was restored he is said to have placed over the front of it the cardinal's arms, hat, and other insignia. This tends to show the early existence of the Middle Temple Gate-house, which was re-built by Wren as it now appears in 1684. The Inner Temple Records tell us how, at a meeting of the Temple Authorities, 28 Jan., 1538-39, "hit was agreid that a nue yate shalbe made comyng from the streitt to the Tempell." It does not appear, however, to which gate this applies. In Ralph Agas's plan of London, thought by the best authorities to have been prepared not earlier than the year 1591, the Middle Temple Gate-house and Lane are marked quite distinctly, but there are no signs of an Inner Temple Gate-house; and Mr. Pitt Lewis, Q.C., in his "History of the Temple," p. 79, says:—"Tanfield Court had been erected 20 Henry VIII., but with this exception the Inner Temple had no buildings of importance, *nor gateway into the Strand*. In 1610 a gateway was opened." Nevertheless, one probably existed long before, as seems proved by the following extract from the Inner Temple Records, a Calendar of which has been printed under the able editorship of Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C.

Inner Temple, Parliament held on 10th June, 8 James I., A.D. 1610, before Andrew Gray, Ralph Radcliffe, Hugh Hare, George Wylde, John Hare, Richard Brownelowe, William Towse, Edward Prideaux, and others; George Croke, treasurer.

"Whereas John Bennett, one of the King's sergeants-at-arms, has petitioned that the Inner Temple Gate, in some vacation after a reading, may be stopped up for a month or six weeks in order that it may be rebuilt, together with his house called the Prince's Arms, adjoining to and over the said gate and lane, and that he may jettie over the gate towards the street. Which building over the gate and lane will be in length from the street backwards 19 feet upon the ground, besides the 'jettie' towards the street, which will be 2 feet 4 inches besides the window. And in consideration of the same being granted, the said Bennett promised to raise the gate and walls thereof to be in height, 11 feet and in breadth 9 feet, and to make the same according to a plot under his hand, to make the gates new (he being allowed the old gates), and he will pave the street against the said house and gate." Calendar of Inner Temple Records, vol ii. p. 51.

Permission was accordingly granted and the work soon afterwards carried out. This document, therefore, shows clearly the age of the present Gate-House, and the circumstances under which it was built, with its stories "jettying," or jutting, over the pavement in front. It also furnishes an explanation of the plumes of feathers, outside and on the ceiling, and of the initials P. H., which apply to Henry, elder son of James I., and Prince of Wales when the house was rebuilt, and would have been put there in compliment to him. For although it is true that, strictly speaking, a plume of feathers borne in a coronet represents the Prince's badge and not his arms, sufficient reason for their existence here is doubtless supplied by the fact that, as appears from the above extract, the house on this site, even before the present structure, was called the Prince's Arms.

There is, however, a strong belief that this house—No. 17, Fleet Street, was originally the office and council chamber of the Duchy of Cornwall, and the reason for this, apart from or in addition to the presence of the plumes of feathers and initials, is the fact that in the various seventeenth century documents proof is given that there was a "Prince's Council Chamber" in Fleet Street. One with this heading is mentioned in the Calendar of the State Papers (Vol. X., 1619-23), edited by Mrs. Green and Mr. Robert Lemon. It is an order of the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall to the keepers of Brancepeth, Raby, and Barnard Castles, the date being February 25, 1619. More important still is a proclamation, now at the Record Office, dated 1635, which runs thus:—"Our pleasure is" that those of our subjects who seek to have defective titles made good shall, before Hilary term next, "repair to our now Commissioners at a house in Fleet Street (where our Commissioners for our Revenue while we were Prince of Wales did usually meet) where our now Commissioners will have their frequent meetings." Other such examples could be given from documents at the present office of the Duchy of Cornwall. Here, amidst a few original records, are eleven volumes of old copies, entitled "Acts of Council, Prince Charles," 1615 to 1625. Transcribed from the first minutes or memoranda of what took place at the meetings of the Council, they are dated from various places. Among

them several of the year 1617 are from "the Counsell Chamber in Fleete Streete"; there is also one, dated from "the Commission Howse in Fleet Street," on June 22, 1625, a few weeks after Charles ascended the throne. Besides these bound volumes of memoranda, there are many old copies of warrants,* dated between the years 1625 and 1641. Again, at the Record Office, is a volume in which are bound successive letters of the Council. Among them are letters of various dates from June 20, 1620, to April 25, 1621, which were written at "the Council Chamber in Fleet Street." It has thus been shown that there are plenty of references to a Council Chamber in Fleet Street between the years 1617 and 1625, described as "His Majesty's Commission House" from the time that Charles I. ascended the throne in the latter year, until, at the earliest, 1641; although not one has yet been forthcoming of the time of Henry Prince of Wales, whose initials appear on the ceiling.

On the other hand, there is strong reason for supposing that the Council of the Duchy of Cornwall, during part of this period at least, had no regular office, but transacted its business in various hired, leased, or lent places. Thus, beginning October 14, 1615, and continuing through part of 1616 are letters and minutes dated from Salisbury Court (near the bottom of Fleet Street). November 25, 1617, is the date of a meeting at "the Dutchie Howse," which is mentioned again in the following year, while a letter of February 22, 1619-20 is written from Whitehall, and in 1622 and 1623 papers are dated from "the Counsell Chamber at Denmark House, in the Strand."

Some seventeenth century documents relating to the Duchy†

* These warrants deal indiscriminately with the Manors belonging to the Crown and the Duchy, because Charles I. (who no doubt wanted the revenue), did not give up possession of the Duchy to his eldest son until January 13th, 1645. His own case had been somewhat similar, Prince Henry dying in November, 1612, whereas Charles did not succeed to the revenue of the Duchy till June 21, 1615. It may be mentioned by the way, that the eldest son of the reigning monarch is born Duke of Cornwall, but created Prince of Wales. The only grandson who has ever held the title was Richard II. after the death of his father, the Black Prince, and that was by special charter.

† It is perhaps worth while to note that from the time of Charles I. until the Hanoverian succession the title of Duke of Cornwall remained in abeyance, because it happens that for this long period there was no one recognised as eldest son of the reigning monarch. The regular minutes, now preserved at the office of the Duchy of Cornwall, begin in



No. 17, Fleet Street; interior of room on first floor.



were issued at places other than London—at Windsor, Wanstead, etc. If, immediately before the advent of the commonwealth, the Duchy, had possessed a house (its own freehold) for the purposes of its office, that house would have been sold by the Parliament (1646-1650) as King's or Prince's forfeited property, or at least would have been mentioned in the careful survey of the Duchy's possessions then made and still in existence. There is a deed of sale of the "Duchy House in the Savoy" (that is the home of the Duchy of Lancaster), but no sale of the house or office of the Duchy of Cornwall. And there is neither record forthcoming of that Duchy having owned a house in Fleet Street, nor of their having rented one, although, if they had done so for any length of time, surely some notice of the fact would have been preserved. The most that we can say at present, pending the possible discovery of further documents, is that, on and off, from 1617 to 1625, the Commissioners of the Duchy of Cornwall, afterwards until 1641 or later, the Commissioners of the King's Revenue, met at an office in Fleet Street, and that this office lent or hired, was perhaps the handsomely decorated first-floor room of the Inner Temple Gate House, which had been built by John Bennett on the site of his previous house called the Prince's Arms; the sign being accounted for by the fact that, until the latter part of the eighteenth century, the plan of numbering houses not having been invented, it was necessary to give to each one its special designation. As a somewhat parallel case, we know that in the sixteenth century there were houses called the "Talbot" and the "Olyvaunte" (or Elephant), within the precinct of the Inner Temple. Here I would draw attention to the fact that this gentleman was not a legal serjeant, but a "King's serjeant-at-arms" (the patent granting him this office, is still in existence), and that it would have been one of his duties to keep prisoners in safe custody at his house or elsewhere. His will

1715. The first is dated from "the Prince's Councill Chambers, Whitehall," others of the same year are from St. James's, and they are continued uninterruptedly till now. By an act passed in 1775 the office of the Duchy was established in the present Somerset House, which, however, was not begun until the following year. This office being required for the Inland Revenue Department, a piece of land near Buckingham Palace was purchased, and the present office built in 1854, from the designs of Sir James Pennethorne.

was proved, August 10, 1631. In it he is described as "Sergeant-at-Armes to our Souveraigne Lord the King," from whom he claims 100*l*. He owned a little property at Farnham and at Southampton, but there is no mention of the house in Fleet Street; so doubtless he had parted with his interest in it. One of his executors—Ralph Marshe—is described as "citizen and vintner," which strengthens the idea that Bennett was connected in some way with the Vintner's Company. The inquisition on him is taken at the Quest House in St. Clement Danes.

Before quitting this branch of the subject I would add that the design of the Inner Temple Gate House has of late been attributed to Inigo Jones, partly because in 1610 he was appointed Surveyor General to Henry Prince of Wales; but as the house was built for John Bennett, this fact does not increase the probability of its being his work.

(To be continued).

ESSEX CHARITIES.

(Continued from p. 120).

BERGHOLT, COLCHESTER, MUCH AND LITTLE HORKSLEY,
BOXTED AND LEXDEN.

Inquisition taken at the Lion at Kelvedon, 12 August, 43 Eliz. [A.D. 1601]. It was found that Robert Frankham, of the parish of St. Nicholas, Colchester, by his will dated 20 July, 1577, demised a messuage or tenement called Nycolls, in West Bergholt to Alice, his wife, for her life, on condition that she gave to the maintenance of an "Allmesse House" in Bergholt aforesaid, if any should be there erected within two years then next following, the sum of 3*s*. 4*d*.; and if the said house should not be so erected that then the said sum should be given to "the collectors for the poor" of the said parish to the use of the poor, yearly, so long as she should live. He also willed that after the decease of his said wife the premises should go to his daughter, Elizabeth and the heirs of her body under the condition that they should give yearly either to an almshouse, or to the use of the poor, 3*s*. 4*d*. If the said Elizabeth should die without heir, then the churchwardens of Bergholt, "with four other honest men appointed and chosen by the said parish," should appoint a tenant for the said messuage or tenement and keep it in repair, and out of the rent thereof give yearly to "the poor people of the parish

of St. Nicholas, Colchester, 13s. 4d., and distribute any surplus of the said rent (all repairs, etc., being paid for) to the use of the poor people" in Bergholt "where most need requireth," as the said "six men" [*i.e.* the two churchwardens and the four other men] should decide. The testator died at Colchester on the day of making his will, and Elizabeth, the daughter died during the lifetime of the said Alice, without leaving issue, about 16 years before the date of the inquisition.

Immediately after the death of the said Alice, Jeffery Mott and John Bernard, then churchwardens of Bergholt, with the consent of four other honest men, appointed ——— Hawkes, of Bergholt, farmer of the said messuage, etc.; and afterwards Henry Wilson, gentleman, of Bergholt, confederating with Hawkes, got possession of the premises, and took the issues thereof to his own use to the value of over 5*l.* a year.

It was further found that Thomas Love, deceased, by his will, charged certain lands, etc., called Whitlocks, in Bergholt, with the payment, within a year of his death of his wife, of 26s. 8d. to the poor people of the following parishes: Much and Little Horksley, Boxted, Lexden, and West Bergholt. Testator's said wife is dead and the lands are in the possession of the said Henry Wilson, but the sum aforesaid has not been paid.

Order made at the Lion, 30 September, 1601, recites that the said Henry Wilson, who was present at the taking of the foregoing inquisition, alleged that after the death of Alice Frankham, there was a suit concerning the land in question in Chancery, between Alice Dyster, widow, and other inhabitants of Bergholt, complainants and one Lane and his wife, who pretended herself to be next heir of the said Frankham, defendants.

At the hearing of that cause on 23 June, 1585, it was ordered that the defendants, in recompense of the said land, should assure a rent-charge of 10s. in perpetuity to the poor people of Bergholt; which said order by another order of 11 February, 1587, was confirmed, with a clause that the plaintiffs might exhibit a new bill to reverse the former orders or take such other remedy as the common law might afford. The said Henry Wilson confessed that a new bill was shortly after exhibited against the said Lane and his wife and himself, he being "terr-tenant," for reversing the former orders; and that he the said Wilson, "the said rent hanging," and knowing of the said orders, compounded with the said Lane and his wife for the said lands, etc., and gave 3*l.* in money "underhand" to one that followed that cause, to the intent that the bill should be no further prosecuted.

In respect of these orders the said Commissioners, with consent of counsel for the poor of the said parishes and inhabitants of Bergholt, requested the said Mr. Wilson that he would make security for the payment of the said annuity, and also pay to the use of the poor of St. Nicholas, Colchester, all arrears of the said 13s. 4d. since the death of the said Alice Frankham, which happened more than sixteen years ago, and give security for the regular payment thereof for the

future, according to the honest meaning of the said Robert Frankham, so that the said commissioners should not differ from the said orders, but the said Wilson altogether refused to comply with these suggestions.

We, the said Commissioners—reverenceing the said orders as is meet, but rather according to the said Act of Parliament (the Act for Charitable Uses), and according to our commission, endeavouring that the good will and meaning of the said Robert Frankham might be performed in full—do order that it shall be lawful for Thomas Marten and George Hayward, now churchwardens of Bergholt, and Robert Colton, gent., John Smyth, Edward Spark, and Thomas Patch, overseers of the poor of Bergholt, or four other honest men to be chosen by the inhabitants of the said parish, to appoint a tenant of the messuage in question, and with the rent thereof to keep the same in good repair and pay to the churchwardens and overseers of the poor of St. Nicholas, Colchester, the sum of 13s. 4d. yearly to be by them distributed to the poor of the said parish, and 13s. 4d. to the poor of Bergholt aforesaid, “where most need requireth,” the same course to be yearly taken by those who shall hereafter be churchwardens and overseers of the poor of Bergholt “so long as the world endureth.” The said Wilson was moreover to enfeoff twelve of the “chiefest inhabitants” of Bergholt with the aforesaid messuage, etc., that they, their heirs and assigns, should for ever bestow all the issues and profits thereof according to the last will of the said Robert Frankham.

There is no order of the Commissioners in regard to Thomas Love’s bequest to the poor of Much and Little Horksley, Boxted, Lexden, and West Bergholt.

(To be continued).

THE OLD MILL AT MITCHAM.

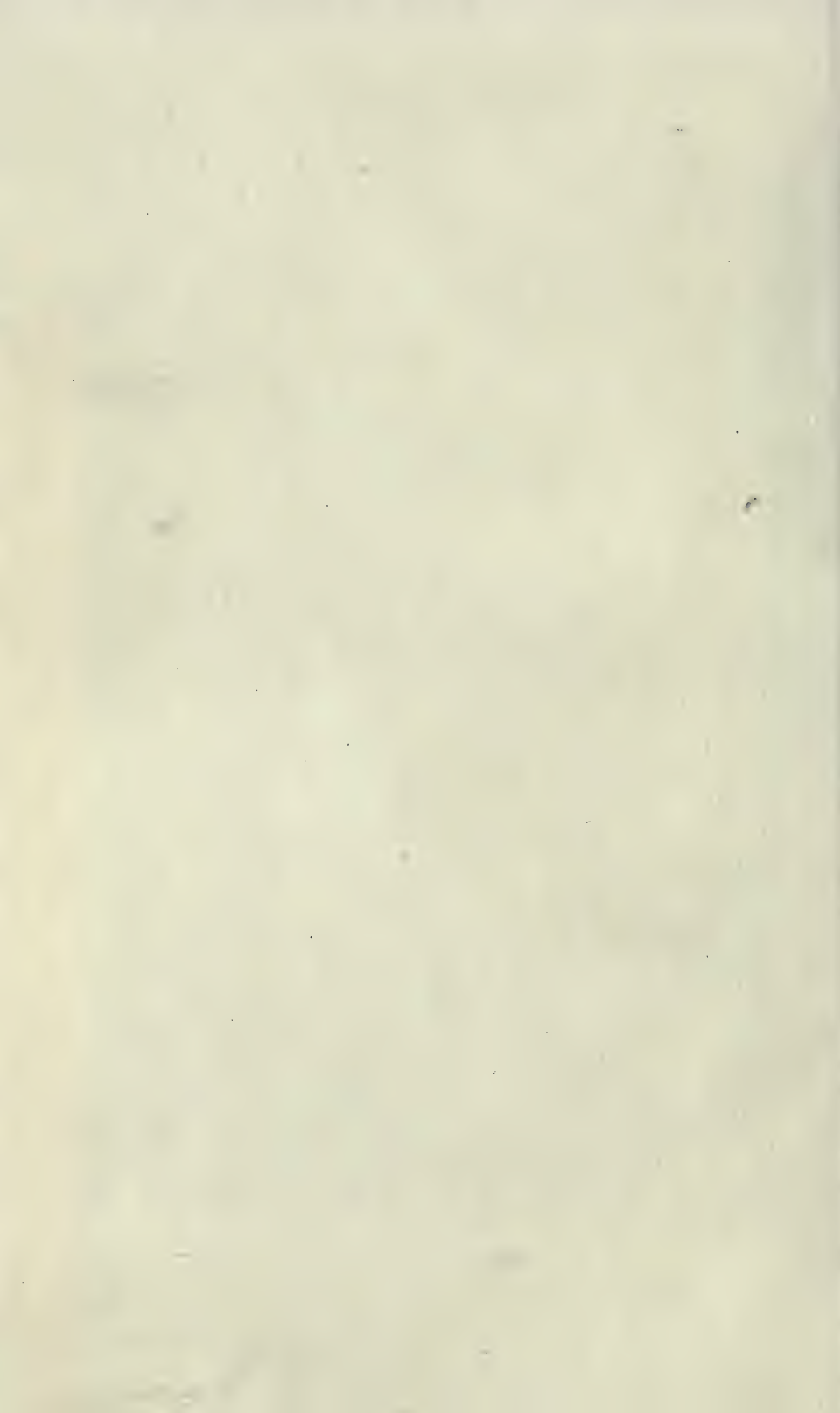
BY GEORGE CLINCH.

THE old windmill on Mitcham Common is likely to disappear before long. For so many years it has been one of the chief landmarks of the Mitcham district, and especially of the heath upon which it stands, that its removal can hardly fail to produce that feeling of regret which is inseparable from the destruction of old and familiar features in a landscape.

It must be confessed that the old mill has outlived its period of usefulness, for it is upwards of thirty years since it was employed in the grinding of corn. Of late years, too, it has suffered much from the ravages of lightning and the slower



Old Mill at Mitcham, Surrey.



but not less surely destructive influences of the weather; and quite recently some fractures have appeared in some of the main timbers which are either the cause or the effect of a somewhat serious settlement of the structure.

This example is what is known as a turret post mill, an interesting and picturesque form through which the windmill passed in its development from the earliest recorded type—the tripod post mill—to the most complete and comparatively recent shape known as the tower mill.

One of the earliest representations of an English windmill is that on the Walsokne brass at Lynn, Norfolk. The date is 1349, and the form is that known as the tripod post mill. In time the tripod legs were covered by a roof and the sheltered space thus obtained was found to be convenient for the storage of corn, etc. In the very earliest examples the body of the mill seems to have been capable of being moved, so that the sails should catch the breeze, by means of a long lever or beam, generally placed near the ladder which led to the mill, and furnished with a small wheel at the end by means of which it passed easily and smoothly along the ground. This method of turning the chief part of the structure round in order to bring the sails into play appears to have been in vogue for several centuries. In the Mitcham example the upper part of the beam still remains.

Owing to the growth of trees around the mill only the roof or upper part of the turret is visible, but upon entering it the details of the construction are clearly seen. First, we find an apartment below the level of the ground, from the sides of which rise four strong piers of brick. These carry two massive beams, placed horizontally and crossed in the middle. From the point where the beams meet a fine octagonal post of oak or chestnut rises perpendicularly. This is the main support and pivot of the whole building. It is kept in position by four strong struts or stay-beams which reach from the top of the brick piers and are fixed into the main post at the top of the pointed roof of the turret. The movements of the mill were once communicated to mill-stones in this lower part of the mill, where some of the corn-grinding was done. The upper or main part of the mill was approached by means of a ladder as will be seen

in the photograph. The mill is probably of early eighteenth century date, and was in use until well past the middle of the present century.

The further development of the windmill to what is known as the tower type, in which the turret was enlarged to a tower-like structure and surmounted by a revolving cap to suit the changing winds, was so natural that it is surprising to find that the newer form did not in a short space supersede all the mills of the Mitcham type. The retention of the older form for so many years is, in fact, a remarkable testimony to the conservatism of English mill-wrights.

With the increasing application of steam to milling purposes, and the improved means of transport of foreign flour, it is pretty clear that the days of windmills, if not quite over, are rapidly becoming fewer, and at no very distant date most of the numerous picturesque examples now left in the Home Counties will have fallen victims to neglect and decay, or have been swept away to make room for more utilitarian buildings.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

INTRODUCTORY.

(Continued from p. 119.)

During the first 30 years after the Reformation the parishes possessed only cups and patens, and it is therefore necessary to speak of these first.

Not one of the least important alterations introduced at the Reformation, was the revival of the practice of the early church of administering the Blessed Sacrament to the laity in both kinds. The reformers, therefore, were called upon to replace the small mediæval chalice, which had served for the priest alone, by a cup large enough to fulfil the requirements of the whole congregation, and this distinguishes for antiquarian purposes a chalice from a communion cup. It is not known whether the ecclesiastical authorities of the day prescribed

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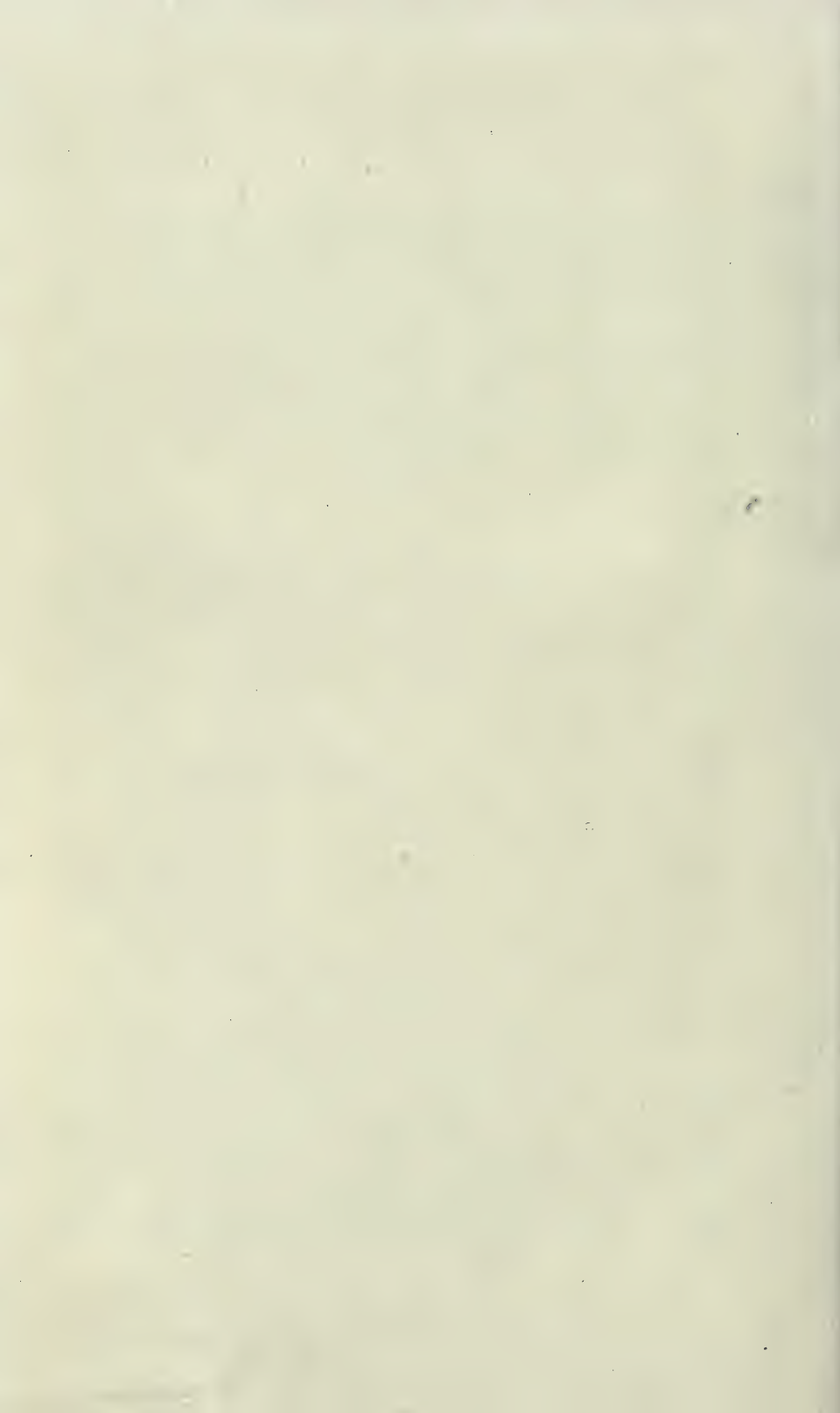
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any particular size and shape for the new cup, but from the close resemblance of the early examples to one another, it is probable that there was a common official model.

The reign of Edward VI. was so short that very little could be done towards plate making. In fact, only 15 cups are known to exist in England, and of these no less than nine are in this diocese.

EDWARD VI. CUPS.

The cup at St. Mildred, Bread Street, and the two cups at St. James', Garlickhythe, three of the rare Edwardian cups, were purchased by the parishes to replace the pre-Reformation chalice; they have plain bowls purposely made very large, and plain stems without ornament or decoration. These early Communion cups were all designed on the same simple model, and the oldest is at St. Lawrence, Jewry, made in 1548. It is interesting to compare this style of large, deep-bowled vessel—it might almost be called clumsy—with that of the shallow tazza cups, very like the modern champagne glass, introduced by the Reformers into Scotland* and Switzerland,† for each in its way was an invention to suit a new need.

The Edwardian cups in this diocese will be found at:—St. Lawrence, Jewry; St. Mildred, Bread Street; St. James, Garlickhythe (2); St. Peter, Cornhill; St. Michael, Wood Street, now in the custody of the Bishop of London; St. Margaret, Westminster (2); and St. Michael, Cornhill.

THE EDWARD VI. PATEN.

The size of the patens required no alteration, but Popish ornaments and engravings were ordered to be defaced, and though occasionally a mediæval paten can be found with the design hammered out, it was apparently thought more satisfactory to have the patens recast. The earliest "Reformed" patens were exactly like their predecessors, merely flat plates. The City possesses only two of them.

THE ELIZABETHAN CUPS.

In Queen's Elizabeth's reign the cup was altered in two respects; first, the bowl was engraved with a conventional and

* A cup of this kind was exhibited some years ago by Lord Rosebery in the New Gallery at the Stuart Exhibition.

† Cups of this kind will be found at the Cathedral at Lausanne.

stiff design called the strap pattern, and secondly, the stem was divided by a knot. The flat paten was raised on to a short stem or foot, and made to fit as a cover for the cup.

In describing the cups in this general way, it will, of course, be understood that no two pieces were exactly alike in detail, and each artist introduced varieties according to his own fancy.

During the 17th and 18th centuries the style of cup was continually changing, and the mediæval revival in this century has brought back once again the shape of the ancient chalice copied from one or other of the few surviving examples, notably that at Nettlecombe.

To avoid descriptive repetition the cups are classified into different types, commencing with a mediæval chalice and the cup introduced during the Reformation in the reign of King Edward VI. To make this classification intelligible, the reader is asked to refer to the plate opposite, containing a group of cups, and to the reference which follows:—

REFER- ENCE TO THE PLATE.	CHURCH.	DATE.	TYPE.	PERIOD.
1 . .	West Drayton	1504	Mediæval chalice	
2 . .	S. Mildred, Bread Street . .	1549	Type 1	Edward VI.
3 . .	S. Margaret, Lothbury . .	1567	Type 2	Elizabeth.
4 . .	S. Anne and S. Agnes . .	1619	Type 2	James I.
5 . .	S. Anne and S. Agnes . .	1570	Type 4	Elizabeth.
6 . .	All Hallows, Lombard Street	1642	Type 5	Charles I.
7 . .	All Hallows, Lombard Street	1663	Type 6	Commonwealth.
8 . .	S. Katharine Coleman . .	1685	Transition . .	Restoration.
9 . .	S. Margaret, Lothbury . .	1715	Transition . .	Anne.
10 . .	S. Edmund, King and Martyr	1757	Type 8	Georgian.
11 . .	S. Alphage	1803	Type 8	Early 19th century
12 . .	S. Olave, Stoke Newington.	1815	Type 7	Early 19th century
13 . .	S. Mary, Aldermanbury . .	1889	Type 9	Present time.

The chalice at West Drayton is taken to illustrate the Pre-Reformation style and the cup at S. Mildred, Bread Street, is taken to illustrate the Edwardian style which I call type 1.

I now come to the Elizabethan period, when a vast quantity of cups were made. Owing to the scarcity of Edwardian cups these cups were, practically the immediate outcome of the Reformation, that is to say, the immediate successors of the unreformed chalice; they are to be found literally by the

score all over England, and they testify to the very complete way the reformers carried out their work. The fact that they were made more or less on one model seems to point to the issue of some general order or prescribed pattern by the Ecclesiastical authorities. But so far, in spite of many searches by the learned author of *Old English Plate* and others, no evidence of this has been obtained.

By far the greater number of cups belong to type 2. The distinctive features of *type 2* are a deep bowl, ornamented in the first part of Queen Elizabeth's reign by strap pattern round the body of the bowl, in the last part of her reign by strap pattern round the lip, and in King James I. and Charles I. reign by absence of ornament on the bowl altogether; a stem divided into two equal parts by a knop, an invariable feature in these cups; a foot, flat in the early part of Queen Elizabeth's reign, and subsequently bell-shaped; *examples*, *S. Margaret, Lothbury (a)*, and *S. Anne and S. Agnes*. *Type 3*, a variety of type 2, with a pointed instead of a round base, is rarely met with and may be practically ignored.

The cup of *S. Margaret, Lothbury (a)*, made in 1567 and presented by John Belgrave, a vicar, is a good example of the early Elizabethan cup. The general appearance of the bowl is the same as that of the Edward cup, and the chief difference, apart from the engraved ornament, is the introduction of a knop dividing the stem into two parts.

The cup at *S. Anne and S. Agnes*, made in 1619 and given by William Small, shows the next development; the bowl is more conical and has no ornament, and the foot, instead of being flat, is bell-shaped. This was the style of cup adopted during Archbishop Laud's revival, and there are a great many to be found all over the country.

The next three cups belong to a style easily distinguished by the pear or trumpet stem with a flange or hilt on it, put, I suppose, to give the communicant a firm grip of the cup. This was one of the earliest post-Reformation styles, and existed concurrently with the plainer Edward and Elizabeth models of types 1 and 2.

The distinctive feature of *type 4* is in the pear-shaped stem with a hilt on it. The bowls were either conical or like those

of the preceding types; *example*, *S. Anne and S. Agnes (a)*. The cup at *S. Anne and S. Agnes* was made about 1570. There is no date mark on it; the bowl is inscribed: "This cup was in use in 1591"; but it is earlier than that date by at least twenty years. It has the pear-shaped stem, but the conical bowl is a later addition. The earliest cup of this kind I have seen is at *S. Margaret, Westminster*, made in 1551. There is also one at *S. Mary-le-Bow* made in 1559, and at *S. Mary Aldermary* made in 1609.

The distinctive feature of *type 5* is also in the trumpet stem with a hilt on it; *example*, *All Hallows, Lombard Street (a)*. The cup at *All Hallows, Lombard Street*, made in 1642 and given by William Clarke, shows the Jacobean variation of the pear into the trumpet-shaped stem. There are many of these cups to be found about the country and in London, and examples will be found at *S. James, Garlickhythe*, 1641, and *S. Helen, Bishopsgate*, 1634. A cup of this variety converted into a flagon by the addition of a spout was exhibited by its owners, the parish of *Fen Ditton, Cambs.*, at the exhibition of College plate in the *Fitzwilliam Museum at Cambridge* in 1895.

The distinctive feature of *type 6* is the plain straight-sided bowl and the plain trumpet stem devoid of any kind of ornament; *example*, *All Hallows, Lombard Street (b)*. The cup at *All Hallows, Lombard Street*, 1663, presented by Mrs. Mary Masters, is a simplification of William Clarke's cup and very appropriate to the severe Puritan period when it was made.

The next cup, at *S. Katherine Coleman*, 1685, shows the transition from the Commonwealth style of Mary Masters' cup to the modified copies of types 1 and 2 which came into fashion in Queen Anne's reign. The knop of the Coleman cup is really a flange bent down so as to make it look like a knop.

The distinctive features of *type 8* are the same as those of types 1 and 2. The examples are for type 1 *S. Margaret, Lothbury (b)*, and for type 2 *S. Edmund and S. Alphage*. The two cups at *S. Edmund and S. Alphage*, 1757 and 1803 respectively, are constructed on the same principle as the cups of type 2. They, too, were very common throughout the eighteenth century and up to the first few years of this century, when they were replaced by the thistle cups.

The distinctive feature of *type 7* is in the shape of the bowl, and for lack of a better description I call it the thistle shape; *example*, *S. Olave, Stoke Newington*. This cup, made in 1815, belonged to S. Margaret, Lothbury, and has been assigned to the parish of S. Olave, Stoke Newington. I have called these thistle-shaped cups from the profile of a bowl, and I believe they represent an attempt to produce a classical design during the period when the classical art was so much in favour. In later days this shape was very commonly used for athletic and sporting prize cups.

The distinctive feature of *type 9* is the mediæval model; *examples*, *West Drayton* and *S. Mary, Aldermanbury*. The cup at S. Mary, Aldermanbury, made in 1889, is copied from a mediæval chalice, and for the moment all the modern ready-made shop chalices, and indeed most of those designed to order, are taken from one or other of the well-known ancient examples of that period. Unfortunately the makers rarely copy the beautiful ancient examples accurately, and in nine cases out of ten where they introduce variations of their own design the result is a failure.

(To be continued).

NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE MARGATE GROTTTO.—Attention is so often called in illustrated papers and magazines to this curious piece of work, and a remote pre-historic antiquity is so confidently claimed for it, that a note on the subject may not be out of place here. The grotto is situated in the Dane, a valley running from the sea, about half-a-mile inland. An arched passage has been excavated in the chalk, of from fifty to sixty feet in length, sloping towards the valley, and terminating in a rectangular chamber about twelve feet square covered by an ordinary plaster ceiling. This passage and room are lined with a mosaic of shells such as are common on the shores of Pegwell Bay, the cockle being used most freely, set in Roman cement. The space covered contains about 2,000 square feet. The design is set in panels with geometrical and simple floral devices. The conception appears to have been clearly derived from the shell grotto at

Versailles, a print of which may have fallen into the hands of the Margate artist. Apart from external evidence, examination of the grotto will leave no doubt that the work is modern. A small row of houses called Bellevue Place faces the Dane. The front entrance of one of these has been walled up, and the basement room forms the so-called chamber or temple of the grotto, the original ceiling being retained. From this room a tunnel has been driven upwards through the garden of the villa, and access is now obtained at the top of the garden. It will be seen at once that this passage is exactly contained in the garden, a most remarkable coincidence, if, as the story goes, a former proprietor discovered the grotto accidentally, when digging in his garden. Further, as the roof of the passage is carried up in one place to some height, and terminated by a miniature dome constructed above the level of the soil, the original discoverer can hardly be regarded as a man of acute observation! I believe the work dates from about 1820-30. Charles Knight, in "The Land we Live in," published about 1850, says "the shell work was done by an ingenious artisan of Margate, who some years ago went to America." Persons living in Margate as late as 1875 remembered the making of the grotto. It would be interesting to know if any of them still survive. Such then is the place which we are every now and then bidden to admire as the eighth wonder of the world. Miss Marie Corelli in her "Cameos," is inclined to attribute the execution to the Vikings. Hardly, perhaps, one of that gifted lady's happiest inspirations. One would have thought such tedious and minute work peculiarly distasteful to those rude warriors. A writer in Temple Bar on the other hand considers the grotto the creation of a Roman colonist, of some "*comes littoris Saxonici*," we may suppose, who in the intervals of watching for the Jutish or Frisian pirate, "*dubiis venturum Saxona ventis*," filled in his leisure moments with this highly original occupation. It is fair to add that the proprietor makes no assertion as to the antiquity of the work, but leaves visitors to draw their own conclusions, which they have certainly done with considerable freedom. The grotto is well worth the trifling sum charged for admission, and it should be seen by anyone who has an opportunity.—C. H. WOODRUFF.

THE SERPENT OF EAST HORNDON, CO. ESSEX.—I should like to know if there is in print any reference to a curious tradition which was written down in 1695 by John Tyrell, of Billericay, co. Essex, and of Barnard's Inn, London, Esq. (d. 20 September, 1712, and bur. Great Burstead, co. Essex). He says he had often heard his father, Thomas Tyrell, of Buttesbury, and others say, that it was related to them by his great grandfather, old Sir Henry Tyrell, of Heron, co. Essex, who died 20 May, 1588; and that Sir Henry said he had it "as a very truth from his ancestors." It is as follows:—"That the merchants of Barbary having brought home a serpent in a ship which lay upon the Thames, within twelve miles of Heron (the antient seat of the Tyrell's ever since Sir James Tyrell married the heir of Sir William Heron *), which escaping out of the ship, lived and haunted about those woods, 'twixt Heron and Horndon Parish Church, devouring such passengers as came that way, which made the country seek redress from Sir James Tyrell, a great man in those parts. He armed himself and hung a looking-glass before his breast, and going to the aforesaid churchyard (or near unto it), the serpent came hovering at the glass, and playing at her own shadow, whereat Sir James taking his best advantage, stroke the serpent and slew it, cut off his head and carried it to his wife's bedside before she arose in the morning. But he so over-heated himself with his combat, that he shortly after dyed, and his son coming that way, where the serpent's bones lay, spurned one of them saying, 'This is the bone of the serpent that was the death of my father,' but the bone piercing the summer shoe, so hurt his toe, which gangrened, and his leg was cut off at the knee. The picture of which Tyrell † with one leg, is now to be seen in the glass windows at Heron, thereby causing the tradition to be often mentioned."—F. BULKELEY-OWEN."

SIGN OF THE "PEAHEN."—I note that in the last issue of the *Home Counties Magazine* the reviewer of my little book on "The Old Inns of St. Albans," throws doubt upon the assertion that the sign of the "Peahen" in St. Albans is unique, my own

* In the 14th century. They lived at Heron until the middle of the last century.

† This must have been Sir Walter Tyrell. Probably the glass is gone, as is most of the old house.

words were "*probably* unique". In support of my conjecture I may observe that this sign is not mentioned in Larwood and Hotten's "*History of Signboards*," nor is it included in the long list of signs of inns and public-houses (extending to about fifty columns) which appears in the *London Directory*. It would be interesting to know if any reader of the *Home Counties Magazine* is aware of the existence of an inn bearing the sign of the "Peahen" besides that at St. Albans.—F. G. KITTON.

REPLIES.

LITTLEBURY, ESSEX (p. 157).—The interesting paper on "The Manor and Parish of Littlebury," states that the church "stands within the area of a Roman encampment." Having met with this statement in various descriptions of the county I vainly sought, on occasional hurried visits, to find some traces of this encampment. May I ask your contributor, the Rev. H. J. E. Burrell, whether any evidence of its existence is visible?—I. CHALKLEY GOULD.

TYBURN GALLOWS, AND THE FLEET (p. 165).—Having occupied my allotted space in this month's issue I can only very briefly reply to Mr. Waller's objections, "Westbourne Green." My remark as to Tyburn was based on Holinshed's account of Mortimer's execution in 1330, which I now find corroborated by (*e.g.*) the contemporary chronicler, Adam Murimuth. In regard to the name "Fleet," although Mr. Waller in his excellent article, "The Hole Bourne" (*London and Middlesex Archaeological Society's Transactions* iv. 97) has certainly shown that the latter name applied to part of the brook, I cannot think it was ever given to the whole, or even to all of the course from the sources to Holborn Bridge. Wanting a comprehensive name the stream has become, as Mr. Waller allows, "best known as The River Fleet," and this name though philologically wrong is, so it appears to me, too firmly attached to be now altered.—W. L. RUTTON.

KEW (p. 147).—Richard Bennet, the owner of Kew house, was not son of Sir Thomas, the Lord Mayor, but of Thomas,

the sheriff, 1613-14. After his death, April 15, 1658, the property reverted to the Capell family by reason of the marriage of Henry, Baron Capell, of Tewkesbury, to his (Richard Bennet's) daughter, Dorothy. The initials over the doorway of the "Dutch House" should be read as S.C.F., not F.S.C. The date 1631 appended to them implies that Samuel Fortrey and Catherine, his wife—whose initials they were—possessed the house at an earlier date than 1636, the year that Mr. Summers ascribes to their acquisition of it.—J. CHALLENGOR SMITH.

In Mr. A. L. Summers' paper on Kew I find some inaccuracies which I should like to correct. Writing away from my books and notes I must content myself with noting in somewhat general terms a few of the points which struck me when reading the article in question. I begin with mentioning that the sale of what is now called Kew Palace to Samuel Fortrey must have taken place in 1631, not in 1636. The Herbarium belonging to the Royal Gardens, Kew, has for some years past been lodged in an entirely new building behind "the King of Hanover's House," which now contains a fine botanical library. I do not see how this enlarged building can be said to be "close to the site of Cambridge Cottage," since the two structures are on opposite sides of Kew Green. We now come to the church. This is not built of red brick, but of London stock bricks, with red brick quoins and facings, the western portico and bell turret being of stone. The gallery was given by William IV., not by George III. The mausoleum for the Cambridge family was not first constructed in 1883, but was then removed and rebuilt further to the east. The church pews are not of grained oak, but of stained and varnished pine. The "altar-recess" does not contain "Tables of the Lord's Prayer and Commandments." In the organ-chamber is an organ, built by Gray and Davison, in which have been incorporated some of the pipes from the small instrument "supposed to have belonged to Handel." Leaving Kew Church I cannot help saying that Mr. Summers might have improved upon the account he gives of the Royal Gardens, Kew, without devoting more space to this important subject. The Great Winter-Garden or Temperate House deserved mention. There are

three museums, all assigned to economic and scientific botany, but none containing the "miscellaneous things" referred to by the author of the paper. If the Pagoda were once again accessible to the general public, as Mr. Summers wishes, the presence would be needed of half-a-dozen attendants on the staircase, to prevent the renewed disfigurement of its walls by inane and obscene scribblings.—A. H. CHURCH.

Mr. A. Leonard Summers, relying too much on Lysons when drawing up his interesting account of Kew, has fallen into one or two unimportant errors which it may be worth while to correct. Richard Bennet, the owner of Kew House in the middle of the seventeenth century, was not the son of Sir Thomas Bennet, Lord Mayor of London, 1603-4, but his great nephew. His father was Thomas Bennet, citizen and mercer, who was Sheriff of London and Middlesex in 1613-14, and younger brother of Sir John Bennet, Judge of the Prerogative Court, the ancestor of the Barons Ossulston and Earls of Tankerville (a title still existing) and of the Earl of Arlington, a title which has merged in the dukedom of Grafton. Richard Bennet, of Kew, was therefore first cousin of Henry Bennet, Earl of Arlington and Secretary of State to King Charles II. (See G. E. Cokayne's "The Lord Mayors and Sheriffs of the first quarter of the seventeenth century.") The present Kew Palace seems to be the successor of the old "Dairy House," and was probably built, not by Sir Hugh Portman, but by Samuel Fortrey who was in possession of the property before 1636, the date recorded by Lysons as that in which he purchased it. I have given these corrections in *The London Argus* for January 20th, 1900, where I expressed the hope that this fine old Jacobean building might be utilized to some good purpose, such as a Guelph Museum of pictures, furniture, and other specimens of decoration and applied art, belonging to the period of the three earlier Georges, including George IV., who though born and educated at Kew, hated the place and would not live in it. The house in its existing state presents a bare and desolate appearance, which is not merited by its antecedents.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

COWPER'S "BIRTHPLACE." (p. 153).—The house at Olney here figured is not the Poet's birthplace; he was, as is well known, born at Berkhamstead in 1731.—W. F. NEWTON.

REVIEWS.

The Carte Antique of Lord Willoughby de Broke. Part II. Hertfordshire. Edited by Rev. J. Harvey Bloom, M.A., Rector of Whitechurch, and published by C. Turner, Hemsworth.

The present volume of abstracts of Lord Willoughby de Broke's charters has a special claim to notice in this Magazine as the documents dealt with concern the property of the Cheney family at Cottred, Herts. The various spellings of the word Cottred, and the numerous place-names within the manor, which occur in the charters from the 13th to the 15th century, are interesting to note.

The Hampstead Annual, for 1899, Edited by Greville E. Matheson and Sydney C. Mayle, Hampstead. (S. C. Mayle).

Like its predecessor, issued last year, the present volume is charming both in its appearance and contents. Under the title, "The King of Bohemia—a Hampstead inn-name," Professor Hales tells the story of the Elector-Palatine husband of the beautiful Princess Elizabeth, daughter of James I. Dr. Garnett writes of poets connected with Hampstead; and Canon Ainger on the artist and intimate friend of Wordsworth, Miss Margaret Gillies, once a resident in Church Row, Hampstead. Other articles on local subjects add to the value of the work, and the illustrations are even better than those which appeared in the last issue.

Index to the Charters and Rolls in the Department of Manuscripts, British Museum, edited by Henry J. Ellis and Francis B. Bickley. Vol. 1.—Index Locorum. Printed by Order of the Trustees.

The labour of compiling this index must have been enormous, but Mr. Ellis and Mr. Bickley will be, we feel sure, repaid by the appreciation with which their work will be received; no more important contribution towards this study of topography has ever appeared. The issue of the work is singularly opportune, just at this time; for already many hands are busy on the new Victorian County Histories, which Messrs. Constable and Co. are about to publish. In these days of wholesale enfranchisement of copyholds, the need of preservation of Court Rolls grows less and less, with the result that numbers are yearly sacrificed. It is comforting to see by the Calendar under notice that many of these valuable records are safely housed in the British Museum; others, too, are at the Public Record Office, and Sir H. C. Maxwell-Lyte recently issued a catalogue to these which should be possessed by the man who values Messrs. Ellis & Bickley's laborious compilation.

The Homeland Series Association's Handbooks—"Guildford," by J. E. Morris (London, Beechings, 6d.)

Mr. J. E. Morris has given us a charming picture of "Astolat, that is in English called Guildford" in the *Homeland Series of Handbooks*. Guildfordians will find a sound history of their town, and a full account of the benefactions of Archbishop Abbot, the town's pride. Objects of antiquarian interest are described and depicted, not only for casual ramblers, but also for those who linger intelligently over the architectural beauties of bygone days. Nor has the author in his zeal for the past forgotten the wants of to-day, and the cyclist will find his route for miles around clearly defined by a cycling authority. Angling, too, and boating have their fair share of attention. The guide is well and plentifully illustrated by Gordon Home. We have also received "Lyonesse" and "Dulverton" in the same series, which are delightful little books, but cannot be appropriately reviewed in a magazine which confines its attention to the Home Counties.

Hertford in the Nineteenth Century, by W. F. Andrews. (Hertford, Austin & Sons).

To put on record the history of his town during the last hundred years, is Mr. Andrews' motive for producing this little pamphlet, and we heartily commend him for doing what he has done. The history of our own time, and the time of our fathers and grandfathers, is just that about which most of us know exceedingly little: A century ago Hertford, with its population of 5,000, was probably no worse off than

the majority of country towns of a similar size in other parts of England, so Mr. Andrews need not feel unhappy at the unsatisfactory conditions, at that period, of the town in which he takes so lively an interest. A fire engine was provided in 1809; gas in 1825; police replaced watchmen in 1830; and railway communication was provided some twenty years later. The drainage was improved after an alarming outbreak of cholera in 1849. Till 1809, the students of the East India Company's College were taught and resided at the Castle; they then moved to Haileybury. The pamphlet records the demolition of various old buildings, and the discovery of the remains of some that had long since disappeared. In writing what he has written, Mr. Andrews has set an example which residents in other parts of the Home Counties may advantageously follow.

History of Strood, by Henry Smetham, Chatham. (Parrett & Neves, 8vo., 7s. 6d.)

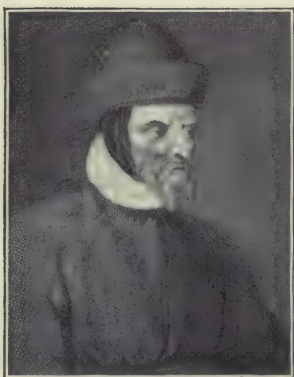
Mr. Smetham has produced a book that is reliable and pleasant to read, although it partakes more of the nature of a guide-book than of a parochial history. He has devoted comparatively little space to the history of Strood, properly so called, and seems to have been anxious to make it interesting rather than complete. The account of early times is strikingly meagre, and the derivation of the name from strata seems very far-fetched. The chapter on Strood manors is good, but we fancy that it might easily be amplified in a second edition, if the author will consult records. An inspection of the Lambeth MSS. would probably enable Mr. Smetham to make considerable additions to his account of Strood hospitals, and the pilgrims. Notwithstanding these omissions, the book must be allowed to be a valuable contribution to Kentish topography, and the author has placed a large number of curious and valuable facts at the command of the student of custom. The book is amply illustrated, but suffers from the want of a map. One is glad to see included a sympathetic and fairly copious biography of the late C. Roach Smith, F.S.A. With singularly good taste the builders who purchased his estate after his death, and laid it out in streets, have named them respectively, Charles Street, Roach Street, Smith Street, and Antiquary Street.

A Calendar of Letter Books, A and B of the City of London. Edited by Reginald R. Sharpe, D.C.L., etc. Printed by order of the Corporation under the direction of the Library Committee.

It is with the greatest satisfaction that we are able to note the efforts of the Library Committee of the Corporation of London to make accessible to the historical student the contents of their most valuable muniment room. The calendars which have just been issued under the able and careful editorship of Dr. Reginald R. Sharpe, are devoted to the class of records called Letter Books, not because they contain correspondence, but on account of their having been designated by the letters of the alphabet. The volumes before us extend from 1275 to 1312, and contain principally recognizances for debts, which, though, perhaps not individually containing much of general historical value, yet taken collectively are of the greatest service to the student of economic history. We have also here recorded many incidents throwing a side light upon civic life and customs of the times, viz.:—the treatment of the Jews just before their expulsion from England, the procedure in the City Courts of Law, notices of various offences such as "night walking after curfew," robbery with violence, frequenting of taverns and houses of ill-fame, and gambling, the supervision by the corporation of all trades, and many other matters which would occupy too much space to enumerate. It would be difficult here to give any critical analysis of the contents of the calendar, suffice it to say there appears to be everything requisite in it for the student, and this is all that could be desired as the work is essentially one for the student and not for the general reader.

Who's Who, 1900—An Annual Biographical Dictionary (A. & C. Black, 3s. 6d.).

So many of the celebrities figuring in *Who's Who*, reside in, or are connected with, the Home Counties, that a notice of the work may appropriately find a notice in these pages. The edition for the present year is fuller than ever, and consequently more useful; in it the reader will find all he wants to know (and perhaps something besides) concerning men and women of the present day who are famous in any particular walk of life. The book is equally useful in the library, the drawing-room, or the office.



Chaucer and his Contemporaries.

Richard II.
Gower.
Henry IV.

Chaucer.
John o' Gaunt.
Wyckcliff.

CHAUCEr AT ALDgate.

By PROFESSOR HALEs, F.S.A.

OF the poets that are intimately, both by birth and by residence, associated with London, Chaucer is certainly one of the chief after Milton; he must be mentioned along with Spenser, Ben Jonson, Herrick, Pope, and Browning. He was born, it is fairly certain, in Thames Street; he spent some dozen of the best years of his manhood not far from the spot of his birth; he was buried in the Cloisters of the Abbey Church of Westminster. And from his writings and from what records there are of his life, we are assured of his familiarity with London and its neighbourhood—with Old St. Paul's, with the Temple, with the Custom House, with Charing Cross, with Cheapside, with Smithfield, with Friday Street, with Aldgate, with the Savoy Palace, with the Black Friars' Monastery, with Southwark and the Tabard Inn, and the Bell, with Westminster and its Palace and its Courts of Law, with the Old Kent Road, with Hatcham and its "Foul Oak," with Greenwich, with Bow and with Stratford, with Eltham, with Sheen (now Richmond). Thus he was a Londoner born and bred, and much as he loved his books, and the flowers of the field, not less loved he his fellow-men, and delighted to move among them and with keen but not unkindly eyes, however little they might suspect that "a chield" was "amang" 'em "takin notes," to observe their ways and humours, their frauds and their benevolences, the good and the ill which form "the mingled yarn of the web of our life." He too, might say, with "the Spectator" of Queen Anne's time: "As I am a great lover of mankind, my heart naturally over-flows with pleasure at the sight of a prosperous and happy multitude, insomuch that at many publick solemnities, I cannot forbear expressing my joy with tears that have stolen down my cheeks." At least, he was of like passions with the Spectator, though his feeling would not exhibit itself quite in the same fashion. He had yet more in common with Charles Lamb than with Addison. He could justly appropriate as Elia could have appropriated and did in sense, if not *verbis ipsissimis*, appropriate that catholic—that admirable, however hackneyed—line, that, by a man nothing human should be regarded as alien.

"The lighted shops of the Strand and Fleet Street," writes Lamb to Wordsworth; "the innumerable trades, tradesmen and customers, coaches, waggons, playhouses; all the bustle and wickedness round about Covent Garden; the watchmen, drunken scenes, rattles; life awake, if you awake, at all hours of the night; the impossibility of being dull in Fleet Street; the crowds, the very dirt and mud, the sun shining upon houses and pavements, the print shops, the old book-stalls, parsons cheapening books, coffee-houses, steams of soups from kitchens, the pantomimes—London itself a pantomime and a masquerade—all these things work themselves into my mind, and feed me without a power of satiating me. The wonder of these sights impels me into night-walks about her crowded streets, and I often shed tears in the motley Strand from fulness of joy at so much life."

Not Walt Whitman was more comprehensive in his catalogue of interests, or clasped the world to his bosom with a more generous embrace; and Chaucer, we may be sure, was not less attached to the London of his day. He is not only one of London's most distinguished natives, but like Dr. Johnson, and Dickens, and many another, one of London's most ardent lovers. And in *The Home Counties Magazine* for this October, which is exactly 500 years since he was laid to rest in what was then a suburb of the city that was his birth-place, and for so long his home, let us think of him as a Londoner.

London has still, and will we may be assured always have, its enthusiastic friends and adherents in whose eyes it is, and will be, the only place where life is worth living, whatever its uglinesses in whatever districts; but it need scarcely be said the London, whose streets Chaucer paced so observingly while he seemed to be noticing nothing, was of a very different aspect from the London we know. The city was only beginning to out-grow its ancient precincts. Within and without the walls rose many monastic buildings, some of great architectural interest and beauty: Holy Trinity Priory, St. Helen's Nunnery, the residences of Friars Gray, Black, Crutched, and Austin, The Charterhouse, St. Bartholomew's, and its Austin Canons, the headquarters of the Knights Hospitallers, and many another 'religious' establishment; and close by there were fields where the grass was fresh and green, and streams of water yet undefiled and clear. And, however unsatisfactory

the sanitary condition of the houses was already, or was very soon to be, externally they were highly attractive, and the *tout ensemble* of the old thoroughfares picturesqueness itself. It needs no slight effort to recall the London of the last Plantagenets.

Forget six counties over-hung with smoke ;
 Forget the snorting steam and piston stroke ;
 Forget the spreading of the hideous town.
 Think rather of the pack-horse on the down,
 And dream of London small and white and clean,
 The clear Thames bordered by its gardens green.
 Think that below bridge the green lapping waves
 Smite some few keels that bear Levantine staves
 Cut from the yew wood on the burnt up hill,
 And pointed jars that Greek hands toiled to fill,
 And treasured scanty spice from some far sea,
 Florence gold cloth, and Ypres napery,
 And cloth of Bruges, and hogsheads of Guienne,
 While nigh the thronged wharf Geoffrey Chaucer's pen
 Moves over bills of lading.

Till recently, most biographers and critics of Chaucer have accepted *The Testament of Love*, as one of Chaucer's Works, though it is difficult indeed to believe that such an acceptance could be based on any intelligent perusal ; and a passage used to be quoted from it as authorizing the statement that Chaucer was born in London, and that he dearly loved the place of his nativity. The research and the acuteness of Professor Skeat and Mr. Henry Bradley, have proved beyond question that *The Testament of Love* was in fact written by one Thomas Usk, who was a collector of Customs during part of the time when Chaucer was the Comptroller, and so must have known the great poet personally, though there was probably not much sympathy between them, as Usk's political conduct was as dubious as his literary style, and the unfortunate man was condemned and executed in 1388. *Suspensus ac incontinenti depositus, ac post xxx^a mucronis ictus fere decapitatus*. It was while in prison that Usk wrote *The Testament of Love*, so blindly attributed to Chaucer, and in it occur words about London that are worth re-quoting as showing the devotion to London of one of Chaucer's contemporaries and acquaintances.

He is describing how the peace of the commonalty was "in point to be broken and annulled," and in London, too, how disturbances were rife :

"Also the Citee of London that is to me so dere and swete, in whiche I was forth growen (and more kyndely love have I to that place than to any other in erthe, as every kyndely creature hath ful appetyte to that place of his kyndely engendure, and to wilne reste and pees in that stede to abyde)—thilke pees shulde thus there have ben broken, and of al wyse it is commended and desyred."

All his life long Chaucer must have been a well-known figure in the London Streets, and must often have encountered with friendly greetings, or at least with recognition, such notable persons as Gower, Wicliffe, Langland, Philpot, Walworth, Whittington. But we will confine ourselves to the period of his middle life when he actually dwelt in London, the tenant of one of the old city gates, viz., from 1374 to 1386.

In May, 1374, about the time of his appointment as Controller of the Customs, when it became necessary that he should be housed near his place of business, the Mayor, the Aldermen, and the Commonalty of the City of London "granted and released unto Geoffrey Chaucer"—we quote Mr. Riley's translation of the original Latin document—"the whole of the dwelling-house above the Gate of Algate, with the rooms built over and a certain cellar beneath the same gate on the south side of that gate and the appurtenances thereof, to have and to hold the whole of the house aforesaid with the rooms so built over and the said cellar and the appurtenances thereof, unto the aforesaid Geoffrey, for the whole life of him, the same Geoffrey." Chaucer is to keep the rooms in repair; and he is to surrender them for the time if the City has to be put in state of defence against any enemy; but otherwise he is to have them to himself, no gaol being "made thereof, for the safe keeping of prisoners therein during the life of the said Geoffrey," gate-towers being commonly enough used for incarceration. His official duties were exacting. It was strictly ordered that he should write his own rolls with his own hand—*manu sua propria scribat, et continue moretur ibidem, et omnia que ad officium suum pertinent in propria persona sua et non per substitutum suum faciat et exequatur*. Some eight years later, in 1382, he was appointed Controller also of the Petty Customs (*Contrarotulator parve custume nostre in portu Londinie*),

but in this case he was permitted to nominate a substitute on the understanding that he was responsible for him, that is, the work might be done *per se vel sufficientem deputatum suum pro quo respondere voluerit*. At last in February, 1385, he received permission to nominate a deputy for the first appointment also; and there can be little doubt he at once availed himself of an indulgence for which it may be confidently presumed he had petitioned, and that probably he changed his domicile to Greenwich. At all events we know that in October, 1386, one Richard Forster became the lessee of the Algate premises, and the place that had known Chaucer for some eleven or twelve years knew him no more.

The old tower in which Chaucer lived was pulled down in 1606, and its successor suffered the same fate about the middle of the last century. So only the site survives; and we must imagine the old poet's abode and its surroundings and its inner arrangements as best we may. His face we know well, and it is not so difficult to picture it to ourselves looking forth from some quaint lattice on the motley crowd as it bustled to and fro beneath, towards Whitechapel, or London Bridge, or the Tower, or Leadenhall Street and Cornhill.

We may picture him going forth to his labour till the evening by several routes—down the Minories and then by the Tower, and the Church of All Hallows, Barking, and so to Customers' Key; or down Aldgate and Fenchurch Street as far as Mark Lane and so to his destination; or more commonly perhaps proceeding down Jewry Street and Crutched Friars and Hart Street (to use the now current names) and so into Mark Street and on to his official desk.

The Custom House, where he worked most of his time, is as non-existent as the Aldgate tower. It stood very near the present one, but was removed in 1385, just when Chaucer was securing his manumission. And the present one is the fifth successor of the scene of Chaucer's labours.

One of the brightest lyric poets of our literature was made an exciseman; and one of the greatest of all our poets, one William Wordsworth, acquired an income as a stamp-distributor; and he whom Stow, not yet fully conscious of the splendour of his own age, justly calls "the most famous poet of England,"

drudged away many of his best years as the Controller of Customs! Probably all three poets were thankful for what they could get; but certainly they were thankful for small or at least scarcely apt and well-considered mercies. Whatever compensations there may be, it cannot be denied that it seems far from an ideal management of things to turn the most brilliant geniuses of the country into gaugers and clerks.

No doubt in Chaucer's case there were compensations. What varieties of life and character must have come to his knowledge, as he sat at the receipt of Customs! The wide world itself must have filed past him, and revealed itself to him on the quay, or in his counting-house. And in those daily walks to and fro how many forms and phases of human nature he must have seen and noted! We may well suppose that all the hours spent over those endless rolls—those cockets and dockets—was not time wasted. He was carrying on mankind's proper study—the study of man. He was heaping up knowledge, some part at least of which he was himself to gather and to leave behind him in an imperishable shape.

Certainly every evening he went back hungering and thirsting not only physically but intellectually, eager to turn to his books, and the better able to understand them through the insight into men and into life obtained on the Custom House wharf and by contact with all sorts and conditions of men. And late into the night we may imagine this official, his business hours over, reading and writing. He draws for us just such a picture of himself, when in the House of Fame, he represents the Eagle who is transporting him to another region, as addressing him in this wise:—

When thy labour doon al is,
And hast ymaad thy rekenynges,
In stede of reste and newe thynges,
Thou gost hoom to thy hous anoon,
And also domb as any stoon,
Thou sittest at another boke,

i.e. another book than the ledger you have been poring over all day long—

Tyl fully daswyd is thy looke,
And lyvest thus as an heremyte,
Although thyn abstynence is lyte.

However weary his hand with writing out those matter-of-fact documents, it was now addressed to other and delightful labours—to labours of love. And it was in the old tower of Aldgate that he made himself a supreme master of the poetic craft, and turned his mastery to immortal account in the production of so exquisite a piece as *Troilus and Cressida*, and in the designing of a work that should give yet ampler expression to his manifold gifts and graces, to his maturest thought and his highest inspiration.

QUARTERLY NOTES.

Since our last issue two measures, which intimately concern the interests to which these pages are devoted, have become law: the Ancient Monuments' Protection Bill, and the Land Dedication Bill. The former amends that of 1882, and by it County Councils are enabled to purchase, or, at the request of the owner, become guardians of, ancient monuments, and to maintain and manage them. They may also receive contributions towards the cost of purchase or maintenance of such monuments. The Land Dedication Bill enables the owner of property to dedicate it to the public for specific purposes, without surrendering the ownership.

Both these measures have been materially helped by those two excellent institutions, the National Trust and the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings. Each body may congratulate itself on other good work accomplished. The former has, indeed, cause to lament the death of its late president, the Duke of Westminster; but it may surely look for good things from so politic and artistic a man as the Earl of Dufferin and Ava, who has succeeded him.

The Trust needs about 300*l.* to acquire and preserve a very remarkable building, possibly of fourteenth century construction, the Old Court House at Long Crendon, in Buckinghamshire. The building was probably erected as a wool-store; but being commodious was, from early times, used for holding the manorial courts—hence its name. Such courts will still be

held there if the building is preserved, so that the historical associations of the place will be maintained; a portion of the building will be leased to the vicar for parochial purposes.

The annual report of the other society named, that which safe-guards ancient buildings, is exceptionally interesting. A vigorous protest is made against the threatened destruction of a great part of the west side of Lincoln's Inn Fields, for the purpose of making the new street from Holborn to the Strand, where every house, though none are more than a couple of centuries old, possesses interesting associations, and is a fine example of the builder's art. It is devoutly to be hoped that the London County Council will not turn a deaf ear to this protest, even though the preservation of the buildings may necessitate some sacrifice in regard to the new street.

Nothing is said in this report about the Whitgift Hospital at Croydon which seems in imminent danger of destruction. As we mentioned before (p. 96), the almshouses project beyond the new building line of George Street, and constitute a real difficulty in regard to the traffic. The suggestion to preserve the whole structure by constructing a road at the rear of the hospital is good, but costly; a cheaper, though not so satisfactory a plan, would be to sacrifice the extreme corner cottage, and thus round off the sharp angle. In any case all who are interested in the preservation of this very fine and beautiful example of sixteenth century almshouses should do their utmost to bring influence to bear upon the authorities, and vigorously oppose the present proposals of demolition. An article on the Hospital buildings, written and illustrated by Mr. Walter H. Godfrey, will appear in the next issue of this magazine.

There was another bill before Parliament to which we referred in these notes for July—the Diocesan Records' Bill. That has not found its way into the Statute Book, and, for reasons already stated, we do not regret its absence. It only dealt with a portion of a very important subject which demands attention as a whole, namely, the proper custody and preservation of local public records. Perhaps before next session the Government Commission enquiring into the matter will have

made its report. If it has not done so we fancy that enquiries as to the progress of the Committee's work will be made by more than one honourable member.

Meanwhile it is satisfactory to note that certain local bodies are paying some heed to their documents; the parochial records of Westminster are (witness the new calendar and press-list to them reviewed in the present number of this magazine), evidently carefully preserved, and we notice that in various parts of the home counties—as for instance, at Hungerford, in Berkshire, and Hillingdon, in Middlesex, local bodies are providing safes in which to place their muniments.

It is to be wished that such bodies, District Councils and the like, were equally alive to their duties in regard to another matter which has often formed the subject of these notes—the preservation of open spaces. The sentiments of the Uxbridge Rural District Council, as evidenced in the recent discussion over contesting the publicity of Charville Lane, are most unsatisfactory. Surely the Council should be as desirous as Lord Hillingdon himself, to get the question settled. Equally unsatisfactory is the Council's attitude about No Man's land at Cowley. The Council seems ready to agree to a scheme of enclosure sooner than be at trouble or expense in maintaining an open space. At Brill, in Buckinghamshire, the common rights (which appear in danger) seem more zealously looked after by local bodies.

This really grievous lethargy emphasizes the necessity for the existence of the Commons and Footpaths Preservation Society. That energetic body continues to do much useful work, both as to commons and footpaths. The Berkshire branch seems to be particularly active, and besides discharging its own functions is, we are glad to see, helping the movement in Reading for preventing a further disfigurement of the Thames-side thereabouts, and also that which seeks to restrain the Corporation from pulling down part of the *hospitium* of the Abbey in order to enlarge the Town Hall.

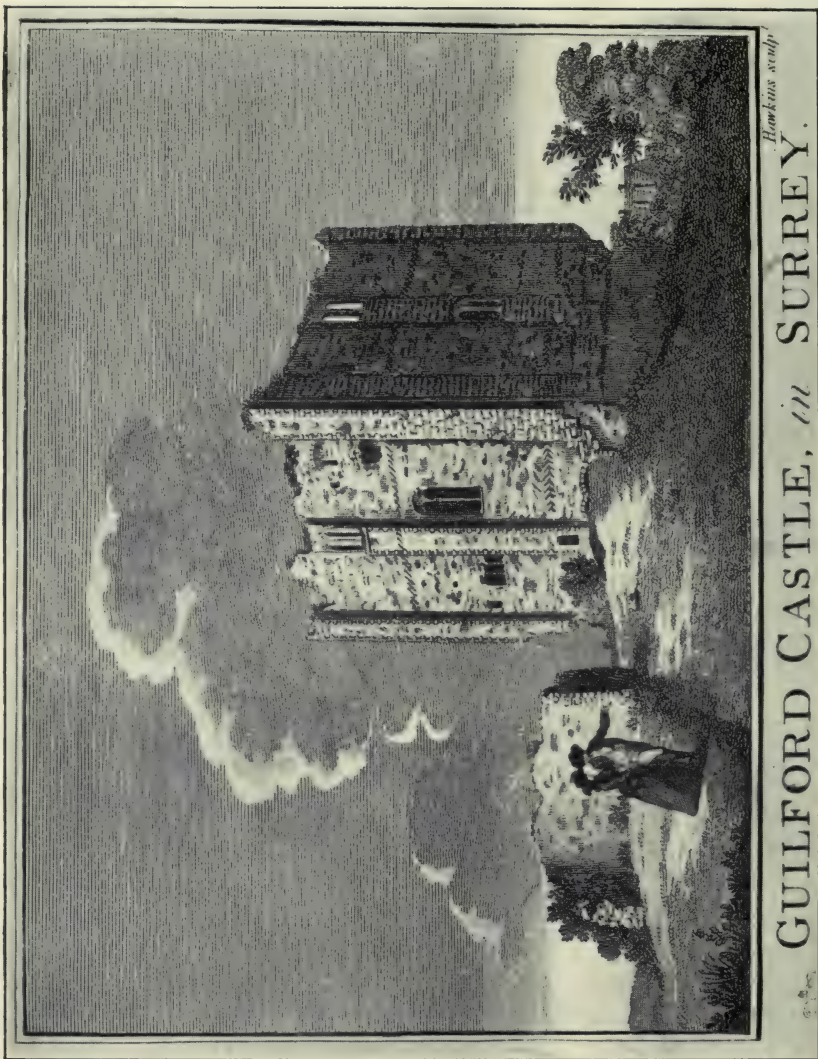
Equally active is the Kent and Surrey branch of the Society. In its report it dwells upon the value of the Commons' Regula-

tion Act of last year, which simplifies the placing of commons under the control of Urban and Rural District Councils, which can frame rules for the general good government of open spaces, including power to deal with the gipsy nuisance. The action of Lord Onslow in regard to many Surrey commons shows that lords of manors thoroughly approve of the Act, and grasp its advantages for themselves, and for the public. Speaking of Surrey Commons, we may express regret that Croham Hurst is not yet secured as an open space.

The memory of an old-time champion of public rights-of-way, Timothy Bennett, has been kept green by the erection of a monument at Hampton Wick, the gift of Mr. J. C. Buckmaster. Timothy, a shoemaker by trade, lived in the neighbourhood about a century-and-a-half ago, and was much distressed at seeing his fellow villagers denied their passage across Bushey Park. He determined to try the legality of the "closure" and the Ranger of the day gave way under the shadow of an action—so the story goes.

Since Timothy's day public rights in Bushey Park have not been obstructed; but they had been before, on more than one occasion. Lord Carrington, in unveiling the shoe-maker's effigy, forgot to remind his hearers that a flagrant culprit in the matter of obstructing public rights-of-way in and about Bushey Park was Oliver Cromwell, who, during the ten years or so that the Crown property was in his hands, placed poles across "the highway for horse and foot," leading from "the Wick to Hampton Court through the Hare Warren."

At the Richmond Public Library there is being brought together a collection of local books—books locally written, published or printed. The idea of forming such a collection is good, and we are glad to see that it is being taken up, by individuals as well as by libraries. If residents in different parts of the home counties would set to work to collect books and pamphlets, not only *about* their particular localities, but *produced* in them, many interesting bibliographical facts would come to light, and the existence of some early printing presses in little expected towns and villages would, we fancy, be revealed. The *Kentish Express* tells us that such collections are now quite the fashion in Kent.



H. Hawkins sculp.

GUILFORD CASTLE, in SURREY.

We must not close these necessarily short notes without bidding welcome to a publication that, running much on the lines on which this magazine runs, will deal exclusively with East Anglia. We mean "The Eastern Counties Magazine and Suffolk Note Book," edited by the Hon. Mary Henniker. Miss Henniker is a lady well qualified by family connection with the Eastern Counties, and by her literary ability to edit such a work. The first number is full of excellent matter—old and new.

A NEW HISTORY OF SURREY. *

IT is no light task that Mr. Malden has attempted, to set forth within the limits of a popular series, and with scholarly accuracy and completeness, the history of such a county as Surrey. The county, as he tells us, unlike several others, never corresponded to the territory of a people nor of a tribe. With the exception of the Thames in the north, and, for a few miles, of the Blackwater in the west, the county has no natural boundary. Consequently, down to the time of the Domesday Survey, its limits appear but ill-defined, the line of demarcation in the south, between it and Sussex, through the great and sparsely inhabited forest, the Andredesweald, being then hardly determined.

Its name, Surrey, whether we are to derive it from Anglo-Saxon *rice* a kingdom, or with Camden—probably wrongly—from *rea* a river, suggests that it was named by people who lived to the north of it. In the earliest times it must have been regarded as an appendage of something greater to the north of it, very much as in the present day it has become to the dwellers and workers in London, their most delightful rural suburb.

It is, indeed, to its position between London and the south coast that Surrey owes its importance in the general history of England. Every army which approached London from the

* A History of Surrey, by Henry Elliot Malden, M.A. Popular County Histories. Elliot Stock, London, 1900.

south had to march through Surrey, and thus the county became the theatre of more than one of those great struggles which played their part in the making of the English people.

Passing over the period of the Roman rule and the extremely intricate history of the period immediately subsequent to it, we come, in the year 568, to the first recorded war between two English Kings. The battle of Wipandune was fought between the West Saxons and the Kentish men for the possession of Surrey, and resulted in the over-throw of the latter. The site of the battle is a vexed question, historians on the whole being inclined to favour the claims of Wimbledon. But Wimbledon, as Mr. Malden points out, in the older forms of its name, Wimbaldon or Wymbalton, hardly suggests Wippa's or Wibba's dun. Moreover, if the story be true that Ethelbert, the Kentish King, was invading Ceawlin's territory, we should look for the scene of the battle further west, and hence Worplesden has been suggested, but at a venture. Mr. Malden has yet a third claimant for the site, and advances his views with no little plausibility. In a charter of Chertsey Abbey of 675, edited in post-conquest times, the name Wipsedone, which would be the more modern form of Wipandune, occurs in a list of the boundaries of the manors of Chertsey, Thorpe, Egham, and Chobham. On the strength of this charter, Mr. Malden would place the site of the battle on the heaths near Chobham, on the line of the Roman road from Staines to Silchester.

Barely three hundred years after this event Surrey was again to become the scene of a conflict, which was yet more fully to confirm the permanence of West Saxon rule. This time the invaders were a new foe, now first appearing in the country. A large body of the Danes having passed up the Thames and sacked London, were marching through Surrey by the Roman Stone Street when they were met by Ethelwulf, and exterminated in a great battle hard by Ockley Wood. Local tradition used to call the British camp on Anstiebury the Danish camp, but although the Danes had slept in the camp during the night before the battle, it is certain that they did not make it. The camp is not fashioned after Danish methods, and is moreover too elaborate for a passing body of invaders.

Through the subsequent years of intermittent warfare with the Danes, Surrey must have suffered in common with the whole country. Once, indeed, before the coming of the Normans, it was the scene of a mysterious historical event. The Etheling Alfred on his way from Normandy to Winchester, to secure the succession of his half brother Harthacnut, was treacherously arrested and put to death at Guildford.

After the battle of Hastings, Surrey was to be traversed by the Conqueror's army on its march towards London. The line of ravage can be traced from the Domesday Survey by the deterioration in value of the manors which suffered, and forms an interesting study. The confiscation and change of conditions of holding in Surrey were extensive but not universal. At that time nothing larger than what we should call a village, appears in the survey. Guildford is not specially distinguished, and there is no indication of a county capital. If Kingston had retained any importance since the Danish wars, it was lost by now. Leatherhead, which, in Henry III's reign, was stated on doubtful evidence to have always been the place of meeting of the County Court, is a place of no importance in Domesday. Southwark had suffered much from the ravage inflicted in 1066.

Guildford became a royal residence much frequented by John and Henry III. The royal manor was probably not undefended even before 1066. Stone castles can hardly have existed in England before then, because even in Normandy itself the art of building them was at that time a recent and barely acquired one. Previously the method of fortification had been to heap up an artificial mound, to surround it with a ditch, and to guard its slopes all round with palisades. Such an earthwork had probably existed at Guildford from an early date. The Norman stone keep which is still standing bears evidence of having been erected in the reign of Henry II. It is an interesting example, of which the castles of Christchurch and Clun are the only others known in England, of a solid keep partly planted upon an artificial mound. To have placed the keep entirely upon such a mound would have been an impossibility, but at Guildford, whilst the east wall alone is based upon the solid ground, it is constructed of an extraordinary thickness to

help in holding up the three sides built on the mound. These three sides are further lightened with frequent piercings for doors and windows.

The elaborate directions given by Henry III. for preparing the castle for the reception of the Court and of his son Edward, when a boy of barely seven years, can still be read, and throw a most interesting light on the domestic manners and architecture of his time. It is only possible here to refer the reader to Mr. Malden's book for a knowledge of their contents.

Guildford Castle and the other ancient castles of Surrey, Farnham, Reigate and Blechingley, all play a part more or less important in the course of the Barons' wars. These wars were waged, perhaps, none the less keenly in Surrey, because ever and again there would be mixed up with them the hereditary rivalries of the two most powerful baronial families in the county—the De Warennes and the De Clares.

Whatever benefit Surrey may have derived from the patronage bestowed by John and his successors on Guildford, it is certain that in other respects the county had little cause to be grateful for its close relations with royalty. Its proximity to Windsor subjected it to every attempt of the sovereign to extend the bounds of that royal forest, and within the forests the King was still master as he was not elsewhere. Henry II. afforested firstly his own demesne at Guildford and Woking, and ended by afforesting the whole county in 1226, and making it an appendage to the Forest of Windsor. So strongly was this resented that Richard I. agreed that three-fourths of the county should be disafforested, a concession however which he left to his successor to carry out. This left the country west of the Wey and north of the Hog's Back as forest, and for some centuries later this tract, known as the Bailiwick of Surrey, was a fruitful cause of debate between the Crown and its subjects. Not until 1642 was it finally decided that the posts and rails of the park at Guildford had been in James I.'s reign the bounds of the only part of the Forest of Windsor within the limits of the county of Surrey, and that the grant by King Charles of this park to the Earl of Annandale had distinctly disafforested the only part of the bailiwick which had not been disafforested long before.

Of the town life of Surrey in the early and middle ages, says Mr. Malden, there is little to be said. It is safe to say that Surrey might have had one great city of its own if there had not been a greater in Middlesex. Guildford and Southwark were the only two places in the county that had any claims to be considered as towns. Of these the latter early began to be subjected to the city of London, the commencement of the process by which London is at the present day absorbing Surrey. Southwark at first an ecclesiastical, then a theatrical, was, throughout, a disorderly suburb of London. Kingston had a certain importance as being on the river and commanding, till the last century, the nearest bridge above London, but with all its ancient dignity, it was never a large and busy town. Only during certain years of the fourteenth century did it send members to Parliament, the inhabitants having, as the story goes, successfully petitioned to be relieved of the burden. Down to the first Reform Act the Parliamentary boroughs of Surrey were Guildford, Southwark, Reigate, Blechingley, Gatton, and Haslemere; Reigate and Blechingley because they were the strongholds in the county of the De Warennes and De Clares respectively. Gatton was almost as much, and with more cause, a by-word for a rotten borough as Old Sarum. Haslemere is a fair example of a rotten borough created by the Tudors as a means of strengthening their influence in the Lower House.

It is impossible to follow here the history of Surrey through the concluding portion of the middle ages. Every rebellion or war which affected London had its effect on the county adjoining it on the south. The Peasant's Revolt of 1381, Jack Cade's Rebellion, the Wars of the Roses were all felt in Surrey; but all this is matter of general history.

Under the Tudors Surrey again became a county of habitual royal residence. Henry VII. rebuilt the old palace of Sheen, at which Edward III. had died, and gave it the name of Richmond from the earldom which he had held before his accession. In 1539, Henry VIII. began the great palace of Nonsuch, of which, says Mr. Malden, language seems scarcely sufficient to express the splendours as it appeared to its contemporaries. But the royal favour thus shown to Surrey does

not appear to have been considered an unmixed benefit. In a remonstrance from the county to Queen Elizabeth we are told that the shire was among "the least and barrenest in England" and "the most charged of any by reason that her Majesty lieth within or about the shire continually, and thereby it is charged with continual removes and carriages of coals, wood and other provision to the Court; and likewise with continual carriage for the Admiralty and the Master of the Ordnance; also by my Lord Treasurer for the reparations of Her Majesty's houses."

As to the internal condition of the county, Mr. Malden has much to say that is interesting. The bad condition of the roads, down to the end of the first half of the last century, was a serious drawback to the prosperity of any industry in the county. In the memory of living men we are told that fat pigs, sold at a farm in the Weald, had to be killed on the spot, because it was impossible to remove them alive either on their own feet or on wheels. In a petition from the people of Horsham to Parliament in 1750 for a passable carriage-road to London, they gravely declared that, if they wanted to drive to London, they had to go down to the coast and round by Canterbury. It is partly to this state of things that Surrey is indebted for the honour of being the first county in England to canalise one of its rivers by means of locks. In 1651 Sir Richard Weston, of Sutton Place, near Guildford, who had seen the invention of locks in the Low Countries, obtained an Act of Parliament for making the Wey from Guildford to its junction with the Thames, navigable by means of locks.

R. Lindsay's side

Westbourne Cottage

Harrow



Wm. J. Mathews
1891. 1st. del. 1/2. 1/2. 1/2.

Sketch by C. J. Mathews, showing position of his cottage at Westbourne Green.

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WESTBOURNE GREEN: A RETROSPECT.

BY W. L. RUTTON, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 198).

WESTBOURNE FARM, OR DESBOROUGH COTTAGE.

From 1817, when Mrs. Siddons gave up this house, until 1845—a space of twenty-eight years—we have no sure information in regard to its occupation. It is rumoured that Giulia Grisi, the *prima donna*, who came to London in 1834, had it for a time, and this as a proved fact would be welcome, but it is no more than rumour.

CHARLES JAMES MATHEWS AND MRS. MATHEWS (“MADAME VESTRIS”). Charles Dickens (the second), like too many biographers, takes little pains to tell us where the brilliant actor lived from time to time, and of Westbourne Green as once his home we should probably have no more than rumour, as in the case of Grisi, were it not that the time was later, and London blessed with a *Directory*. One other proof of the fact is peculiar. Mathews, a clever draughtsman, had a humorous way of acquainting his friends with the situation of his abode by making a sketch of it in his letters. Two, at least, of such sketches have been preserved, and that here reproduced is invaluable to us in showing not only that he did live at Westbourne Green, but in putting the identity of the house beyond doubt. Our sketch accompanies an undated letter to his friends the Keeleys, and fortunately another letter similarly illustrated is dated “Westbourne Green, August 21st, 1845.”* Thus we are assured that Mathews was living here in 1845, though the precise time of his arrival is not discovered. *The Post Office London Directory*, now so ponderous, had then scarcely reached maturity. The infant volume, born in 1800, measured at its birth but 7ins. by 4½ins. by ¾in. thick, and these modest dimensions—though growing in thickness—it maintained until 1840 when it underwent considerable expansion. Its object is commercial only until 1841 when, for

* Our reproduction is from *The Keeleys on the Stage and at Home*, by Walter Goodman, 1895. The second letter referred to is mentioned in *Notes and Queries*, 8th S. III. 469.

the first time, a *Court Directory* includes private residences; in 1842 Westbourne Green has first mention, but although we know from Mathews's letter that he was there in 1845, it is the volume of 1847 which first announces on the Harrow Road "Charles James Matthews (*sic*) Esq., Madame Vestris"; this again appears in the issue of 1848, but not in that of 1849, so it may be presumed that in the latter year they lived elsewhere.

The sketch reproduced clearly shows "Desborough Cottage"—as Mathews names the former "Westbourne Farm"—to be the house nearest to the Canal, on the right hand side of the Harrow Road as his friends the Keeleys, in their one-horse-chaise, approach from London. To explain the position the spire of Harrow Church, though eight miles off, appears on the horizon, a fictitious milestone states the distance from Tyburn as a mile and a-half, while two finger-posts and a man pointing with his stick direct the travellers, to whose question "Is Mathews at home"? the reply is "Always on Sundays." The sketch makes it clear to us that Desborough Cottage was identical with Westbourne Farm, and that the home of "The Queen of Tragedy" became that of the light comedians.

Mathews, whose age in 1845 was forty-two, may be considered as in his prime when he lived at Westbourne Green. Before becoming an actor he had followed the life of a leisured gentleman at home and abroad, and the ease and courtesy thus rendered habitual served afterwards on the stage as his special distinction and charm. Son of a famous actor it had not been intended that he should follow in his father's footsteps, but the faculty inherited was in private exercised, and when, at the age of thirty-two, his father's failure compelled him to earn his living, he with facility took his place on the stage. The earning of his living, however, was the least successful part of his career, for although he could fill houses by the charm of his gentlemanly acting, the spending of his income was achieved with equal ease. In September, 1835 he, with Yates, opened the Adelphi, and in November of the same year was introduced by Liston at the Olympic; he there played *George Rattleton* in the *Humpbacked Lover*, written by himself. There is an excellent portrait of him in that character, but



Charles James Mathews in his 75th year.

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here it is preferred to give him "in his habit as he lived," although a somewhat younger likeness would have been chosen had it been available. This portrait, probably the last taken, may, however, have the advantage of representing him as remembered by the greater number of the readers of this notice.

In July, 1838, he married Madame Vestris then managing the Olympic. This fascinating actress was some six years older than her husband, and had been a widow about fifteen years; had her beauty and cleverness been equalled by careful management of resources she would have been a treasure to Mathews, but her extravagance kept time with his; nevertheless during eighteen years of married life they appear to have been affectionately attached to each other. Together they made an unprofitable visit to America, and in September, 1839 they opened Covent Garden, a venture which terminated in bankruptcy in April, 1842. Next they were for a very short time with Macready, at Drury Lane, and afterwards at the Haymarket, where they played until October, 1843, when occurred another collapse, and Mathews to escape his creditors took refuge on the Continent; but in December of the same year they were back again at the same theatre, and continued there until July, 1845. We now come to the time when they lived at Westbourne Green, but are without the means of dating their arrival. The circumstances of the undated letter which has been noticed point to the spring of 1845, and we know from the dated letter that they were here in August of that year. During their sojourn at Westbourne Green they played at the Surrey, the Princess's, and provincial towns, and it was probably consequent upon their taking the Lyceum in October, 1847, that they gave up Desborough Cottage the next year; thus the duration of their stay was between three and four years.

The beauty and seclusion of the locality had been impaired when Mathews and Madame Vestris resided in Desborough Cottage. Scarcely 200 yards northwards, though at the other side of the canal, a portion of the Lock Hospital had been opened in 1842, and blocks of houses gradually arose along the Harrow Road; the steady though not very rapid advance of

town can be followed in the annual map of the *Post Office London Directory*. So to avoid the encroachment, or perhaps in order to live nearer the Lyceum where their occupation lay, Mathews and his wife gave up Desborough Cottage apparently early in 1848. For seven years the Lyceum was profitably worked, but poor Mathews never could clear himself of debt, and bankruptcy persistently dogged him. The break-down of Madame Vestris's health probably conduced to the termination of their career at the Lyceum; her last appearance there was on the 26th July, 1854, and Mathews resigned the management in March, 1855. In 1856 he was playing in the country when he was arrested for debt and, on 4th July, lodged in Lancaster Castle, *i.e.*, Jail, and there continued a month. During that month his wife was dying, and many letters written at this time testify to his anxiety and affection for her; a week after his release she died at Gore Lodge, Fulham, August 8th, 1856. As an actress she was famous for beauty, grace, sprightliness, and her winsome manner of acting; her rich contralto singing was an additional charm, and her taste in stage scenery, equipment, and costume was in advance of her time.

Further reference to the career of Mathews, as not coming within our limits, must be very brief. He found a second wife in Mrs. Davenport when playing at New York in 1857. In 1870 he again forsook London and played in Australia, New Zealand, Honolulu, the United States, and Canada. Then five or six years more in England, with an interlude at Calcutta, and so working on until late in life he was overtaken by death, when playing at Staleybridge, in his 75th year. Struck by illness he returned to the Queen's Hotel at Manchester, and there died on the 24th June, 1878. His body removed thence to his last London residence, 59, Belgrave Road, S.W., was taken to Kensal Green, where a host of sorrowing friends assembled at his grave which adjoins those of his first wife, Madame Vestris, and of Anne Mathews, the mother whom he had affectionately cherished. His second wife died in January, 1899, and was buried with him.

It would scarcely be interesting even were it possible to name the tenants of the house at Westbourne Green after it was vacated by Mathews. It stood some eight years longer,

and rose in dignity (?) to be "Desborough House." The last map of the *Post Office London Directory* which shows it is that of 1856, when doubtless it gave way to the new and debased order of things, of Cirencester and Woodchester Streets.

DESBOROUGH LODGE.

The next house to be noticed on Westbourne Green is that numbered 3 on our map, a little southward of Mrs. Siddons's cottage, and a little further from the Canal. It does not appear to have been old for it is not shown on Cary's map of 1810, which, however, in a map of that time is not positive proof of its non-existence. In later times it seems to have been called Desborough Lodge.

CHARLES KEMBLE. That this clever actor—the youngest brother of Mrs. Siddons, her junior by twenty years—ever lived on Westbourne Green would now be unknown were it not set down in his daughter's *Record of a Girlhood*. Thus writes Fanny Kemble (Mrs. Pierce Butler): "Our next house after Newman Street was at a place called Westbourne Green. . . . The site of our dwelling was not far from the Paddington Canal, and was then so far out of town that our nearest neighbours, people of the name of Cockerell, were the owners of a charming residence in the middle of park-like grounds of which I have still a faint pleasurable remembrance. . . . Mrs. Siddons at that time lived next door to us," the distance between the houses was about sixty yards. Mrs. Fanny Kemble (she was not called by her marriage name) was born in November, 1809, and as she tells us that at the time referred to she was four years old, the year must have been 1813 or 1814. Her childish memories as well as being amusing have local interest; it is pleasant to hear of the kind daughters of Mr. Cockerell who delighted her with toys, and to observe on our map the carriage-drive down which as "a tailless monkey of four years," wearing a foolscap in disgrace, she danced, nothing daunted, to meet her friend the postman. Interesting it is also to hear of Aunt Siddons, "Melpomene," as she calls her, who having taken the child on her knee to reprove for bad behaviour, is interrupted in her lecture by little Fanny's exclamation, "What beautiful eyes you have!" Whereon the aunt, not to be seen laughing, has hastily to release the culprit.

Charles Kemble was in his prime when he took the cottage at Westbourne Green, probably as a retreat for his wife and children during a space of two years in which he played in the provinces and on the continent. He had been associated with his famous brother and sister at Covent Garden for ten years, and although considered second to his brother in the great tragic characters of Shakspeare, his representation of lighter parts, such as *Romeo* and *Mercutio*, were of exquisite finish, while his masterly versatility enabled him, says Dr. Doran, to play a greater number of parts than any actor save Garrick. He, too, was one of the handsome Kembles, and this personal advantage enhanced the effect of his brilliant acting. The family at Westbourne consisted of Mrs. Kemble (who had been Miss De Camp), an actress of merit in secondary parts, and three children, *viz.*, John Mitchell Kemble, who as an Anglo-Saxon student and historian made his reputation, Frances Anne ("Fanny"), who for a few years figured brilliantly on the stage, but early retired from it, and Henry, a handsome boy who died young. Adelaide (Mrs. Sartoris), distinguished chiefly as a vocalist, was not born until later.

They seem to have been a shifting family in regard to residence, and the early memories of the authoress of *Record of a Girlhood* embrace another house in Paddington, one near the churchyard, in which the children made "play-tables" of the flat tombstones. Kemble returned from his wanderings to Covent Garden in September, 1815, and then fixed his residence near the theatre in a house, the site of which was in after-times covered by "Evans's," doubtless remembered by elder readers as dedicated to song and supper. His elder brother retiring in 1817 left him his share in the theatre, but the generous gift did not prove an advantage, Charles Kemble not proving to be a successful manager, and in 1829 collapse was only saved by the brilliant acting of Fanny Kemble, who made her *débüt* that year. With this daughter of high promise he went to America in 1832 on a professional expedition, which in 1834 was terminated by her marriage to Mr. Pierce Butler, a union not in its result felicitous. In 1835 Kemble, returned to London, played at the Haymarket. At the end of 1836 he nominally retired, but a great favourite, both as an actor and in his private

capacity, royal mandate recalled him to Covent Garden in the spring of 1840, and having played twelve times he made his last appearance on the 10th April. He lived fourteen years longer, a familiar and much esteemed frequenter of the Garrick Club, and at the age of seventy-nine died beloved and regretted, 12th November, 1854. Thirty-eight years later, January, 1893, his grave at Kensal Green was opened to receive the remains of his good daughter, Fanny, "the last of the Kembles." The house at Westbourne Green where she had been a merry child, had then been demolished about forty years.

"THE MANOR HOUSE."

This house is not quite a satisfactory subject to the writer inasmuch as its origin remains hidden. In a drawing preserved of it the appearance is venerable, yet Lysons a hundred years ago had nothing to say about it, and Robins half a century later is equally uninformative. But although it has been said in this article (*ante* p. 22) that in 1746 there was no house nearer Kensal Green than Westbourne Farm, the correction must be made that in Rocque's map there is a block which may represent the house in question. The name is attractive but questionable, for it does not appear that the nominal manor of "Knightsbridge with Westbourne" (or "with Westbourne Green") ever had a true manorial status, or a representative manor-house. This house, however, as the principal, if not only one on the estate (Westbourne Place being other property) received the appellation.

The writer's information, gathered from a late agent for building leases on the estate, is as follows:—That early in the century the Dean and Chapter of Westminster leased the estate to Rundell of the firm Rundell and Bridge, the King's goldsmiths, and that Rundell's heir was his nephew, Mr. Joseph Neeld. Robins (*Paddington* p. 52) says, in 1853: "Mr. Neild (*sic.*) is the lessee of all the land claimed by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster in this parish." Subsequently the lease was surrendered on condition of a partition of the estate, which effected left it divided between the Dean and Chapter (represented by the Ecclesiastical Commission), and the Neeld family, now represented by Sir Audley Neeld, Bart., of Grittleton, near Chippenham, Wilts.

The old house stood on the Neeld moiety, but long before that became their property it had got its name, for on our map of 1834 we see it designated "Westbourne Manor House." It had no distinctive features, but was old enough to have become picturesque; while standing amidst fine trees, and encompassed by four acres of tastefully laid out grounds, it was a pleasant residence. The place was minutely surveyed by the Ordnance Corps in 1865, the year before its destruction, so that an accurate plan on the largest scale is preserved, and our own smaller map shows one of the chief features, viz., "The Long Walk" of 330 yards, which wound through a belt of trees down to the pure running stream, the Westbourne. The occupants of the house within the knowledge of the writer's informant were the following:—

JOHN BRAITHWAITE, a famous mechanical-engineer, was living here some years before his death in 1818. He was one of the first successful constructors and practical employers of the diving-bell. By means of it he, in 1783, rescued from the *Royal George*, sunk at Spithead the previous year, many of her guns, and the sheet-anchor. Subsequently among other rescues he, in 1788, recovered from the *Hartwell*, an East Indiaman wrecked off Bonavista, one of the Cape Verd Islands, 38,000*l.* in dollars, and other valuable cargo; and another great salvage achieved in 1806 was also from the wreck of an East Indiaman, the *Abergavenny*, sunk off Portland, when the value of dollars and freight rescued amounted to 105,000*l.* His engine-factory was on the New Road (near Fitzroy Square), and his private residence, latterly at least, was at Westbourne Green, where according to *The Gentleman's Magazine*, he died in June, 1818 after a short illness which followed a paralytic stroke. The obituary records his principal achievements, and observes that in private life Mr. Braithwaite was highly respected.

JOHN BRAITHWAITE (the second), son of the above, was born at 1, Bath Place, New Road, in March, 1797; we therefore suppose that the family had not yet moved to Westbourne Green, but lived near the engine-works. He succeeded his father in their management just after he had come of age, and, according to the old inhabitant, in the occupation of the house in which we are interested. His chief



The Manor House, Westbourne Green.

From a sketch made about 1844.

mechanical achievement was—in association with Captain John Ericson—the construction of the *Novelty*, one of the earliest steam locomotives, and in the invention, or at least manufacture, in 1830, of the first practical steam fire-engine. When the demand for railways became general he devoted himself to the construction of the Eastern Counties (now the Great Eastern) Railway, opened in June, 1839. During the latter twenty years of his life his practice was chiefly that of a consulting engineer, especially in regard to mechanical questions and patents, his office being 18, Great George Street, Westminster. His private residence, after he left Westbourne Green about 1840, was at 39, Bedford Square, and in 1860 he moved to 6, Clifton Gardens, Maida Hill, where he died on the 25th of September, 1870.

WILLIAM CHARLES CARBONELL, the next occupant of "The Manor House," represented the firm of wine merchants long established in Regent Street, and now represented by his son, Mr. John Carbonell, who first saw light at Westbourne Green. He preserves a sketch of the old house, the accompanying copy of which he has kindly allowed us to reproduce.

SIR JOHN HUMPHREYS. Mr. Carbonell having vacated the house in 1854, its next and last tenant was Mr. Humphreys, the coroner for East Middlesex. He was of the legal profession and a parliamentary agent, also eventually J.P. and D.L. for the Tower Hamlets, and in 1881 received the honour of Knighthood. He lived in the house about eleven years, and left it in 1865 or 1866, just before the destruction, not waiting to hold a *post mortem* on its remains! Afterwards his house in London was 13, Stratford Place, and in the country, Riverden, Wargrave, Berks. He died 20th November, 1886.

The 1866 map of the *Post Office London Directory* shows "The Manor House," still standing in its handsomely laid out grounds, but on the map of 1867 it is seen no longer, advancing London has overwhelmed it, and Sutherland Avenue traverses the site.

BRIDGE HOUSE.

JOHN WHITE, architect, and Surveyor of the Duke of Portland's Marylebone Estate, seems to have used this house, which stood between "The Manor House" and the Canal, as a

country lodge, having his principal house and office on the estate he managed, at 2, Devonshire Place. He had land here at Westbourne Green which comprised Westbourne Farm, and after his death in 1850, his son, John Alfred White, also an architect, and District Surveyor of Marylebone, occupied Bridge House until it was demolished.

OTHER HOUSES.

Other houses existing as far back as 1834 were ten detached blocks west of the Lock Hospital (which was not built until 1842), and on the south side of the Harrow Road. They carried the name "Orme's Green," and perhaps had the same founder as Orme Square, Bayswater, *viz.*, Mr. Orme, a print seller of Bond Street. The block nearest the Hospital is "The Windsor Castle," and that at the other extremity was called "Mountfield House" (now a Roman Catholic Home for Boys), where in 1843 and after years, lived Henry Robert Abraham, solicitor. Another early settler was Charles Woodroffe, whose extensive nursery-garden existed until overwhelmed by the building of new streets in 1880. At the southern end of the district is a pleasant house isolated in nicely tended grounds, and built probably a little later than Pickering Place, immediately north of which it stands. On the *Ordnance Survey* of 1865 it is called "Westbourne Green," and, as a last vestige of the Green, it might be wished that it had preserved the name. But it has become "The Lodge, Porchester Square," its occupant being Sir Henry Charles Burdett, K.C.B., whose name is honourably connected with London hospitals.

As said at the beginning of this article, the name Westbourne Green is now practically obsolete, and this is to be regretted for reasons practical as well as sentimental. Even business people are not without regard for an old name, which, moreover, may have a commercial value, and in this case there is a practical loss, for the district has been left nameless. It would have been well had even the ancient name Westbourne been preserved, but now were a Londoner to say at Westminster that he was going to Westbourne, his destination would not be understood. The fact seems to be that the name has been so much applied to component parts, to terrace, square, crescent, grove, park, gardens, road, villas, and mews, as to be thought

too much "used up" to define the whole. The southern part of ancient Westbourne is now known as Bayswater, a pretty and convenient name, although originally it designated only "a shallow bay-water where cattle might drink at the way-side." (Canon Isaac Taylor. *Words and Places*.) North of Westbourne Grove the district is now without a general name. If it be desirable to perpetuate an old name, as is often done notwithstanding altered circumstances, it should be Westbourne Green (and we are glad to see it thus written on the *Ordnance Map*), or if that be thought too primitive and rustic by the refined Londoner, Westbourne Park would serve as a compromise. But better still perhaps that it should be known simply by its original designation, Westbourne.

The Retrospect may now fitly close with a record of the sites once occupied by the houses which have interested us:—

1.—WESTBOURNE PLACE (or HOUSE, or PARK) stood 28 yards west of Westbourne-Park Chapel, and covered the ground now occupied by the houses or gardens of Westbourne-Park-Villas, Nos. 6-18.

2.—WESTBOURNE FARM (or DESBOROUGH COTTAGE) stood 84 yards south of the Canal, on the ground now covered by "The Spotted Dog," and Nos. 12-18, Cirencester Street, the school in the rear, and Nos. 15-21, Woodchester Street.

3.—DESBOROUGH LODGE was where is now the south end of the blind-alley called Desborough Street. Oliver Mews, close by, was probably named, not after the Protector, but after James Oliver, the last tenant.

4.—"THE MANOR HOUSE" occupied the ground of Nos. 69-71, Amberley Road, and Nos. 13-21, Sutherland Avenue. The stables stood across Sutherland Avenue, 70 yards east of the Harrow Road frontage.

5.—BRIDGE HOUSE stood on the site of the existing Electric Supply Company's premises, between Amberley Road and the Canal.

Addenda et Corrigenda.

ISAAC WARE, p. 122. The house No. 5, Bloomsbury Square (at S.W. corner, the hall-door being in Hart Street), has, internally, handsome features. It is proposed to make special reference to the house in a future number of this

Magazine. In regard to the block in Hart Street, for "Nos. 11—13" read "Nos. 12 and 13."

SAMUEL PEPYS COCKERELL was elected a Fellow of the Society of Antiquaries in 1805. He lived twenty-seven years at Westbourne Place, and died there 12th July, 1827. To this effect the sentence commencing "Before coming," p. 123, requires transposition.

ROWLAND, VISCOUNT HILL. It is found in *Boyle's Court Guide* that Lord Hill came to reside at Westbourne House in the spring of 1829, that he left it in 1837, and that afterwards, until his death, his London residence was 24, Belgrave Square.

SURVEY OF CHURCH LIVINGS IN MIDDLESEX AT THE TIME OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

COMMUNICATED BY THE LORD BISHOP OF BRISTOL.

(Continued from p. 111.)

HILLINGDON.

We present that we have one vicarage to which a cure of souls is annexed, and one rectory without cure of souls, now leased out by John Clarke, Esq., the impropriat[or], for three hundred pounds per annum, who holds the same by lease for certain lives from the late Bishop of Worcester at a reserved rent of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence per annum, and that one Mr. Philip Taverner, a godly preaching minister, is our present incumbent presented by the Lords Commissioners of the Great Seal of the 16 May last past. And we conceive our said vicarage and profits which consisteth of one house, gardens, back sides, two acres of ground, privy tithes, and two foggs of . . . and thirteen shillings and four pence in money yearly issuing out of the said rectory, altogether to be worth about thirty-five pounds per annum, which the said Mr. Taverner has for his salary. Also the said Bishop's reserved rent of thirty-three pounds six shillings and eight pence allowed him as an augmentation by order of the Honourable Committee for plundered ministers. And we present that in the populous market town of Woxbridge, about a mile distant from our town, there is a fair chapel vacant for want of maintenance

belonging to our church of Hillingdon, and that the precincts of Woxbridge are certainly known, and are and have been long distinct from in the election of parochial officers amongst themselves, and in partaking of service and sacrament in the said chapel, and do make distinct assessments, and have several rights, benefits, and privileges, proper to themselves and apart from Hillingdon, and are numerous, and their said chapel very fitt to be made a parish church, and that Hillingdon is not of so large an extent, but that the parishioners may conveniently repair to our said church to partake of the public worship and service of God, and no part thereof is so fit to be joined to any other church or chapel.

HARFIELD.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage impropriate to the Lord Shandois [Chandos] in fee (who, as we are informed, has the right of patronage). And we conceive the same to be worth about one hundred and forty pounds per annum in small and great tithes, and find that by order of the committee at Goldsmith's Hall, upon the said Lord Shandois, his composition, he is to allow towards the maintenance of an able minister amongst us, the yearly sum of one hundred pounds, which is of late settled upon one Mr. Hoare, our present incumbent and constant preaching minister.

RUISLIPP.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage which is an impropriation held of the Dean and Prebends of Windsor, which is worth about three hundred pounds per annum, now in the possession of John Hawtrey, Esq., by lease, but when his lease began or when it ends, we know not. Also we present that we have one vicarage presentation possessed by Robert Cresswell, our present and constant preaching minister, who has for his salary the vicarage house with a barn, stable, orchard, garden, and twenty-nine acres of glebe land, worth thirty-seven pounds, and privy tithes worth twenty-three pounds per annum, the profits *in toto* being three-score pounds per annum; also 2*l.* formerly paid to the said Dean and Chapter allowed as an augmentation. And that we have one church sufficient to receive all our parishioners without the help of any chapel.

ICKENHAM.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage in the presentation of Richard Shoreditch, Esq., which, with the tithes thereto belonging, twenty-five acres of glebe land, in several fifteen lands in the common fields, and two leets of meadow we value at one-hundred-and-thirty-eight pounds per annum, and that one Mr. Nathaniel Nicholls is our present and constant preaching minister put in by the Honourable Committee for plundered ministers (shortly after the sequestration of Dr. Clare), who has all the aforesaid profits for his salary; and we humbly conceive our said parish too little to be divided, and too big and too far distant to be joined to any other.

CRANFORD.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage house with fifteen acres of glebe land and the whole tithes thereunto belonging worth fourscore pounds, which is in the presentation of George Berkley, Esq., who presented one Mr. Ashford, an aged, sickly man, that has taken to his assistance one Mr. William Bridgewater painfully performs the cure, and that our church is situated about the middle of our parish, and the furthest inhabitant not much above a mile distant from it.

WEST DRAYTON.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage in the possession of the Lady Dowager Pagett for term of her natural life, and after her decease is the inheritance of William Lord Pagett and his heirs, and has been held in fee farm by their predecessors ever since the reign of Henry eighth. And also that we have one vicarage worth thirty pounds per annum in the possession of one, Mr. Jacob, our present incumbent and constant preacher, put in by the said Lady Pagett, who has for his salary the said thirty pounds per annum.

HARMONDSWORTH.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage worth two-hundred-and-twenty pounds per annum, which belongs to the Lady Pagett during her life, and after her decease to the Lord Pagett, who then has the same by right of inheritance; and also that we have one vicarage house and orchard and twenty acres of glebe land, which with the privy tithes are worth forty pounds

per annum, and that one, Mr. Emmanuel Hodge, is our present incumbent presented thereunto by the Lord Pagett, deceased, and has for his salary the said sum of forty pounds per annum.

[HANWORTH.]

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage house with out-houses, tithes, and thirty acres of glebe land worth sixty pounds per annum in the presentation of the Lord of the Manor of Hanworth aforesaid, and one Symon Rumney is our present incumbent, instituted and inducted thereto by authority of parliament about May, 1648, and has for his salary the said parsonage house and whole profits thereto belonging, but doth neglect his preaching diverse Lord's days and days of humiliation and thanksgiving, especially on Tuesday, the 8th of this instant October, and the Lord's day before; and we humbly conceive our parish to be of that fit distance from as that it need not be divided, neither is it fit to be united.

[HARLINGTON].

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage house with barns, out-houses, orchards, and the tithes thereto belonging, worth about one-hundred-and-forty pounds per annum, and 36 acres of glebe land worth twenty pounds per annum, which Sir John Bennett, Knight, holds by lease from one Mr. sometime minister of Harlington, but when the said lease began or expires we know not; and one Mr. Pritchett is our present minister, put in by the said Sir John Bennett, who allows him forty-two pounds in money, besides the small tithes and his dwelling in the parsonage, which together are worth fifty-two pounds per annum.

GREENFORD.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage presentative, which with the barns, stables, outhouses and fifty acres of glebe land is worth forty pounds per annum, and also parochial tithes thereto belonging worth one-hundred-and-twenty pounds per annum, and that one, Mr. Edward Terry, our present incumbent, has the right of patronage and receives the whole profits for his salary; and as we humbly conceive our parish church is very convenient of itself as now it is for the parishioners to repair unto for the worship and service of God.

PERIVALE.

Item.—We present that we have one parsonage in the presentation of Thomas Lane, Esq., who presented one Mr. Edward Read, our present incumbent thereto, who has for his salary the whole profits of the said parsonage which amount to about fifty-five pounds per annum.

SOME EAST KENT PARISH HISTORY.

BY "PETER DE SANDWICH."

VI.—ST. CLEMENT'S, SANDWICH.

[Undated, probably 1557]. Thomas Pynnocke for that he hath not accounted for the goods of the Church, this two years.

Walter Shuttenden for that he hath not accounted for the church goods this two years.

Mr. Tyler for that he hath not accounted for the arrearage of the church goods for two years.

Thomas Cotton and Richard Orpen, churchwardens there, have not accounted for two years.

1569. That the Communion is ministered in fine white common bread. That the Chancel is somewhat uncovered, and the windows unglazed.

1577. That our churchyard is not well fenced and enclosed.

1579. That we want a surplice.

1590. The Church now by the last tempest wanteth reparations.

1594. Mr. George Joye, their minister, for omitting the wearing of the surplice in the time of divine service and administration of the sacrament.

Also Mr. Joye for removing a tombstone out of the middle chancel; removing it to Elmsted without knowledge and consent.

[The Rev. George Joye, M.A., was rector of St. Peter's, Sandwich, 1570-77; vicar of St. Clement's, 1574-1600; and also rector of Elmsted, 1580-1600, where three of his children were baptised. He was a son of George Joy (a native of Bedfordshire) the protestant controversialist who died in 1553. St. John's College, Cambridge, in June, 1573, presented him to Higham Vicarage in Kent, which he resigned two years later. By his will he desired to be buried in the chancel of St. Clement's, Sandwich. His widow, Mary Joye, married 24th October, 1603, at Elmstone Church, the Rev. John Stebbing, vicar of Ash-next-Sandwich, 1593-1615.]



St. Clement's Church, Sandwich.



1602. Alexander Woodcock, of our parish, for that he living in our parish, and he having a child born in our parish, he caused the same to be christened in the parish of St. Mary, contrary to law.

1603. John Cates and George Parker for playing at "cailes"* in a victualling house in the time of divine service, in the morning of the seventh day of August, being the Sabbath Day.

Thomas Godfrey for travelling into the Island [of Thanet] to sell fruit, on the fourteenth day of August, being the Sabbath day.

Also William Barber for carrying and selling fruit.

William Oveland for selling victuals and entertaining company in his house, in the time of divine service on the fourteenth day of August, being the Sabbath day.

1604. Thomas Morrice withholds 5*l.* of money, and sixteen ewes, being part of the Stock belonging to the church and poor of the parish.

1605. George Wood for that he hath taken away a certain tombstone out of the churchyard which did lie over his father, and it was taken away five years ago, and although he hath promised to lay a better in place for it, yet hath laid none.

1607. We present Mr. Simons [vicar, 1600-16] for not repairing the chancel and parsonage house.

Isaak Goger for not keeping his fence repaired, next to the churchyard.

George Richard our clerk for teaching children, not being licenced.

1608. The Vicar doth not repair his chancel and vicarage-house.

[Peter Simon, M.A., was vicar, 1600-16. In 1615 it was stated that the parsonage and vicarage had no glebe land, more than a little garden, together with the backside and stable adjoining thereto, belonging to the vicarage house, which paid three shillings a year to St. Bartholomew's Hospital in Sandwich].

1608. The late churchwardens, John Amye and William Griffin, for that they suffered the churchyard of St. Clement's to be digged by hogs, annoyed by dunghills, and in some places unfenced, and also suffered clothes to be washed in it and spread in it, to the great annoyance of the churchyard.

The said churchwardens have suffered one John Burfoot, an excommunicated person to be buried in the said churchyard. They have not repaired the windows of the Church with glass, so that it is annoyed with birds. They have suffered the north aisle in our church to be stopped up and straightened, by building of a seat or pew, to

* Cailes is the Kentish name for skittles and ninepins

farm out the same, which both Mr. Archdeacon and Mr. Commissary being with our views, gave commandment that it should be removed and amended, which as yet is not.

Adam Hayward, miller of St. Clement's in Sandwich, did permit his mill to go, and did by himself or his servant, grind corn in his mill, being within the parishes of St. Clement and St. Peter on the eleventh day of September, being the Sabbath day, in the time of divine service and sermon to the affront of well disposed persons.

Isaak Goger and Nicholas Joanes for not keeping their fence sufficiently repaired next to the churchyard, whereby the churchyard is annoyed very much.

Jane Moore, wife of John Moore, householder of St. Clement's parish, for disturbing the minister in the administration of the Holy Sacrament of Baptism, by violent taking away of the child, immediately upon the sprinkling, before the admission, and obstinately refused to bring it again.

Also Jane Moore refuses to kneel at prayer, and stand at the saying of the Creed according to the accustomed order and uniform practice of our congregation, whereof being gently admonished she with others of her faction, most impudently stand at prayer and kneel at profession [the Creed], giving out, as the report is, both this and the other disorder will be safely answered. These abuses were committed on the twenty-seventh day of November, 1608.

1615. Two houses encroach on the churchyard by making a door; the house of Widow Iden, and the house of Nicholas Jones do annoy the churchyard by passages and dung hills.

1617. Isaac Goger for refusing payment for six acres, being a piece of land called Larrupps, and four acres being late Mr. Symons, paying eleven pence per acre at a cess made the eight day of November, 1616.

John Broker, *alias* Carley, for ten acres of land.

Richard Style, for twenty-nine acres of a piece of land, called Archer's Lowe.

We present William Richardson, gent., of the parish of St. Peter's in Sandwich, for a certain cess made by the consent of the parishioners of St. Clement in the town aforesaid, the twenty-third day of February, 1617, for three score and one acres of land which he occupieth in our parish of St. Clement, being therein cessed at four-pence the acre towards the reparation of our church, the making a new pulpit there, and also for other necessary and ordinary ornaments to the said church belonging.

1618. Thomas Fyle for denying to pay the duties belonging to our clerk, whose wages due from him are two shillings and eightpence.

Nicholas Castaker for two shillings being for certain land at fourpence the acre, cessed towards the reparation of the church aforesaid.

Mr. Edward Chilton, jurat, doth refuse to pay part of his cess, being cessed at twenty-six shillings, and he will pay twenty shillings, so that the sum due is six shillings.

1619. John Pett, George Cornish, and Joseph Hatch, of the parish of St. Clement in Sandwich, kiddie-men,* did take and catch fish on the Sabbath days, and did take and carry the same from the sea side to their own houses, and often in the time of church service. And that they have also this manner of taking and carrying of fish on the Sabbath day these four years at the least, to the offence of well disposed people.

William Smithley hath not paid his share of the clerk's wages for one half-year due at Michaelmas last, eightpence. And when fourpence for one quarter was demanded of him by the parish-clerk, he denied payment and reviled the parish-clerk, calling him knave and paltry begging fellow.

1621. That our churches of St. Clement's and St. Mary should for four months in every two years, each of them observe Wednesdays and Fridays prayers, and St. Peter's should observe them eight month in every year. Now for the other two churches we have not to answer; but for our own minister doth not observe them, and as for the Commination he hath never read it since he was our vicar.

[The rubric then was "a Commination against sinners, with certain prayers, to be used divers times in the year." The service was "After Morning Prayer ended, the people being called together by the ringing of a bell, and assembled in the Church, the English litany shall be said after the accustomed manner; which ended, the Priest shall go into the pulpit and say thus ":]

Our minister hath two benefices, and hath a sufficient curate at his other benefice, but hath none at our parish church, he being absent himself.

We present Mr. Francis Fotherby, our minister or vicar, for particularly and purposely impeaching a point of doctrine preached by Mr. Richard Marston, our late lecturer, in our church concerning

* In the Dictionary of Sussex Dialect. KEDDLE-NETS is the word used for stake nets. The Anglo-Saxon CITELIAN meaning to tickle, to entice, to coax.

drunkenness, wherein Mr. Fotherby, by comparison of a quart and pint pot, made such an apology for drunkenness, saying a man could not be said to be drunk, so long as he could get out of a waggon way, or hold up his finger; whereupon divers young folks that heard him said they might now drink by authority, so long as they could bear it away.

[In the year 1611 the Corporation of Sandwich allowed 30*l.* to a Mr. Richard Marston, preacher of God's word, to be entertained to preach a weekly lecture in the town. He died in 1620 and was buried at St. Clement's].

He doth sometimes wear his surplice at the administration of the Holy Communion; as for his hood, we know not of any he hath.

He did refuse to visit the wife of Adam Trickhearne, being thereunto earnestly required.

Our minister hath not to our knowledge denied to baptise; but he refused to bury the child of John La Motte, referring it to his clerk to do it, which the clerk also peremptorily refused to do, until he might first be paid for the burial, and so the child was left unburied for that night.

We have the Book of Canons, whereof our minister readeth thereof this last year, but when in reading he met with any canon that concerned his duty, he skippeth over it, and readeth it not at all.

He doth sometimes resort to such houses, where (as we hear by common report) he doth sometimes behave himself, not so well for example as he ought to do, but distinguisheth himself by immoderate drinking to the grief and affront of the beholders.

Our minister is seldom resident with us, neither keepeth he any hospitality to our knowledge, whereupon we have cessed him at forty shillings a year to the poor, whereof he will pay the thirty-two shillings, but refuseth to pay the forty shillings.

[Francis Fotherby, vicar of St. Clement's, 1618-42, was ejected by the Puritans; he was also vicar of Linstead near Sittingbourne, 1618-49, where he was sequestered; being presented to both livings by the Archdeacon of Canterbury. Charles Fotherby was both Archdeacon (1596-1619) and Dean of Canterbury (1615-19) and in addition held the rectories of Aldington and Bishopsbourne in Kent until his death 29 March, 1619. Francis Fotherby was evidently of the same family, although his name does not appear in the Fotherby pedigree. On the 28 June, 1628 a marriage licence was granted to Francis Fotherby, clerk, vicar of Linstead, bachelor, about thirty-four; and Anne (or Agnes) Hatch, of Bapchild, widow of John Hatch; to marry at Bapchild.]

1621. We have a Register Book, but whether it be parchment or paper, we know not, for as it hath been used before our time so it

continueth, that is that John Shearman, our parish clerk, keepeth it at his own house, nor tending or shewing it to us the wardens and sidesmen, to take note of anything therein, but writeth and certieth himself at his own pleasure, and then he telleth us we must put our hands thereto, but whether it be right or wrong, we must rely upon his credit for it.

We have a Book of Martyrs belonging to our church, but our clerk hath lent it out we know not where, so that our parishioners can have no benefit thereof.

We have a strong and sufficient box or chest for the alms of the poor, conveniently placed and kept locked under two locks and keys, the one in the keeping of the clerk for the minister as he saith, and the other in the keeping of one of the wardens. For the clerk will keep what he can, and order, dispose, and rule, at his own pleasure, without the acquaintance or knowledge either of the wardens, or sidesmen, or parishioners; which we hereto complain, present, and desire reformation.

We earnestly and humbly desire that John Shearman, our parish clerk, may be charged and taught to meddle less with sworn men's office, and the church goods, and to let them remain and execute their charge and duty according to their own care, and not to be taught by him, as they refuse to do; and he shall not hereafter open and frame his mouth of foul language in their face, as he hath formerly and lately done.

That John Brook professeth to serve the cure of St. Clement's in Sandwich, having no licence from the Ordinary, nor having subscribed according to the Canons, nor bringing any testimonial from the Ordinary of the diocese from whence he came. That he hath served within the diocese of London at Hendon, under Doctor Paske. That he refuseth not to subscribe, but desireth to be spared from subscription, until he came before the Lord of Canterbury, his Grace, when he will subscribe as he saith.

[Thomas Paske was Vicar of Hendon, 1611-26, and Rector of Much Hadham in Herts; and afterwards Archdeacon of London, 1626-62.]

1622. That John Brook, curate, hath served the cure in St. Clement's, Sandwich, three quarters of a year and more, now surpliced.

He suffers men to receive the Communion without kneeling, and never advised them to kneel, neither publicly or privately.

He baptized the child of one Mr. Wilson of another parish, without making the sign of the cross, of which Mr. Wilson's

minister understanding before-hand, willed him to desist, but he would not.

He caused John Dirand and Richard Saunder, convicted of perjury in the earlier court, to do their penance with their hats on their heads.

He administered the Communion at St. Bartholomew's hospital, [just outside the town of Sandwich], last Sunday, whither many of other parishes resorted, who would not kneel to receive the Communion, and accordingly received it.

He baptized five children at once, and signed none of them with the sign of the cross.

He always curtailed the Common Prayer, and is sometimes hours in his sermon.

In the time of receiving the Communion he chargeth the churchwardens to gather money from the communicants, and causeth them to lay it down at the communion table, before service be ended, to the great offence of them which are there present.

1623. There is a breach in the [churchyard] wall, through which the tenants of Richard File come into the churchyard, and much annoy it, making it an ordinary back-side; also a door which the said Richard File hath made into the churchyard, wherein he putteth straw usually.

We present Adam Hayward or Hooward, son-in-law or servant to John Polhill, miller, for grinding upon the sabbath day in time of divine service; and going to him to request him to leave off, he told me he would grind in spite of the minister, or he that said nay, and told me that I had nothing to do with it.

1624. Specifying the presentment made at the last Visitation concerning the annoyance of our churchyard, I further declare that Richard File hath of late broken down a hole or passage into the churchyard of St. Clement, whereby divers of his under-tenants whose names cannot be safely known, do pass and repass into the churchyard and much annoy and defame, as well by the sullage of their houses, as by the most noisome excrements of their bodies, and otherwise. Richard File upon his appearance, upon interrogation must declare their names that are the offenders therein; and the said Richard File, I present as the main agent and instrumental cause in the premises.

When Richard File appeared in the Archdeacon's Court, he alleged that now the hole or passage is stopped, and a door instead thereof placed and kept shut; and that he hath no under-tenant at

all now dwelling in the place, nor any annoyance now made by him the resident, and of his under-tenant, nor shall hereafter be made.

1625. The vicarage-house is somewhat in decay.

1626. In the year 1624, at a vestry, we the churchwardens of the parish of St. Clement in Sandwich, with the assistance of many of the parishioners, did make a cess for the repair of our church, and at that time did cess and tax one Thomas File for a certain house which he had in his occupation, which Thomas File, before the cess was paid, died, after him his brother Richard File as heir, entered on all his brother's lands, which Richard we have often entreated to pay the cess, but will not. Whereupon we desire that you would take cause by order of law against him, that payment may be made.

1627. John Jones, of Sandwich, executor of the last will and testament of Richard Jones, late of Deal, deceased, for refusing to pay a legacy of twenty shillings, given by the said Richard Jones, to the parishioners of the parish of S. Clement, in Sandwich, although hath often been demanded it.

1629. Mr. Francis Fotherby, our vicar, for that he hath let the vicarage-house and the stables go to ruin.

1632. Christopher Stare and William Smithley, of the parish of St. Clement, for that they will not pay their cesses made towards the repairs of our parish church. William Smithley, three shillings and sixpence; Christopher Stare, two shillings.

Also William Smithley for not receiving the communion in our parish church, or elsewhere that we know of, by the space of two years last past, and when the minister exhorted him to come, he answered that the Word of God taught him not to come, because he was not in charity. The minister replied that the Word of God taught him to be in charity and to come, and not to neglect the ordinance of God, as it was a fearful sin to live so long in malice, and that he could not say the Lord's Prayer with any comfort to himself, except he were in charity.

THE OLD GATE-HOUSE OF LINCOLN'S INN.

BY W. PALEY BAILDON, F.S.A.

(Concluded from p. 176).

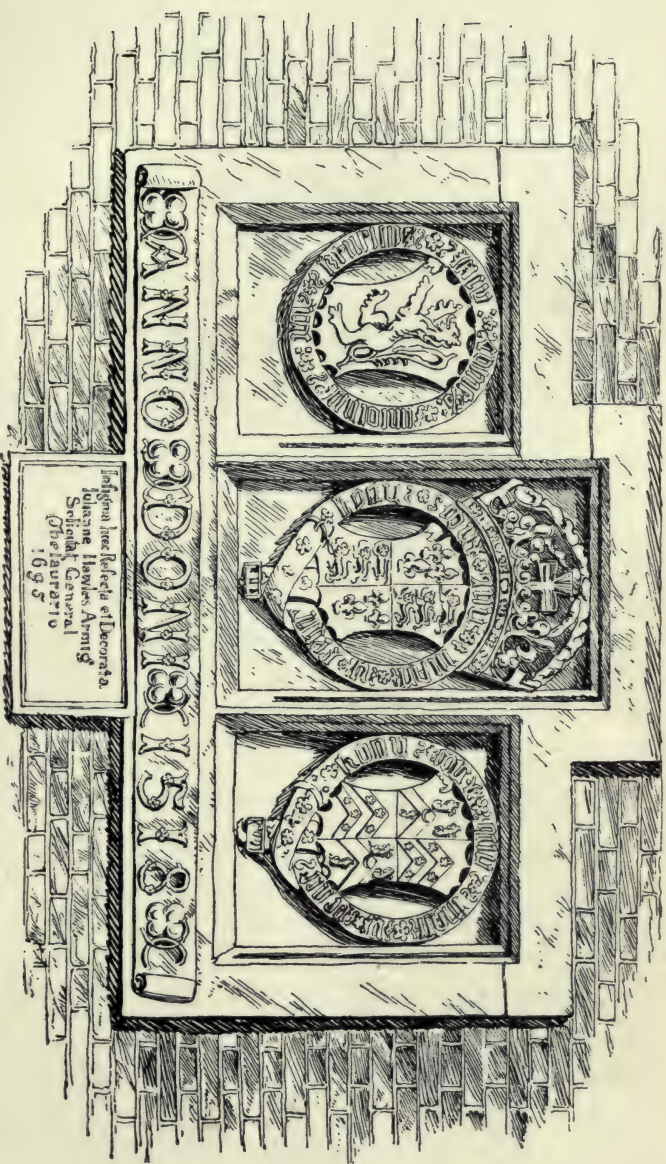
To our modern ideas, one of the most objectionable customs of our forefathers was that of disfiguring important buildings by erecting small shops or sheds in front of them. In England these have mostly disappeared, but some can still be seen nestling round continental cathedrals. Those familiar with old prints will readily re-call instances in this country. I may mention two London examples, the south side of the Temple Church, and the north front of Westminster Hall.

Lincoln's Inn Gate was not exempt from these parasitic growths. Sheds or shops, at first of wood but afterwards of brick, were built against the east front, in the exterior angles of the towers. These were occupied from time to time by dealers in various wares, and at different dates, a "skinner" (probably a dealer in parchment), a clock maker, a girdler, a stationer, a "semester," and one who sold "ribons of the best sorte," have all plied their trades under the shadow of the Gate-house. There was also a shop within the arch-way itself, generally occupied by a stationer. This was on the north side of the main passage, and was converted into a footway and a side entrance in 1834.

Some of the notes concerning these various shops are of sufficient interest to print here in detail.

In May, 1601, a committee was appointed to "consider of the place without the Gate, whether it be fitt that a shop shall be sett up there for Hull, the skinner" (ii, 68). And on October 22nd following, "it is thought not fitt that Hull, the skinner, shall have a place at the Gate" (ii, 69). "Skinner" here probably means a dealer in parchment; a sheet of parchment is still always called a "skin" by lawyers.

Five years later the shop question came up again. On November 28th, 1606, Mr. Hugh Hughes and two other Benchers were directed to "take the view of the corner of the place nere the Gate-house, on the streete syde of Lyncolne's



Stone Panel of Arms, Lincoln's Inn Gate House.

Drawn by Hanslip Fletcher.



Inne, to see yf a shoppe may be convenyentlye builded there" (ii, 102). Their report does not appear, but apparently a shop was built on one side of the Gate, probably in the angle of the tower. For on February 14th, 1609, it is recorded that

"Henry Colte's petition is graunted that he shall have leave to builde a shoppe in such manner as Mr. [Thomas] Spencer and Mr. [Hugh] Hughes shall limitt, soe they stoppe no lightes, agreable to the shoppe one the other side of the Gate-howse" (ii, 119).

1614, July 11th. "Whereas John Cermoyes, clockmaker, by his petition humblie desired the Mrs. of the Bench to allowe him the litle shedd, shopp, or standinge, built by the wall on the south side of the Great Gate of this Howse in Chauncery Lane, paying therefore as the Mrs. of the Bench shall thinke reasonable." It was referred to a Committee of two, who "reported their opinions at this Counsell that they conceived it would be very fitt and necessarye for the Howse to give allowaunce of the petitioner's request." Ordered that the shed, shop, or standing-place shall be let to the said Cermoyes at a yearly rent of 5s. "as tenant at sufferance onlie, duringe the pleasure of the Mrs. of the Bench" (ii, 164).

1616, June 19th. "Uppon the petition of Samuell Smallman, servant to the Steward of this House, for a shoppe on the north syde of the Great Gate of this House in Chauncery Lane;—It is ordered that he shall have the said shoppe, payinge five shillinges yearelye to the House. Provided that yt be used for a girdler's shoppe onlye, and that the streete and places thereaboutes be cleanelye kept, wthout annoyance" (ii, 185).

1617, Oct. 14th. "Frauncys Parke, stacioner, is admytted to have a standynge in the fore gate next Chauncery Lane, as Colt had formerlye the same, but not to breake anye walle" (ii, 196). On Nov. 6th, leave was given for him to make a "convenyent shopp" there; and on Nov. 13th the rent was fixed at 40s., and permission given to begin at once, under the directions of the Chief Butler,* "soe as there be noe disgrace to the said Gate thereby, neyther anye inconvenyence to the passage there" (ii, 198).

1618, June 24th. Margaret Claxton is to have the shed adjoining the Great Gate, "soe as she use therein the trade of a semester, or els place such a convenient and fitt man therein as the Chief Butler shall thinke fitt" (ii, 206). This shed had been lately built by Richard Hussey, Margaret's late husband. (ii, 205).

* At this time the Chief Butler performed most of the functions now exercised by the Steward, while the Steward was concerned solely with the catering.

1618, Oct. 20th. Hearzie Wayt may occupy the shed on the north side of the Great Gate until the end of Hilary Term, when the petition of Thomas Rymer and Anne his wife, as to the same shed, shall be considered. "Samuell Smallman, for takeinge pewter from the Reader, and other misdemeanors is expelled for havinge anything to doe with the shop or aboute the House" (ii, 207).

The petition of the Rymers was apparently successful, for in 1624 it was ordered that Thomas Rymer might "build up his shed or shop, soe it be done with brick sutable to the rest of the building of the Howse." The former rent was to be continued (ii, 252).

In 1660, Mistress Winsper was admitted tenant of the stationer's shop under the Gate, upon the like terms as her late husband had it. (iii, 3).

The Great Fire of London broke out on September 2nd, 1666, and lasted until the 5th. Fanned by a strong east wind, it spread steadily west-ward. It crossed Fetter Lane, consumed part of Clifford's Inn, and, it is believed, a considerable portion of the Rolls Estate.*

The Benchers of Lincoln's Inn took energetic steps to preserve their property, the wooden sheds or shops adjoining the Gate were pulled down, and, by an arrangement with the owners, the S. John's Head Tavern, otherwise known as the Baptist's Head, shared the same fate, thus completely isolating the Inn on the south side. † These sensible precautions were rendered unnecessary by the wind veering to the west, as is well-known, but the sound and practical wisdom of the action thus taken by the Benchers commands our admiration just the same. If similar drastic measures had been taken at an earlier stage, the damage done by the fire would probably have been much less.

On February 7th, 1667, it was ordered "that the shopps without the Gate be built of brick" (iii, 53).

On January 26th, 1671, a petition was* presented to the Bench by

* When the Rolls Chapel was pulled down a few years ago, it was found that the then east wall contained a walled-up chancel arch, and that the previous chancel had entirely disappeared. Many of the stones in this portion of the building showed traces of having been subjected to great heat. The remains of the chancel arch have been preserved, and are now built up against part of the new buildings of the Record Office, *vide* an illustrated article in Midd. and Herts Notes and Queries, vol. ii. pp. 49-68.

† The site of this tavern is now occupied by Messrs. Moss and Jameson's premises.



Gateway of Lincoln's Inn.

Drawn by Hanslip Fletcher.

"Heph-Zibah Smith, widdow and relict of Nicholas Smith, late one of the Buttlers, shewing that her husband, Nicholas Smith, held as Buttlar a shop under the said Inne in Chancery Lane, which was pulled downe by order of the said Society in the tyme of the late dreadfull fire in London; and that her said husband rebuilt the same some tyme after, att his owne charge, but dyed before he reimbursed himselfe the charge by reception of the rents; and the petitioner desired some satisfaccion." The matter was referred to a committee, but the result does not appear (iii, 72).

On May 11th, 1730, "upon the petition of Mr. Nath: Moody, stationer, setting forth that he was admitted into a shop under Chancery Lane Gate about 5 years agoe, which said shop was very much out of repair, and cost the said Mr. Moody near 20*l*. It is ordered that Mr. John Willoughby, who was lately admitted into the said shop, do pay the said Mr. Moody the sum of 5*l*., and in default thereof that he be discharged from the said shop" (iii, 294).

On May 9th, 1740, it was ordered "that the shop under Chancery Lane Gate be forthwith removed" (iii, 321); but apparently the order was not carried out.

On February 12th, 1753, Luke Robinson, Esq., Barrister, who had lately purchased one whole ground chamber at No. 25, Gate House Court, Chancery Lane Row, complained "that there is erected a shop or shed in Chancery Lane, joining to the said chambers, and part thereof under the window of the said chamber and other part thereof, close to the said window, which is a great nuisance and darkens the windows, and is otherwise greatly inconvenient," and prayed that it might be removed. It was ordered on February 27th following that it should be removed at the expense of the Society, on payment by Mr. Robinson of 10*l*. 10*s*. to the Second Butler, in consideration of his interest therein (iii, 353,354).

Probably all frequenters of Chancery Lane have noticed that an apple woman is allowed to pitch her stall on the north side of the arch in Chancery Lane, but probably few passers-by are aware that her predecessor followed the same humble calling in the same place more than three centuries and a half ago. Such, however, seems to be the fact; for though the "wyff" in the first of the following extracts is not expressly referred to as a fruit-seller, yet the subsequent notes leave little doubt that the stall at the Gate has always been a fruit stall.

1531, May 18th. "The wyff next the Gate shall avoyde bytwene this and Witsondaye at her perell, and yf she will not avoyde by that daye, then to avoyd her by the lawe; and Mr. Curson hath takyn upon hym to geve her warnyng" (i, 230).

The Mr. Curson here named was Robert Curson, a Bencher of the Inn, who was appointed a Baron of the Exchequer in 1547. The text somehow suggests that the "wyff" was by way of being a termagant, and not a person to be lightly encountered.

It seems probable that the fruit-stall was found to be a convenient institution, and therefore continued. Mention is made of it from time to time. Under date, July 8th, 1614, we read:

"Whereas one Roger Levett by his petition humblie desired that in regard hee hath a longe tyme served the gentlemen of this Howse wth ribbons of the best sorte, and cheaper then can bee bought in any shoppes, and thereby gotten such good will and favour amongst them as that hee doubteth nott butt they will afforde him, the saide Roger Levett, their best furtherance in what may tende to his good; And for that the poore woman, w^{ch} lately solde fruyte wth in the Great Gate of this Howse, is nowe dead; that therefore the M^{rs} of the Benche woulde bee pleased, in commiseracion of his estate, being a poore man, charged wth a wife and familye, to allowe him the same roome w^{ch} the deceased widdowe injoyed, to sell his saide ribbons, and other commodities as the saide widdowe solde" (ii, 164). It does not appear whether the petition was granted or not.

On October 26th, 1671, it was ordered that "Alexander Croome, one of porters at the Gate, have the proffitt of selling apples and other fruit under the Gate added to the employement he hath of sweeping and cleaning the Court; and no other to sell apples or other fruit there" (iii, 75).

On June 5th, 1676, it was ordered that Hugh Pattle, the Chief Porter, should have "the place of sitteing and selling fruit at the foregate, by the guift of the Bench," during pleasure, "and that Croome's wife have liberty till Michaelmas terme to remove" (iii, 107).

On February 3rd, 1738, it was ordered "that the fruit shop under the Gate in Chancery Lane he removed, and the Gate kept open in the day time" (iii, 315). It appears from this that the fruit stall had been placed inside the Gate, in such a way as to prevent one leaf from opening.

In 1885 the Gate-house was threatened with destruction. The old chambers to the north of it had been pulled down and rebuilt, and the scheme of reconstruction included a new Gate-house. A petition was presented to the Bench, praying them "to countermand the further destruction of the buildings of the Gate-house Court," which was largely signed by members of the Inn. The Society of Antiquaries and the Society for the Preservation of Ancient Buildings passed resolutions to the same effect. Again in 1890 rumours were started that the Bench intended to pull down the Gate and the old buildings adjoining it on the south. The late Mr. A. C. Ranyard, then editor of "Knowledge," took the matter up warmly, in an interesting article which appeared in that Magazine for June, 1890. Mr. Ranyard obtained the professional opinions of Mr. G. R. Crickmay, Mr. J. T. Micklethwaite, and Mr. Philip Webb*, who all considered that the Gate-house was capable of being put into a sound structural condition.

At length, after an interval of nine years, this has been done. In the Long Vacation of 1899, the Gate-house was placed in the able hands of Mr. Dennett Barry, the Surveyor to the Inn, and underwent a thorough and sympathetic repair. The parapet and some of the chimney-stacks had to be taken down and rebuilt, the rest of the brick work was pointed and, where necessary, renewed. The fine old oak gates were denuded of their paint, repaired with old oak saved from other parts of the inn, and wax-polished.

I have already mentioned that the smaller or northern entrance from Chancery Lane was made in 1834, by taking down the south wall of the stationer's shop. This, no doubt, necessitated the removal of the vaulting over the main passage, and took away the solid support from the wall above. A bressummer was inserted to carry the wall, and this was supported by an iron pillar in the middle. Mr. Webb stated that these alterations were done "in a clumsy, unworkman-like manner, and a settlement-crack was the result." Mr. Barry has now encased the iron-pillar in a substantial brick pier, and has placed two brick arches under the bressummer. The appearance of the passage is greatly improved in consequence,

* Knowledge, July, 1890.

and the structure rendered much more stable. It may, perhaps, be regretted that the vaulting was not replaced at the same time.

The care of the Gate, the principal entrance to the Inn, was always, as now, the duty of the Chief Porter, though the office was sometime delegated temporarily to other servants of the Inn. Thus, in the autumn of 1603 the Reading was abandoned and special precautions taken, "in regard the sicknes growes daungerous and the terme being therefore adjourned." One of the butlers, the two panniermen and their boy, and the second cook were appointed to look after the house during the vacation. They were all to sleep within the Inn every night, in different parts, all the gates were to be kept locked, one of the panniermen was to remain in the day time at or nigh the Great Gate, and at night to lie in the Porter's Lodge; no strangers were to be suffered to lodge in the House, no one was to be admitted except on business, and no women were to be allowed in at all (ii, 80).

At ordinary times the Chief Porter's duties, as laid down in 1613, were as follows:—

"First, that hee shall not suffer any wandringe or idle persons, rogues, vagabondes or beggers, to walke or wander up and down in any parte of the Howse, or to lurke or abide about the Gate, but that hee ridde the Howse of them; and if they shall make resistance, to carry them to the constable, to be further proceeded against accordinge to the lawe. . . .

"Item, that in the day tyme hee shall diligently attende aboute the Gate . . . and that hee shutt and locke up the Great Gate at eleaven of the clocke in the night in sommer, and at tenn of the clocke in wynter.

"Item, for preventinge such trouble and annoyans as are done by coaches wthin the house, that he contynuallie in the daye tyme keepe one leafe of the gate shutt, wth the barr of yron soe extended towards the other leafe of the gate that noe coaches maye come in, onely while the Lord Chiefe Justice of the Common Pleas * lodgeth in the Howse, he shalbee ready to open the gate for the comming in or goinge out of his Lo^{pp}'s coach, and not otherwise" (ii, 160, 161).

* Sir Henry Hobart, a member of the Inn, had just been appointed, November 13th, 1613, and had not yet given up his chambers there.



The Guard Room, Lincoln's Inn Gate House.
Drawn by Hanslip Fletcher.



In 1652, July 7th, it was ordered "that all the gates of the House be locked up by eleaven of the clocke att night, and not opened till three of the clocke next morning"; and, November 10th, "that the gates of the House be shutt upp att ten of the clocke in the wynter tyme, and not to be opened till foure in the morning duringe winter" (ii, 396).

During the great plague of 1665-6 special regulations were made for the safe-keeping of the Inn.

On May 26th, 1665, it was ordered "that every Lord's Day, and alsoe upon other speciall dayes, during the time of divine service or sermon, both the back gates of this House shall be safely locked up by the Porter of the House, who alsoe is to see that the fore gate be shutt before service time on those dayes, to the end that none but persons of quality may be admitted to come unto the Chappell during the time of the infeccion" (iii, 46).

In the following June the Inn was shut up, a few servants and some others being left in charge, amongst whom was John Durfey, stationer at the Gate. These were placed under Richard Brownley, the Chief Butler, and a stringent set of regulations was drawn up. The "watchers by night" were to go round the Inn twice each night, and "to goe up every story in each staire case"; the "warders by day" were to do the same twice each day. Strangers coming to the Inn on business were to be accompanied by a "warder" "unto the chamber which he or they inquire for." "Noe gentleman of the Society or other person after tenn a'clocke at night (when the fore gate is peremtorily to be shutt upp, and to be opened noe more untill the next morning) shall expect to have the gate opened for him" (iii, 47, 48).

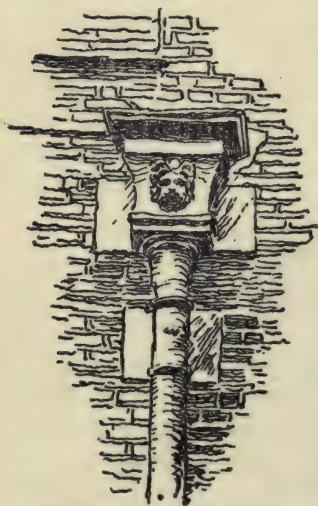
John Whatley, or Whateley, the Porter, who was one of those left in charge, died, whether or not of the plague does not appear. On February 8th, 1666, when the Society re-assembled, it was ordered "that whosoever shall be Porter of this House shall permitt and suffer Amy Josselyn, widdowe, to make use of the benche and place under the Gate, as formerly she hath donne, freely and without any interrupcion" (iii, 49).

On November 8th, 1700, it was ordered "that from henceforth no coach be admitted to come within he Gates of this House after

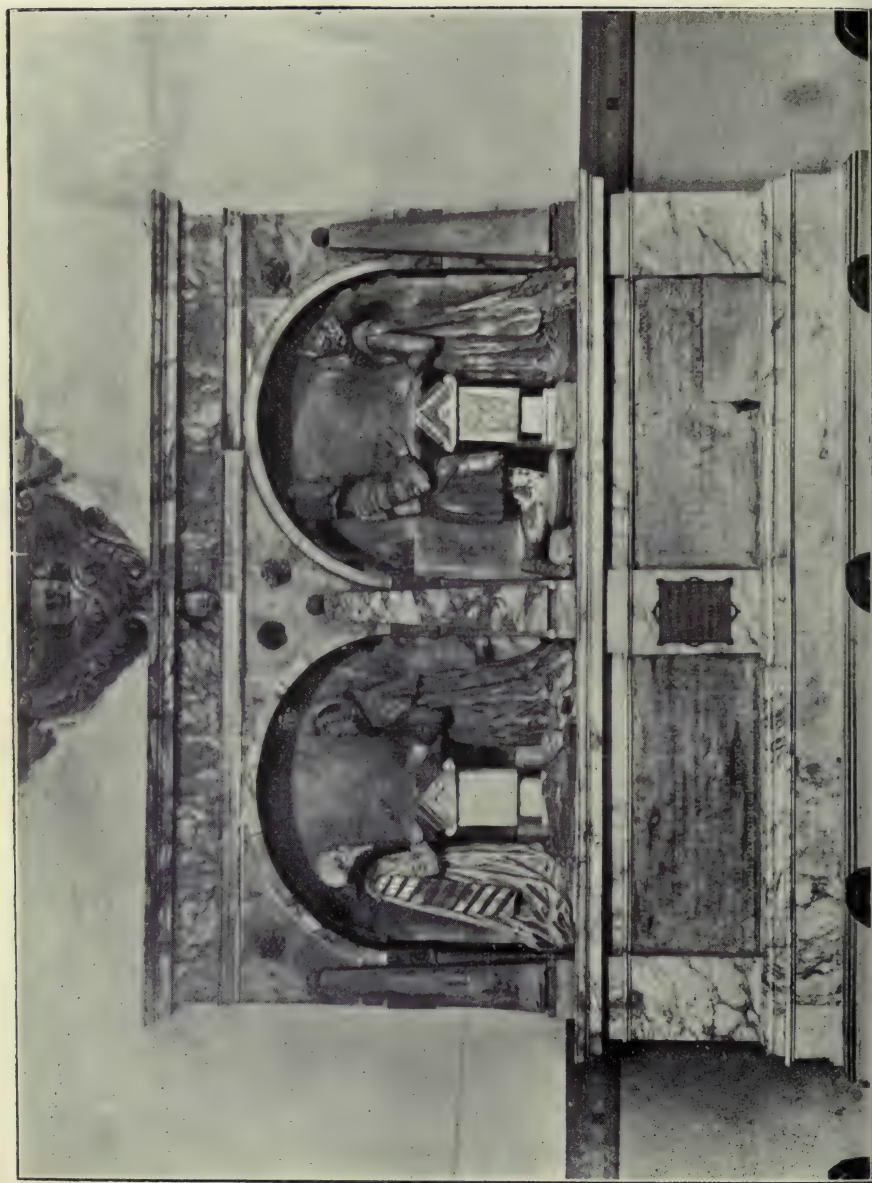
10 a'clock at night; and that the keyes of the Great Gates of this House be left at the chamber of the Black Book Keeper every night immediately after 10 a'clock" (iii, 206).

Space will not permit of any detailed account of the many distinguished men who have occupied the chambers in the Gate-house; but there is a tradition connected with the principal set over the archway, which merits some examination. It is stated in several works that Oliver Cromwell occupied these chambers at some time or other. * I have failed to trace the story to its origin, and a careful search in the records of the Inn has not produced any facts tending to verify the statement. The Protector was never a member of the Society, and the rules against the under-letting of chambers, were, until quite modern times, of a very stringent nature. Under these circumstances, we are compelled, however reluctantly, to discredit the story altogether. It probably arose from a jumble of several facts. Five near relatives of the Protector were members of the Inn, namely, Henry (grandfather), admitted in 1557; Oliver (uncle) and Robert (father), admitted in 1582; Richard (uncle), admitted in 1592; while Richard, son and heir apparent of Oliver Cromwell, of Ely, in the Isle of Ely, in the county of Cambridge, Esquire, was admitted on May

27th, 1647. This last was "tumble-down Dick," the son and successor of the Protector. Now when we consider that Thurloe, Cromwell's Secretary of State, had chambers at No. 25, nearly adjoining the Gate-house, where, without any great straining of probability, we may imagine that Cromwell himself was an occasional visitor, we seem to have got at the nucleus of fact around which the tradition in question has, not unnaturally, grown.



* Ireland, *Inns of Court and Chancery*, p. 108; Spilsbury, *Lincoln's Inn*, 1850; p. 38; etc.



Tomb of Richard Candeler in Tottenham Church.

RICHARD CANDELER OF TOTTENHAM.

BY JOHN CHANDLER.

IN the parish church of Tottenham in Middlesex is a very beautiful Elizabethan monument of veined marble, which, fortunately, escaped destruction when the old church was rebuilt. It has two arches. Under the one on the left hand side are the effigies of Richard Candeler and his wife. They are both represented in a kneeling attitude. He is habited in the gown of a merchant, and between the two figures is that of their infant son in swaddling clothes. Under the arch on the right are the effigies of their daughter Anne and her husband, Sir Ferdinando Heybourne, both also represented kneeling, he in armour. The monument bears the following inscription:—

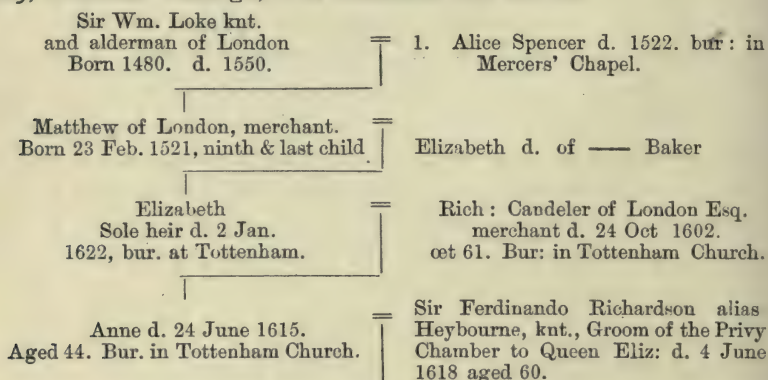
“Here resteth in peace ye bodye of Richard Candeler | Esq.
Justice of Peace within ye contye of Middel. borne | at Walsingham
in ye cov[n]tie of Norf: he married to wife | Eliza: Lock, ye daughter
and sole heire of Matthew Lock sea | cond son to Sir Will: Lock
Knig: they lived togeather in holie | wedlock 26 yeares, they had
yssue one son and one daughter | Edw. died in his infantciee and Ann
ye first wife of Sr Ferdi | nando Heybourne Knig. He ended this
life ye 24 of | October Ao Doni. 1602, aged 61 yeares and the said |
Eliza. deceased ye second day of January 1622 Heer under buried.

“Heere also resteth in peace ye bodye of Sr Ferdinando Hey-
borne | Knig[ht]. Justice of Peace and coram in ye coun. of Midd. he
wayted | at ye feete of Q. Elizabeth of famous memorye and our
Soveraigne | Lo: King James in ther Privie Chamber. He was
a careful maies | trate without respect of p[er]sons and a true friend
to ye cause | of ye poore. He married Dame Anne ye daughter and
heire of Richard | Candeler, Esq. They lived together in holy
wedlock 23 | yeares, he ended this life ye 4 of June A.D. 1618
aged 60 | yeares and Dame Anne ended this life ye 24 of June Ao
Dni 1615 | aged 44 yeares.

“Elizabeth Candeler
In Testimonie
of Her Love erec:
ted this monu:
ment at her one
charges
16 . . .”

This Richard Candeler came of a good Norfolk family, closely allied to the Greshams. In the Visitation of London, 1568—Howard and Armytage, Harleian Society—his arms are thus given:—"Ar: three pellets in bend cotised, between two pellets; impaling (for Lock) quarterly 1 and 4. Per fesse azure and or, a pale counter-charged, in the first, three falcons rising and holding in their mouths a padlock of the second; 2 and 3. Sable, a chevron between three conies heads erased argent (Spencer). Crest—A goat's head couped, sable, attired argent.

The following pedigree from Vincent MSS., No. 119 ff. 236, 309, Heralds' College, will elucidate the above.



In comparing the dates in the monumental inscriptions, the Visitation of London and Vincent's pedigree, with one another, a discrepancy will be noticed. According to the inscriptions Richard Candeler died in 1602, after "26 yeares of holy wedlock." Therefore he was married in 1576. From the same source and also from Vincent's pedigree we learn that his daughter and heire died in 1615, aged 44 years. This makes her out to have been born four years before the marriage of her parents, but in the Visitation of London we find them married in 1568. A mistake has evidently been made in the inscription as to the number of years of her parents' married life. The number of years there assigned them, viz. 26, must be incorrect. If they were married in 1568 and he died in 1602, the number would be 34. In the Visitations of Essex from 1552 to 1634 (Harleian Soc. vol. 14) is as follows, from pedigree of Heyborne of Waltham, Essex. "Marriage, 1596, 38 Eliz.: Sir Ferdinando Heyborne, Knt., Groom Porter of the Privy Chamber to Queen

Eliz., married Elizabeth[?] daughter of Richard Chandler of London, mercer, by the daughter of . . . Bromley." This Bromley is most likely Bromley by Bow. The surname Candeler is one of the many variants of Chandler and a family using the latter form and bearing the same coat-of-arms as Richard Candeler have long been settled at Witley in Surrey, where, to borrow a phrase of Philpot's, "they have been of some eminence in this track." But I have not, as yet, been able to trace the connection. In Norfolk the name is frequently met with and mostly in the form of "Candler."

Richard Candeler's family was connected with the Gresham family through Susan, daughter of William Gresham of Walsingham, who married William Chaundler or Candeler of the same place. She was first cousin to Sir Richard Gresham and Sir John Gresham; each was Lord Mayor of London, and uncle to Sir Thomas Gresham, founder of the Royal Exchange. Three children of William and Susan Chaundler are mentioned in the wills of Sir Richard and Sir John; viz., Richard, Thomas and a daughter. The will of Sir John Gresham is dated 1554, and he leaves "x. *li.* to my kynnswoman's daughter, Thomas Candler's sister, sometyme dwelling with Mystress Cresswell, widdowe, to her marriage. Also to Thomas Candler my apprentice x. *li.*"

Richard Candler is mentioned in Sir Richard Gresham's will, 1548, thus "To every of my cosyn Chaundler's children, except Richd. vi. *li.* xiijs. *iiid.*, and to the said Richard x. *li.*," and again in the will of Isabel, 1565, widdow of Sir Richard. "To Richard Candler v. *li.* in money and a black gowne."

This Richard Candeler was the London factor to Sir Thomas Gresham and is mentioned as such in the State Papers, Domestic Series, p. 232, Dec. 20, 1563. I cannot think that this is the same Richard as the one buried at Tottenham for the latter was born in 1541 and this would make him only twenty-two years of age, when he held the responsible position of Sir Thomas Gresham's London representative. He of Tottenham was probably the son of the London factor. An earlier entry in the State Papers, p. 156, date 1560, refers to an account of munitions already in the Tower and of quantities to be shipped, with request of Ric. Candeler for a warrant. We have seen from

his monument that Richard Candeler of Tottenham, who died in 1602 left no male issue, yet in the same series of State Papers p. 141, James I., 1604, there is a grant to Chris. Heyburn and Rich. Candeler in reversion, after Ferdinando Richardson, of the office of making and registering assurances on ships and merchandize in London. This same office was held in 1576 *vide* State Papers, Elizabeth, p. 523, by Richard Candeler, probably either the London factor of Sir Thomas Gresham, or the Richard Candler of Tottenham. The Richard Candeler who applies for the office in 1604 was without doubt a member of the same family and probably descended from Thomas Candeler, the apprentice to Sir John Gresham.

I cut the following paragraph from the *Pall Mall Gazette*, May 22, 1899:—"Among the literary treasures at Hatfield House, recently overhauled by the Historical Manuscripts Commission, is the following note, dated September 24, 1597, of the examination of John Dewrance, of Enfield, gentleman, touching a head found in Enfield Chase. 'About a month past one John Lane brought the said head to my house in Enfield, saying it was the head of 'Ferogh Makehewe' an arch-traitor of Ireland, who was slain by Captain Thomas Lee and his company, and the head brought into England by John Lane to the Earl of Essex, who referred him to Mr. Secretary for his reward. But as the head-money had already been paid in Ireland, John Lant was told he might bestow the said head where he would. And, having it with him, he came to my house and wished to leave it there. This I would not permit, nor let it be buried in my garden. He then gave the head to his boy to bury in Enfield Chase, who, instead, put it on a tree, where it was found on Wednesday last by two boys, who went to fetch their cattle.'" The deposition is endorsed "Taken before me, *Richard Candeler*, September 24, 1597." There is no clue to the ultimate disposition of the ill-used head!"

This Richard Candeler is he who lies beneath the monument in Tottenham Church, "ye Justice of Peace within ye contye of Middel[sex]."

METEOROLOGY OF THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY JOHN HOPKINSON, F.R.MET.SOC., ASSOC.INST.C.E.

April to June, 1900.

THE omission of the rainfall at Abingdon, through the return not having been received, is the only alteration in the report for this quarter. Two additional returns promised have not yet been received.

The counties are distinguished numerically as usual:—1, Middlesex; 2, Essex; 3, Herts; 4, Bucks; 5, Berks; 6, Surrey; 7, Kent. The observations are taken at 9 a.m.

The mean temperature during the quarter was about the average, the air was rather dry, the sky more cloudy than usual, and the rainfall small, though there was quite the average number of wet days. April was rather warm, chiefly owing to the mean night temperature being high, although a few nights were very cold; the air was unusually dry, the sky rather bright, and the rainfall very small. May was rather cold, owing to the low day temperature, the nights being about as warm as usual; the air was rather dry, the sky cloudy, and the rainfall small. June was rather warm, the nights being especially so, while the days were a little colder than usual; the air was of average humidity, the sky cloudy, and the rainfall heavy, the number of wet days also being large. Early in the month the weather became very warm, and Monday the 11th was the hottest day of which I can find any record so early in the year, all stations in the Home Counties recording a maximum shade temperature above 80° , with an average above 84° and the maximum in London varying from about 86° to 90° . There were several deaths from sunstroke. During a field-day of the troops at Aldershot four men died and about 300 fell out of the ranks from exhaustion, the effects of the heat being augmented by want of sufficient food and by unsuitable clothing. There was a severe thunderstorm on this and also on the following day when the lightning struck a public-house at Bucks Hill, Chipperfield, throwing down the chimney, damaging an iron grate and an iron bedstead, taking the lip off a quart measure, and drilling a small hole in the side

of it. During a thunderstorm on the 25th the tower of Little Hallingbury Church, Bishop's Stortford, was damaged by lightning, and an ash tree in Winch Hill Wood, King's Walden, was rooted up and shattered into long thin splinters.

Cookham, Bracknell, and Sandhurst give a mean temperature for April of $47^{\circ}9$; May, $52^{\circ}2$; and June, $60^{\circ}2$; being nearly a degree higher for the quarter than that of the rest of the Home Counties.

April, 1900.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	49.2	42.0	56.5	14.5	30.8	75.0	73	5.7	.79	15
2. Halstead ..	43.8	32.9	53.6	20.7	24.0	75.1	66	6.4	1.04	9
„ Chelmsford..	46.8	36.8	56.8	20.0	21.1	75.8	72	5.3	.73	7
3. Bennington	46.9	37.6	56.2	18.6	24.9	73.8	75	6.1	1.21	14
„ Berkhamsted	46.5	36.2	56.8	20.6	24.1	75.5	74	6.5	1.02	15
„ St. Albans..	46.8	38.3	55.3	17.0	25.4	73.7	75	6.0	1.27	14
6. W. Norwood	48.0	38.6	57.3	18.7	26.5	77.5	72	6.4	.83	15
„ Addington..	46.7	39.0	54.4	15.4	27.6	74.0	70	7.4	.89	14
7. Margate ..	47.0	40.3	53.6	13.3	32.8	72.0	75	6.0	.63	10
Mean.....	46.8	38.0	55.6	17.6	26.4	74.7	72	6.2	.93	13

May, 1900.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	53.8	47.1	60.5	13.4	37.4	71.0	67	7.1	1.05	12
2. Halstead ..	51.7	43.1	60.4	17.3	30.5	71.2	68	7.1	.83	10
„ Chelmsford..	51.1	42.0	60.2	18.2	28.7	72.8	72	7.0	.83	10
3. Bennington	50.7	42.5	58.9	16.4	33.9	68.7	70	7.7	1.08	12
„ Berkhamsted	50.6	41.6	59.6	18.0	31.1	69.0	71	6.6	1.09	12
„ St. Albans..	50.4	42.5	58.4	15.9	33.2	67.5	71	6.9	1.10	12
6. W. Norwood	52.3	43.9	60.8	16.9	34.5	70.4	73	7.4	1.24	13
„ Addington..	50.9	43.6	58.1	14.5	34.7	67.7	71	8.0	1.43	12
7. Margate ..	51.8	44.6	59.0	14.4	38.8	72.8	73	7.2	.88	10
Mean.....	51.5	43.4	59.6	16.2	33.6	70.1	71	7.2	1.06	11

METEOROLOGY.

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June, 1900.

Stations	Temperature of the Air						Humidity	Cloud, 0-10	Rain	
	Means				Extremes				Am't	Days
	Mean	Min.	Max.	Range	Min.	Max.				
	°	°	°	°	°	°	%		ins.	
1. Old Street..	61·4	53·8	69·0	15·2	47·1	86·2	70	7·3	1·94	12
2. Halstead ..	60·1	51·4	68·8	17·4	45·8	84·0	72	7·4	2·66	16
„ Chelmsford..	59·6	50·2	69·0	18·8	43·2	83·5	74	7·6	2·20	18
3. Bennington	58·8	50·2	67·4	17·2	44·2	84·1	75	7·7	2·40	16
„ Berkhamsted	58·7	49·7	67·7	18·0	43·4	85·9	75	7·2	2·13	15
„ St. Albans..	58·3	50·2	66·4	16·2	43·7	84·4	75	7·1	2·95	18
6. W. Norwood	60·4	51·4	69·4	18·0	45·3	86·9	71	6·3	2·78	15
„ Addington..	58·3	50·6	66·0	15·4	43·0	83·5	75	7·3	2·91	16
7. Margate ..	58·9	51·8	66·0	14·2	47·6	80·1	76	7·4	2·62	15
Mean	59·4	51·0	67·7	16·7	44·8	84·3	74	7·2	2·51	16

Rainfall, April to June, 1900.

Stations	April	May	June	Stations	April	May	June
	ins.	ins.	ins.		ins.	ins.	ins.
1. Camden Square..	·98	·93	2 26	4. Slough	·64	1·69	2·08
„ Harefield	·68	1·03	2·67	5. Abingdon ..	.....	.....	.....
2. Newport	·90	1·30	2·55	„ Cookham	·89	1·04	2·04
„ Southend	·64	·84	2·68	„ Bracknell	·89	1·37	2·69
3. Royston	·83	1·20	2·44	„ Sandhurst....	·89	1·41	2·66
„ Hitchin	1·43	·99	2·30	6. Dorking	1·11	1·06	3·43
„ Harpenden	1·33	1·06	2·56	7. Tenterden ..	·82	·98	2·14
4. Winslow	·55	1·45	3·90	„ Birchington..	·54	·92	2·36

Mean (24 stations) : April, 0·90 in. ; May, 1·12 in. ; June, 2·56 ins.

NOTES ON CHURCH PLATE IN THE DIOCESE OF LONDON.

BY EDWIN FRESHFIELD, JUNIOR.

INTRODUCTORY.

(Continued from p. 245).

Before leaving chalices and cups it will be convenient to mention a number of cups, some made for sacred use and others made for secular purposes, and appropriated or presented at various times to churches for use as communion cups.

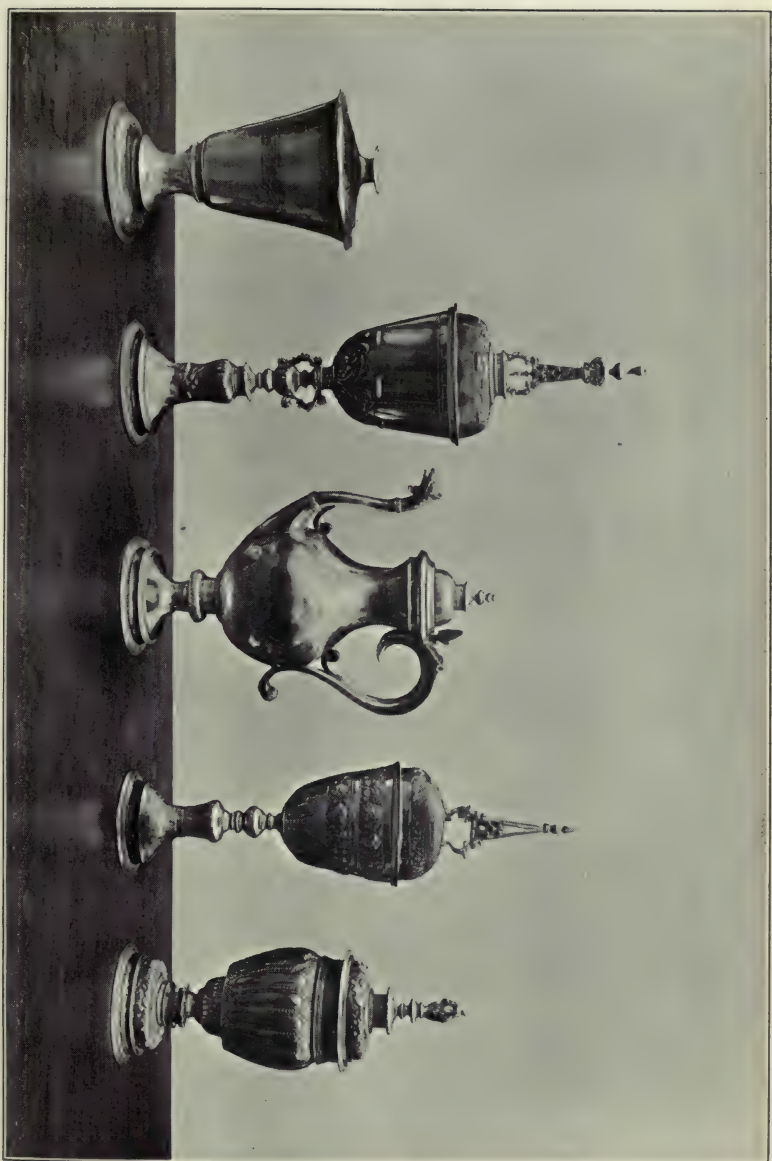
In the first category are first—

At S. Saviour's Church, Sunbury Green, a German silver-gilt chalice made in the latter part of the fourteenth century, obtained from a private collection by the rector of Sunbury, the late Dr. Vigne, and presented by him to this district church. It has been restored and there are no marks on it.

At S. Botolph, Aldgate, a cup, illustrated in the first article of this series; the bowl is in the style of *type* 1, and was made in 1559; the stem belongs to a pre-Reformation chalice, but has no mark on it to fix the date. It has been suggested that the upper part is an example of a stemless cup with a rudimentary foot. This is possible, but the cup must have been very top heavy.

A V-shaped cup, the only ecclesiastical cup of its kind in the diocese, also belonging to S. Botolph, Aldgate; presented by Robert Dow, merchant tailor, in 1606.

A silver-gilt cup at Kensington. The V-shaped bowl is ornamented with scallop shells. The bowl is joined to the baluster stem by a collar, and the hilt or flange usually found in the cups of *type* 4. The knop of the stem is decorated with the peculiar scratches, called the hyphen ornament, usually found on the stems of early Elizabethan chalices. The stem ends in a flange, and the foot, engraved with scallop shells, is bell-shaped like those of the spire cups. The date mark is that for 1599, and the maker's mark, a squirrel in a plain shield. Cups of this kind will be found at S. Giles, Camberwell, 1597; and at Dulwich College, 1599.



1

2

3

4

5



At Ealing, a silver-gilt cup made in 1639 by Thomas Bird. This cup belongs to a group made, as I believe, during Archbishop's Laud's revival, and in imitation of the pre-Reformation chalice. The bowl has straight sides and a flat base, and round the centre is a band with a conventional leaf design, repoussé. The stem is hexagonal and divided by a knop. The lower part of the stem rests on a curved hexagonal foot, similar to that of the chalice at Coomb Keynes, in Dorset. Each angle of the foot is finished off with a cherub's head and wings. Mr. St. John Hope gives me the following list of these cups in different parts of England: Staunton Harold, Leicestershire; Peterhouse, Cambridge, made of gold, one of the rare pieces of church plate in that metal; and a pair in the cathedral church at Rochester. There are also a group of five (formerly seven) given to as many churches in Derbyshire by Lady Frances Kniveton, in the reign of Charles I. They remain at Muggington, 1640; Osmaston by Ashbourne; Kirk Langley; Bradley and Kniveton; the lost ones were at Ashbourne and Brailsford. Besides these I have come across the following: Kingswood, Surrey, 1675; Barking, Essex, 1680, and Mr. Markham has noted one at Cottesbrook, Northants, 1635.

At Hampton, there is another silver cup in the same style, but made as late as 1704, by George Lewis. This cup has a large bowl similar to those found in the late seventeenth century variety of *type* 2. The stem is divided by a knop, and the curved foot ends in six points, and is similar to the foot of the Ashby-de-la-Zouch cup, illustrated in *Old English Plate*, but without the angels' heads. This is an interesting late example of an imitation of the foot of a mediæval chalice, and should be compared with the chalice at West Drayton, and the cup at Ealing, 1639, which has just been mentioned.

Two silver cups at S. George in the East, made in 1729, classed under *type* 3, with peculiar bell-shaped feet.

Two glass cups at S. John, Clerkenwell, with hemispherical bowls and trumpet stems.

At Hayes, a silver French chalice and paten made probably in the eighteenth century, but the marks on them are not distinguishable. This is a priest's chalice and has a small U-shaped bowl decorated with three cherubs' heads and foliage

and fruit. The pear knop on the stem is also covered with foliage and fruit, repoussé. The foot, decorated like the bowl with three cherubs' heads and the emblems of the Passion, has a perforated rim.

At Ealing, two silver gilt cups, belonging to the late seventeenth century variety of *type 2*, very finely chased and repoussé, one made in 1674, and a copy of it made in 1890. These were presented anonymously, or rather left at the Vicarage door by a stranger one Christmas morning. The cup has a straight-sided bowl, a flat base, and a trumpet stem divided by a knop, and is in shape, a compromise between *types 1* and *2*; but the poverty in design is made up for by the elaborate decoration, and nearly the whole surface is covered with scrolls, foliage and bunches of fruit, repoussé. There are three panels on the bowl, one containing the sacred monogram, the other two representations of (?) the Flight into Egypt and the Temptation. The panels on the new cup contain representations of the Woman of Samaria, and the Ascension.

The maker's mark on the old cup is G.G. with a fleur-de-lys below in a shaped shield. The makers of the copy were J. Wakely and Frank Wheeler.

At Stanmore, a modern French silver-gilt cup and cover, presented by Arthur Neverre in 1850, with a French mark for this century, and two other indistinguishable marks. It has been suggested that it was intended for use as a ciborium. I do not think it was, though, in support of that theory, I notice that the cover is decorated with a representation of the Children of Israel gathering manna in the wilderness; but if it is a cup, as I believe, it is unusually large for a popish chalice. The bowl is U-shaped, and the lower part decorated with repoussé work. Three cherubs' heads separate three medallions, containing representations of the Adoration of the Magi, the Resurrection, and the Ascension. The stem has an inverted pear-shaped knop; the six-lobed foot, much splayed, is decorated with cherubs' heads in high relief, and has three repoussé medallions representing Elijah being taken up into heaven, Jonah and the whale, and the Judgment of Solomon. The cover is shaped like a pear with the lower half cut off, and on the top is a little circular pedestal with a statuette of Our Saviour holding a plain cross.

At Acton, a modern silver chalice made in France. The model is not a bad one, but the metal is very thin. It is made in imitation of the mediæval shape of *type* 9 with a U-shaped bowl supported on a hexagonal stem divided by a knop. The stem ends in a globe and a curved circular foot. The decoration on it is original, pretty and quite foreign in character.

At S. Mary, Abchurch, a little cup made in 1581 at Antwerp, and illustrated in the plate in the first article, p. 119.

Two silver cups made in 1575 and 1608, formerly at All Hallows, Thames Street, and now at S. Michael Royal, also illustrated in the plate in the first article, p. 119. One of these was recently presented to the French Hospital in Victoria Park Road, N.E., made in the same period. This was exhibited at the Church Congress in London in 1899, and illustrated in the catalogue. These cups are really beakers fitted on to a stem with grotesque brackets; each has a little cover.

Then come the following cups made, as I believe, for secular purposes, which may be divided into two classes; those made in England and those made abroad.

In the first category are—

Two cups at S. Margaret's Pattens, the only examples of their kind in the City. The smaller of the two has the date mark for 1545, but the maker's mark is, unfortunately, not distinguishable; probably it is a plant or tree in a circular stamp. It was made, no doubt, for secular purposes, purchased by the parish, and adapted to sacred use in the reign of Edward VI. Round the lip is a scroll ornament with three medallions engraved rather roughly with human heads. There are men's heads in profile; one, a head crowned with a laurel wreath, the other helmeted; the third is that of a woman, full face, with her hair done in two large nets, or bags, on each side of the head. The other cup, an exact copy of the older cup, was made in 1649. A cup of the same style as these will be found at Gatcombe, Isle of Wight, illustrated on p. 206 of *Old English Plate*. The engraved helmeted head on these cups may be compared with a similar head on the tazza patens at S. Giles, and S. Botolph, Aldgate.

At Willesden, a cup made in 1606, with an egg-shaped bowl, decorated with repoussé work containing the conventional

chrysanthemum, and a baluster stem and foot decorated with the egg and tongue pattern. This is an unusual style of cup to find used as a chalice in 1606, no doubt it was originally made for secular purposes.

A cup with two handles and a conical cover, at S. Helen, Bishopgate, also the only piece of ecclesiastical plate of its kind in the diocese.

At Hadley, a silver-gilt standing cup, with a cover and a spire to it, illustrated on the plate opposite, made in 1615 by a maker whose mark was T. F. in monogram in the plain shield. This is one of many cups, called spire cups from the shape of the cover of the same pattern to be found all over England, used as chalices or for secular purposes. In the following list of these cups the first thirteen are used as chalices:—

	Date.	Maker.
Creeting, Suffolk	1593	
Corby, Northants	1601	T C and pellet, shaped shield.
Aldgate S. Botolph, London	1609	? S F, in monogram.
First Church, Boston, Mass: U.S.A. } "Governor John Winthrop" cup .. }	1610	{ T. C. 3 pellets above and one below, plain shield.
Barford, Wilts	1611	
Welland, Worcester	1613	
Hadley, Middlesex	1615	T F, in monogram, plain shield.
Fulham, All Saints (2)	1615	
Worplesdon, Surrey	1616	T F, in a shaped stand.
Ambleside, Westmoreland	1618	I S, pellet below, plain shield.
Playford, Suffolk	1619	Illegible.
Hampstead, S. Mary, Middlesex	1629	R B, mullet below shaped shield.

The following are used for secular purposes:—

	Date.	Maker.
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge	1608	T W, in monogram.
Corpus Christi College, Cambridge: } "Fishop Jekon" cup }	1609	{ I S, over crescent, plain shield.
Armourer's Co: London: "Leycroft" cup	1608	L K, plain shield.
Trinity Hall, Cambridge: "Bishop } Barlow" cup }	1609	{ T C, three pellets above and one below, plain shield.
Sidney Sussex College, Cambridge: } "Earl of Kent" cup }	1610	{ W R, over a rainbow.
Carpenters' Co: London, four cups. The } second is the "Edmonds" cup }	1609 1611 1613 1628	{ T F monogram, plain shield. R S, with pellets, quatre-foil stamp
Trinity House, London	1611	T F monogram, plain shield.
Cutler's Co: London, "Gilbert Clarke" } cup }	1616	
Emmanuel College, Cambridge, "Earl } of Westmoreland" cup }	1619	{ I S, pellet below, plain shield.
Painter's Co., London, "W. Campden" } cup }	1622	
Trinity House, London	1627	C B monogram, plain shield
Christ College, Cambridge: "Earl of } Manchester" cup }	1629	{ T F monogram, plain shield.

Armourers' Co: London: "Foster" cup	1631	
Haberdasher's Co., London, "Jewett "	} 1637	
cup		
Vintners' Co: London: "Rawlinson "	} 1646	{ A F, plain shield.
cup		

In addition to these the following cups of this kind are mentioned in the Appendix of *Old English Plate*: Northleach, Gloucestershire, 1619; Linton, Kent, 1619; Bodmin, Cornwall, 1617; Odcombe, Somersetshire, 1614; Romanoff House, Moscow, 1613; Holm Cultram, Cumberland, 1613; Bongate Church, Appleby, 1612; and the Cutlers' Company, 1607.

At Hadley there is another silver-gilt cup made in 1610 by an unknown maker, whose mark was T C with three pellets, and one below in a shaped shield; it is like the last with the same spire cover, but without the grotesque brackets. Illustrated on the plate opposite.

Also at Hadley, a silver gilt cocoanut cup made in 1586. This is a very interesting piece of Elizabethan secular plate, in a style made to imitate the cocoanut-shell cups frequently found in collections of mediæval plate. The maker's mark will be found in the appendix to *Old English Plate*, under date 1613. Illustrated on the plate opposite.

I take the following remarks on cups of this kind from *Old English Plate*, 4th edition, p. 275.

"Turning now to standing cups as we find them, precedence must be given to those made of ostrich eggs and cocoanuts, mounted in silver and having feet of the same metal. These were very popular in early times, and they are classed together because they are of similar size and shape, and their mounting is of the same character. Sometimes the cup itself was formed of silver or silver gilt, shaped as an egg or nut, and in these cases it is difficult to say which of the two it is intended to represent. It has been suggested that the silver examples only occur when the earlier nut or egg has been broken, and the owner, not being able to procure another, has refilled the mount with a silver bowl or lining of similar shape; but to set against this, it may be said that some of the silver linings are found of the same date and fashion as the feet and other mountings with which they are fitted.

"Cocoanut cups of the fifteenth century are to be seen at Oriel and New Colleges, Oxford, the latter society owning two

specimens. The great City Companies possess several; the Vinters, the Armourers, and the Ironmongers each have one. The example at Vinter's Hall bears the hall mark of 1518. Ostrich egg cups are not so common, perhaps because they are rather more easily broken. Exeter College, Oxford, possesses an egg-cup of the first years of the seventeenth century, and the Earl Howe another of earlier date. There is a very ancient ostrich egg at Corpus Christi College, Cambridge, the history of which can be traced to the fourteenth century. It was originally used for carrying about the host."

Two silver-gilt English cups, at Fulham, designed after the grace cups of the period; the stems are plain balusters, with three little brackets; the bowls are circular, and the lids dome-shaped, with the same triangular spire as on the German cup. One of them has the date mark for 1615, and the London maker's mark A B in linked letters in a shaped shield; the other has no marks.

These may have been made for use as chalices, but I have mentioned them here owing to their resemblance to spire cups.

I now come to the cups made abroad:—

The silver-gilt Fulham cup, by far the finest piece of church plate in London, has two marks—(1) the Nuremberg letter N, and (2) the maker's mark T W in monogram in a circular stamp, the mark of Tobias Wolf, 1604. It is not unlikely that this is one of the models from which the Carpenters' cup and the others of the same type were copied. There are the same bell-shaped foot, the brackets on the stem, and the cover with the triangular spire. As a work of art, by a long way the finest piece of church plate in London.

Then come three foreign beaker cups on stems:

At Bromley, a silver-gilt cup. This beautiful piece has two marks—(1) N in a square stamp, the Nuremberg mark, and (2) K B in an oval stamp, the mark of the maker Kasper Bauch, 1567-83; this maker's name and mark will be found on p. 247 of Rosenburg's *Der Goldschmeide Merkzeichen*, published in 1890 by Keller at Frankfort on the Maine. From an inscription it appears that it was the gift of the women of Bromley in 1617. In general appearance the cup is very like one at S. Michael Bassishaw (mentioned below), made at Augsburg about 1600,

but rather larger; the bowl is deep, narrow, considerably splayed at the lip, and hammered into conventional scroll and medallion pattern, with cherubs' heads, fruits and flowers; the stem, three female half figures back to back, ends in a chased bulb and a flat circular foot, as in the Bassishaw cup. The cover is an ordinary paten cover of the usual type.

Another silver-gilt cup, also at Bromley, has two marks (1) the Augsburg pine-cone mark, and (2) I G in a circular stamp. The cup is inscribed, "The gift of David Annan, ex-churchwarden 1887." The bowl is straight sided, splayed at the lip, flat at the base, and hammered into simple scrolls and foliage. The plain baluster stem ends in a bell-shaped foot, similar in outline to the lower part of the stem and the foot of the spire cups.

A very fine silver-gilt cup or hanap at S. Michael Bassishaw. The bowl is straight-sided, very long and deep, with a slightly splayed lip, and flat at the base. The stem is short, divided by a knop, swelling first into a bulb and then into a broad foot. The cover is shallow, with a small pedestal on the top and a statuette of S. Michael. The bowl, the cover, and the foot are elaborately decorated with repoussé work and chasing. The cup is of foreign make, of the early seventeenth century, and there are two marks: first, two sceptres in saltire on a plain shield, and secondly, the Augsburg pine cone. By the kindness of the churchwardens I have been able to give a note in the inventory of the information which has been obtained up to the present concerning it.

It is now in the possession of S. Lawrence Jewry the church with which S. Michael, Bassishaw was united after the latter was demolished.

Finally. At Southgate there is a silver tumbler used as a chalice with an Austrian silver eighteenth-century dollar in it. On the obverse is the head of the Empress, and the initial letters of her titles, "Maria Theresa Romanorum Imperatrix, Germaniae Hungariae Bohemiae Regina, Archiducissa Austriae, Ducissa Burgundiae, Comitissa Tirolis," and on the reverse, "Sta Maria Mater Dei Patrona Hungariae, 1747." Coins in the bottom of goblets or secular drinking-cups are very common, and this cup, no doubt originally made for

secular purposes, was presented to the church at a period when any sort of vessel was considered suitable for the Holy Communion.

Index to the plate at Hadley Monken, illustrated with this article :—

1.	Silver-gilt flagon	...	...	...	...	1609
2.	Parcel-gilt cup	...	...	...	...	1562
3.	Silver spire cup	...	...	...	...	1615
4.	Silver-gilt spire cup	...	...	...	...	1610
5.	Standing cup	...	...	...	...	1586

The first and third were presented by Thomas Emerson, Lord of the Manor in 1619; the second is the original Elizabethan chalice made after the Reformation; the fourth was presented by Cecil Walker in about 1612, and the fifth by James Quilter in about 1733.

ARCHERY IN THE HOME COUNTIES.

BY THE REV. W. K. BEDFORD.

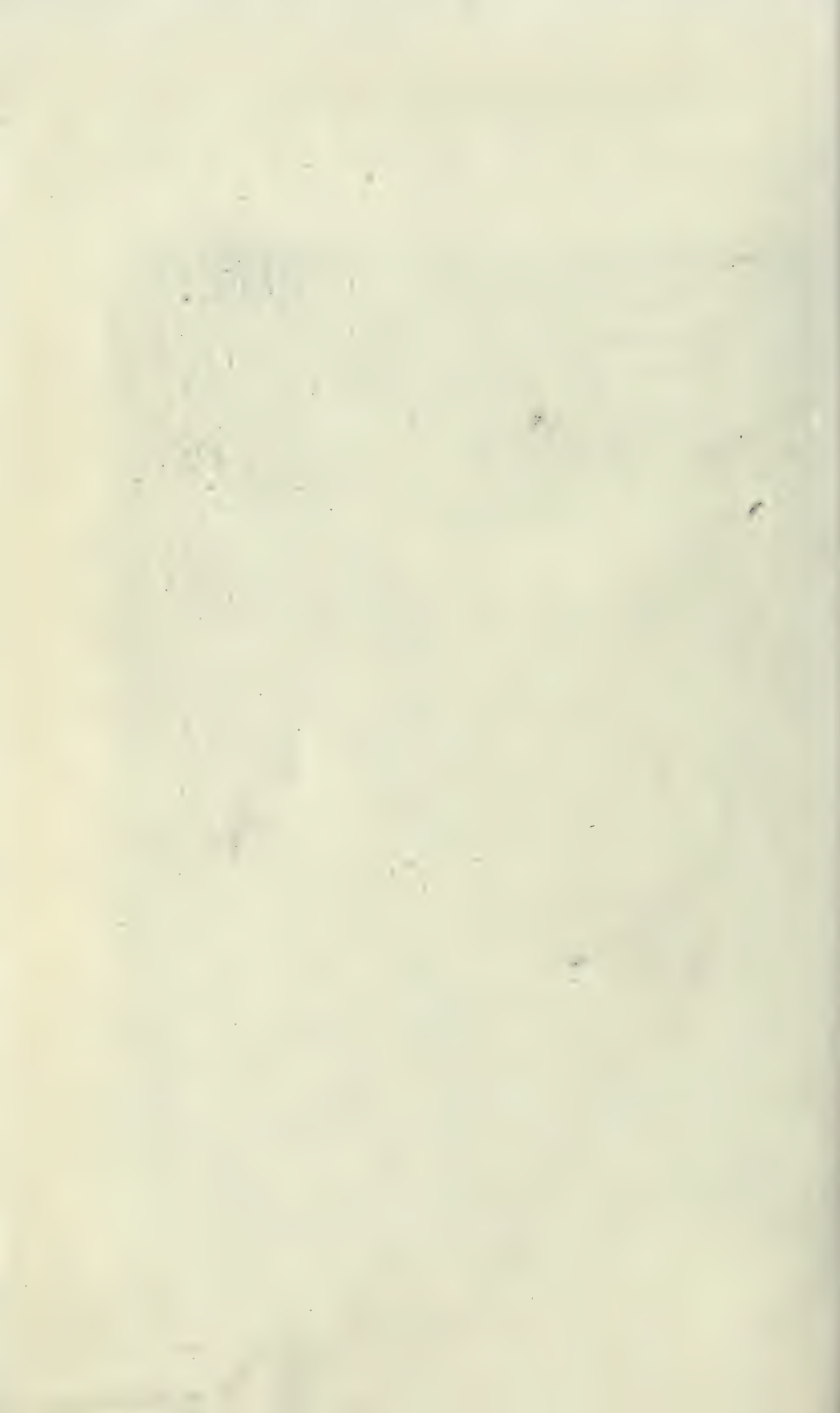
No. 4. SURREY AND BERKS.

THE county of Surrey contains so many romantic expanses of wood and heath, that while its archers, doubtless, have been generally drawn from the metropolis, they naturally preferred to locate their shooting grounds on some wider range than the immediate vicinity of Southwark or Clapham could afford; they, therefore, chose Epsom Downs for their rendezvous, when shooting for the silver arrow presented by their patroness, Mrs. Crespigny, of Grove House, Camberwell. This lady's fêtes at her private grounds, then rural and beautiful, gave a vast amount of pleasure to the archery world, and led to her election as patroness of the Toxophilite Society in 1801.

From the historical volume, printed for circulation among the members of the last named Society, we find that she was the daughter and heir of a Mr. Clarke, and that she married Mr. Claude Champion Crespigny, who, on being created a baronet



Meeting of the ROYAL SURREY BOWMEN ON EPSOM DOWNS.



in 1805, resumed the prefix of "de" before his name. A biographical sketch of the lady, with a portrait, appeared in the *European Magazine*. She was not only handsome, witty, and accomplished, but full of active benevolence and charity, in aid of which she enlisted the guests at her "Archery breakfasts" in the grounds of Grove House. It was probably due to her taste that the "ball costume" of ladies of the Royal Surrey Archers in 1801, was settled in a fashion thus described in a contemporary publication, "white muslin round gown with green and buff sash, white chip hat bound with narrow green riband. Riband of the same colour as the sash encircled the crown, on which were two bows rising one above the other. A magnificent snow white ostrich plume waved over this tasteful headgear, and a sprig of box was so arranged beneath as to appear just above the wearer's left eyebrow."

Although ladies in tall "chimney pot" hats and long gloves are shown with bows in their hands in our plate, there is nothing like the above-described costume. The date of the engraving, 1794, suggests that it represents the contest for a silver bugle given by the Duke of Clarence (William IV.), and won, on August 29th, 1793, by Mr. Starkie.

Mrs. Crespigny figured not unsuccessfully in the literary world. Her letters to her son were published and appreciated, and so were sundry epigrams and occasional stanzas from her pen. Here is a specimen from a song in praise of Archery.

"For no devastation here follows our game;

Our pleasure's to one productive of pain:

Though we pierce through the centre, and bear off the prize,

The wound never rankles, the victim ne'er dies.

Where humanity points you will sure lead the way—

So the pleasures of Archery carry the day.

Then, sons of the bow,

'Tis meet ere we go.

That to wish it success ev'ry glass should o'erflow."

Surrey Archery may also claim a connection with a poet of undoubted reputation, Thomson, the bard of the "Seasons" and the "Castle of Indolence." About 1725 he kept an academy at Kew, and was in the habit of practising at the target with some of his pupils. Frederick, Prince of Wales, was then, as readers of our April number will remember, resident at Kew

Palace, and probably joined (for he was fond of Archery) in the sport; at any rate he certainly witnessed the practice. One of the boys, Littlejohn by name, attracted the special notice of the good-natured prince, who said to him one day: "When I am King, Littlejohn, you shall be our bow-bearer-in-chief, and have Sherwood Forest."

The prince, no doubt, remembered the companion of Robin Hood.

This infant was called John, Little, quoth he,
Which name shall be changed anon;
The words we'll transpose, and wherever he goes
He sure shall be called Little John.

From the days of the Queen's great grandfather we may trace the attachment of the Royal House of Hanover to the national sport of Archery; and although the figure of her Majesty as an archeress, which forms the frontispiece to Hansard's Book of Archery, is probably as fanciful in costume as in the landscape and accessories, it is nevertheless a fact that our Queen, when Princess Alexandrina Victoria of Kent, was a member of the St. Leonard's Archery Society, and exercised her skill upon its grounds. The introduction of Windsor Castle into the engraving may be an artistic licence, but the spirit of the drawing is unquestionably true, and limns, though perhaps not in exact similitude, the graceful and gentle air of the maiden monarch.

Berkshire was at one time a county in which archery enjoyed an exceeding popularity. In addition to the Windsor Archers, of whom we know little more than the name, each point of the compass North, South, East, and West has had its archery club. The last-named, however, has existed the longest, and certainly attained the widest celebrity, though its meetings are but seldom held within the county from which it takes its name, and it is now only a small club of gentlemen.

If not the actual founder of the present society, which claims to be coeval with the century, one of its chief revivers and supporters was John Hughes, of Donnington Priory, whose father was a canon of St. Paul's and friend of Walter Scott. The son went from Westminster School to Oriel College, Oxford, where he began to be known as a composer of apt *vers*



Portrait of H.M. the Queen as a Windsor Archer.
From Hansard's "Book of Archery."



de société, and associated with Richard Barham (author of the *Ingoldsby Legends*), and men of the same stamp. In a humorous epistle to the late Mr. Spedding, he tells him how, in 1830, "hearing that there were certain scattered people here and there who shot occasionally at home, we managed to get them and others together in a tent on my premises. Some three hours work was done at 60 yards, the blind leading the blind, we were all in good humour with our noble selves after dinner; our best '*bon parti*' saw our prettiest Berkshire belle for the first time, and in five months the usual conjugal consequences ensued (but this is an episode). In short I proposed that we should found a gentlemen's and ladies' club, and two divisions were established, one in the Wantage, one in the Newbury neighbourhood and sometimes we mustered 250 or 280."

"The second year, by giving a cup for 100 yards, I convinced them that they *could* shoot the distance; and an all England subscription handicap was established at Benham Park, near Newbury, at 100 yards, as an additional feature to our meetings. Men came from the Windsor and Maidenhead end of the county, so did certain distinguished Toxophilites; then the former founded an East Berks Club on similar rules, which was highly prosperous."

One of the modes by which Mr. Hughes promoted his pet society was by sonnets and ballads from his own lively pen. He composed the *brochure*, published in 1832, entitled the *Pindar of Wakefield's Legend*, in which, in the words of its own preface, "The names of the outlaws of Robin Hood's band seem assumed to designate the members of some Archery Society of the date and (as it should appear from the local allusions) abiding not far from the royal residence of Windsor."

He introduces his theme with—

The Pindar of Wakefield is my style,

And what I list, I write.

Whilome, a clerk, of Oxenford,

But now a wandering wight.

He tells us that, when birds are singing and "sports are to the fore," he sallies forth "with fiddle and long-bow."

By those fair spots of earth,

Where Chaucer conned his minstrelsy,

And Alfred drew his birth."

(viz., Wantage and Donnington Castle).

The Pindar goes on to assert that he must needs indite every chance conceit of his brain, even as

My godfather of Greece,
Whose worthy name I bear,
Of a cock or a bull or a whale would sing,
And seldom stopped to care.
Like him it listeth me to tell
Some fytte, in former years
Of the merry men all, and yeoman tall
Who were my jovial freres.

This he proceeds to do with greater elaboration than will suit our space—nevertheless a specimen is worth giving

Clerk Thomaline was like Friar Tuck
Most apt at heathen lore :
Of Sir Teucer, and Earl Pandarus,
Those bowmen bold of yore.
And how their clothyard arrows flew
On battlefields of Troy ;
And how Count Paris wrought the bane
Of Thetis' princely boy.
How stout Duke Hercules got swamped,
A shooting carrion game,
With Earl Strongbow, in an Irish bog,
Lough Styonphalus by name,
And smote point blank at thirteen score
Through hide and carcass sheer,
Some son of a black horse godmother,
Who would trot off his dear.

Some fifty stanzas in this airy strain depict the worthies of the Vale of White Horse, and with good taste, he thus winds up his fytte.

Fain would I sing of those fair dames
Who graced our archers' hall,
And the good Lord William's gentle bride
The flower and pride of all.
But ladies names are touch-me-nots,
To my rude minstrelsy,
More wont to sing of sturdy feat,
Quaint jest, and revelry.
Sing *Honi soit qui mal y pense*
And who will quarrel may.
For in pure good fellowship and troth
The Pindar has said his saye.



No. 17, Fleet Street, in 1786.

The writer of these papers on Archery in the Home Counties, may perhaps close with these words his discursive gossip, lest his readers should be weary. But he will be ever ready to record the feats of old time in a sport which he has enjoyed for fifty years, and to commend it to ladies as well as men.

Archery is no doubt—even more than angling has been said to be—the contemplative man's recreation. Many a sermon or a stanza has been turned between the targets; and the art of the bow is also one of the most innocent, healthful and sociable of enjoyments.—*Experto crede.*

No. 17, FLEET STREET, SOMETIMES CALLED
THE INNER TEMPLE GATE-HOUSE.

By PHILIP NORMAN, Treas. S.A.

(Concluded from p. 236).

THE Gate-house was from the first a freehold in the parish of St. Dunstan's in the West. At the same time, owing to the fact that it stood over the Inner Temple Lane and also extended for some distance along the east side of it, the authorities of the Inner Temple had certain rights over the property, which, as we have seen, were fully recognised by Mr. Sergeant Bennett. It is unfortunate that no early deeds of the house are at present forthcoming, nor can I find much direct allusion to it in the latter part of the seventeenth century. From the list of names for the Poll Tax of 1666 no special information can be obtained, nor from that of the Hearth Tax levied in 1666, when apparently Mary Coke was the occupant. At that time, however, the back part, if not the whole, must already have been used for a tavern, with an entrance from Inner Temple Lane; for in 1665 Monsieur Angiers advertises his famous remedies for stopping the plague, to be had at

Mr. Drinkwater's, at the Fountain,* Inner Temple Gate "down the passage." Some interesting facts about the house may be gleaned among the Inner Temple Records; by the kindness of the authorities there I am allowed to extract a few references from them, which will appear in the third volume of the Calendar, now in course of publication under the able editorship of Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C. They refer largely to the power of control over the windows. Thus, among the Bench Table orders is one of 23rd May, 1693, "that Southerby have notice to attend the committee of the bench at the Library on Friday next, to make out his title to the windows of the Fountain Tavern that look into the Temple, and that in the meantime the order of the table for shutting up the windows be suspended till further order." And on July 2, 4, and 5 it is ordered "that the lights of the Fountain Tavern, next the Inner Temple Lane, be shut up." This has the desired effect, for we find that on the 23rd of July:—"Upon consideration of the petition of Edward Dixon, the vintner at the Fountain Tavern by the Temple Gate, whereby he owns the right of this society in permitting the lights of his house that are next the Inner Temple Lane, and prays that the obstruction lately put up may be taken down, and that he will submit himself to such acknowledgment for the lights as the table shall think fit, whereupon it is ordered that the obstruction of the said lights be taken down, and that the said Mr. Dixon, in consideration thereof, shall keep apart for the use of the masters of the bench of this society the best room in his house upon any public show or occasion (when required) and that he pay yearly 2s. 6d. on the Feast of St. John the Baptist as a rent and further acknowledgement, and that he pay the charges of putting up the blind against the said lights, and subscribe this order in the

* From the Calendar of State Papers I learn that there was another Fountain Tavern in Fleet Street connected with a Commission Chamber, as shown in the following extract:—"1637, June 22. Warrant from the Commissioners of Extracted Fees to Robert Sharpe, messenger of the Chamber to warn the under-mentioned persons to attend the Commissioners on Monday next, at the Chamber in Fleet Street, next to the Feathers' Tavern, below Shoe Lane." Mr. C. T. Noble says that there was a Fountain Tavern mentioned in 1736, whose proprietor, widow Hicks, was presented for keeping a disorderly house. Query.—Was it this, or could it have been the one at the Inner Temple Gate?

book of orders belonging to the house." This may be accepted as a proof that the room on the first floor with the fine ceiling and panelling then formed part of the tavern, for it was the "best room" in the house facing Fleet Street.

The benchers, there is reason to believe, soon exercised their privilege, for in the General Account Book, 16 Nov., 1701, to 15 Nov., 1702 are the following entries: "Expenses at the Fountain Tavern by the treasurer and masters of the bench while the Queen was proclaimed 10s.:—at the Fountain Tavern (29 Oct.) by the masters of the bench when the Queen went to the Mayor's feast:—at the Fountain Tavern (12 Nov.) spent this day being thanksgiving." I learn from other sources that the Society of Antiquaries, or the founders of that learned Society—Mr. Humphrey Wanley, Mr. Bagford, and 2 Mr. Talman, first met at the Bear Tavern, in the Strand, December 5th, 1707. They shortly afterwards changed their quarters to the Young Devil Tavern; but the host failed, and, as Browne Willis tells us, the Society, in or about 1709, "met at the *Fountain Tavern*, as we went down into the Inner Temple against Chancery Lane." In 1739 their place of assembly was the no less historic Mitre, in Fleet Street.

Referring again to the Inner Temple Records, I find that in July, 1731, Mr. James Sotheby (in whose family the freehold has continued until now), renewed his agreement with the Treasurer of the Temple in the following words:—"I am content to pay 2s. 6d. per annum to the Society for the privilege of the lights belonging to the *Prince's Arms or Fountain Tavern*, looking or opening into the Inner Temple Lane, and promise to make good the shops under or near the Inner Temple Gate, if damaged by my repairing the said tavern. I do also agree that the best room of the said house shall be from time to time set apart for the use of the masters of the said society on public shows or occasions, as long as and whenever the said house is used as a tavern or public-house, so long as two days' notice be given for setting apart such room to the tenant or occupier of the said house." In the deed of the partition of certain properties between the societies of the Inner and Middle Temples dating from November 2nd, 1732, is conveyed "all that gate opening into the street called Fleet Street towards the north, opposite the

south end of the street called Chancery Lane, and the ground and soil of the gate and gate place, with the sole custody of the keys thereof, and all that lane called the Inner Temple Lane, leading from the said gate to the Temple Church porch," saving a right-of-way to the Middle Temple; "and all those two small shops, the one in and the other near the said gateway on the west side of the said Inner Temple Lane." The shops seem to have remained till the earlier part of the present century.

During many years Fleet Street was noted for exhibitions of various kinds, and for a time the old Gate-house was occupied by one, a short account of which may here be appropriately inserted. Perhaps the most famous wax-work exhibition before Madame Tussaud's was that first formed by Mrs. Salmon, which in the days of Queen Ann was to be seen at "The Golden Salmon" in St. Martin's, near Aldersgate (Harl. MS. 5931). In the *Spectator* for 2nd April, 1711, No. 28, is the following sentence:—It would have been ridiculous for the ingenious Mrs. Salmon to have lived at the sign of the trout; for which reason she has erected before her house the figure of the fish that is her name-sake. Further allusions to this lady are made in No. 31, 5th April, 1711, and in No. 609, 28th October, 1714. The wax-works migrated to Fleet Street, where they were shown "near the Horn Tavern," now Anderton's Hotel. A handbill describing them, mentions "140 figures as big as life all made by Mrs. Salmon, who sells all sorts of moulds and glass eyes and teaches the full art." The death of the original proprietor is thus recorded:—"March, 1760, died Mrs. Steers, aged 90, but was generally known by the name of her former husband, Mrs. Salmon. She was famed for making several figures in wax which have long been shown in Fleet Street." The collection was then bought by Mr. Clark or Clarke, a surgeon, of Chancery Lane (said to have been the father of Sir Charles Mansfield Clarke, M.D.), and when he died his wife continued the exhibition under the name of Salmon. In 1788 we find the wax-works some little distance west of the Horn Tavern, at an old house, No. 189, Fleet Street, the site of which was afterwards occupied by Praed's Bank. There is a view of it in the *European Magazine* for that year, and another by J. T. Smith (1793), in his



No. 17, Fleet Street, in 1807.

"Antiquities of London." At the beginning of 1795, Mrs. Clark shifted her quarters to No. 17 over the way. Her removal is announced as follows in the *Morning Herald* for January 28th, 1795 (not 1785 as we are told by Timbs). "The house in which Mrs. Salmon's Waxworks have for above a century been exhibited, is pulling down: the figures are removed to the very spacious and handsome apartments at the corner of the Inner Temple Gate, which was once the Palace of Henry Prince of Wales, the eldest son of King James the First, and they are now the residence of many a royal guest. Here are held the Courts of Alexander the Great, of King Henry the Eighth, of Caractacus, and the present Duke of York. Happy ingenuity to bring heroes together maugre the lapse of time! The levees of each of these persons are daily very numerously attended, and we find them all to be of very easy access, since it is insured by a shilling to one of the attendants." At the door was placed the figure on crutches of a well-known person, Ann Siggs by name, and, according to J. T. Smith, if a certain spring were trodden on, the counterfeit presentment of Mother Shipton kicked the astonished guest when he was in the act of leaving. John Timbs and C. T. Noble both say that Mrs. Clark died at an advanced age in 1812, and that the figures were then sold for 50*l.* or less, and removed to No. 67, at the corner of Water Lane. However, in a parish tithes-book I find the name at No. 17 three years later. In 1811, Mrs. "Biddy" Clark paid 10*s.*, while Messrs. Gosling and Sharpe on the east side paid 2*l.* 4*s.* 4*d.*, Messrs. Groom's contribution at No. 16 was only 4*s.*, and Mrs. Deeme, of the Rainbow, paid 13*s.* 4*d.* In 1814, Mrs. Biddy Clark is replaced by William Reed, or Read. Next year the name of Clark is seen again, but in the fourth quarter "Charlotte" is substituted for "Biddy." The following year Reed's name re-appears, and so ends the Clark connection. There is a view of the house with the sign of a salmon in front, old houses adjoining, a reproduction of which is given. It is by Schnebbelie, and first appeared in Hughson's, London, 1807. I would here remark that the apocryphal statement now on the front, that it was "formerly the palace of Henry VIII. and Cardinal Wolsey," probably grew in part out of the more modest claim that it was "once the palace of Henry Prince of Wales,"

in part out of the tale already referred to of Wolsey's arms having been placed on the old *Middle* Temple Gate-house.

We have reached the time when Mr. Reed became tenant in place of Mrs. Clark, and we can now gather fresh information from documents at the Inner Temple, which prove that after Mrs. Clark's time the house, or part of it, was known by its old sign as the Fountain Tavern. In 1817 Mr. Reed, who replaced Mrs. Clark, paid a small sum for the privilege of opening fresh lights into Inner Temple Lane. In 1822 difficulties arose between the authorities of the Inner Temple and the tenant, and Mr. James Sotheby received notice that unless certain of his windows opening on to Inner Temple Lane were blocked up within a given period the Society would block them. Against this he petitioned, and in the Society's note of his petition he is described as "owner of the Fountain Tavern, heretofore called the Prince's Arms," in the occupation of Mr. Parlour, "part whereof is built over the Gateway." At Lady Day, 1823, the account book shows rent for windows looking on Inner Temple Lane, as follows:—"Fountain Tavern, 3s. 9d., Mr. Reed, 1s. 6d.," which proves that at this time the house had two separate tenants. About this time or shortly afterwards the windows were shut off, and in 1831 a wall was ordered to be built on the east side of Inner Temple Lane, "next to the Fountain Tavern," in lieu of the scaffolding which had previously been erected. Here we have the last mention of this sign. In a document of the previous year the house is described as "all that messuage or tenement with the buildings, offices and appurtenances to the same belonging, formerly known by the name of the Fountain Tavern, situate standing and being in Fleet Street—heretofore in the tenure or occupation of Abraham Stevens—afterwards of Peter Robinson—and now of Joseph Parlour." It will be observed that there is no mention of Reed or of Mrs. Clark, so it seems probable that during the time of the wax-works the house was divided, and that part continued to be used as the Fountain Tavern. Again turning to the Records, we find that in 1842 there is a memorial from the owner and from Tom Skelton (hairdresser) who has become the occupant, which reveals the cause of the trouble that



No. 17, Fleet Street.

From a photograph taken by Mr. W. Strudwick in 1869.

had led to the second shutting off of the windows; for in it, is set forth that "a previous tenant had converted several of the rooms on the east side of the Inner Temple Lane into billiard rooms," by which he had incurred the displeasure of the Society, and that a wall had therefore been built up, excluding light from the ground floor windows. They prayed that this wall might be removed or cut through. Shortly afterwards they were allowed to re-open the five ground-floor windows on payment of 5s. a year, and provided that no part of the house should be used "as a tavern, eating house, hotel, coffee house, or for public exhibitions or entertainments, or for billiard-rooms." As we learn from a note of 1862, the Society's party wall had afterwards been removed. In 1848 the firm occupying the house was Honey and Skelton. The hairdressing business has been for many years in the hands of Mr. Carter, the present tenant, to whom the writer is obliged for his courtesy. Our view of the house in 1869, is from an excellent photograph taken by Mr. Strudwick, one of many which he did about that time: it is reproduced by his kind permission.

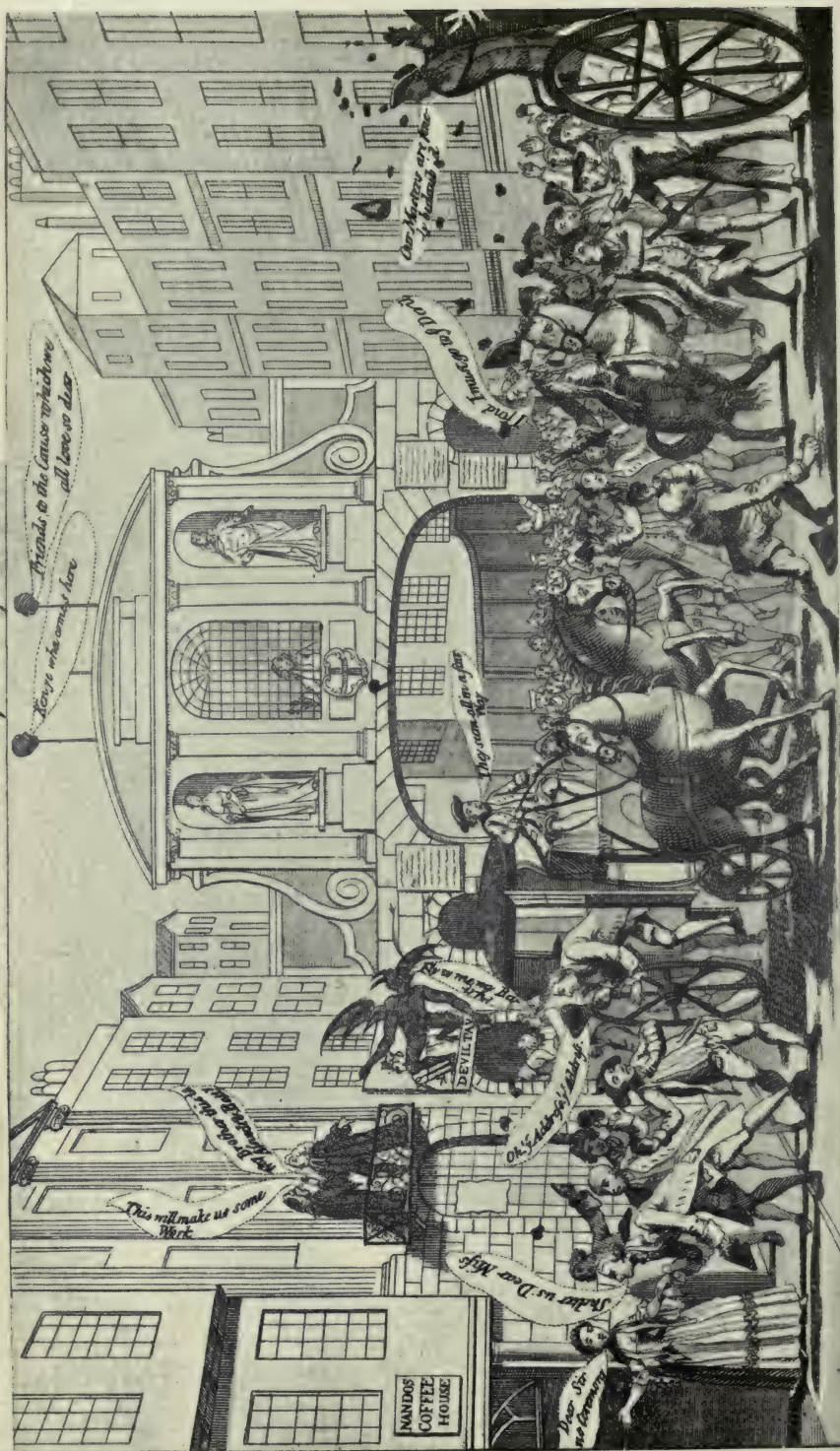
I have left till last, reference to Nando's coffee-house and its connection, real or supposed, with No. 17, Fleet Street. We all know what is told about Nando's in books of London topography, namely that it was at the east corner of Inner Temple Lane, which implies that it was in the Inner Temple Gate-house. Timbs says positively that No. 17, Fleet Street, "was formerly Nando's—also the depository of Mrs. Salmon's Waxwork." Mr. H. B. Wheatley (following Peter Cunningham) is on surer ground when he tells us that Nando's was frequented by Lord Chancellor Thurlow when a briefless barrister; * the charms of punch and the landlady's daughter rendering it at that time popular, and that here Thurlow's skill in argument obtained for him, from a stranger, the appointment of a junior counsel in the famous case of *Douglas v. the Duke of Hamilton*. No one explains the origin of the name, which was probably a contraction for Ferdinands, or Ferdinando's; it being much the fashion to call coffee-houses after the name of the owner or occupant as Tom's, Dick's, etc.: compare also Don Saltero's.

* "There was no one who could supply coffee or punch better than Mrs. Humphries; and her fair daughter was always admired at the Bar and by the bar."—Cradock's Memoirs, p. 71.

"Nando's coffee house in Fleet Street" already existed in 1697, when a fourth part of it was conveyed to the trustees of the free-school at Hampton "for the maintenance of an able schoolmaster to teach the Latin tongue (Lysons' Middlesex Parishes, p. 90). As "Nondoes (sic) coffee-house near Temple Bar," it appears in an advertisement in the *Post Boy* of May 7-9, 1700, and it is mentioned in the Universal British Directory as late as 1798, as still "much frequented by the professional gentlemen in the law." But what is the original authority for connecting it with the Inner Temple Gate-house? That authority, as far as I have been able to ascertain, is confined to the fact that Bernard Lintot, the well-known publisher, in 1707, advertised a list of his books "from the Cross Keys and Cushion, next Nando's Coffee House, Temple Bar," again that the imprint of Colley Cibber's "Lady's Last Stake," with I suppose many other works, is at the same address, and that when announcing the issue of Pope's translation of the four books of the Iliad, and elsewhere, described his place of business as being "between the Two Temple Gates." True! Mr. John Ashton, in his list of London coffee-houses during the reign of Queen Anne, mentions "Nando's at the Inner Temple Gate," but this, even if taken from original documents, would apply equally to Groom's Coffee-house or the Rainbow, both of which have windows on the west side of Inner Temple Lane for which they pay rent. On referring to Mr. F. G. Hilton Price's paper on Fleet Street Street Signs (*Archæological Journal*, Dec., 1895), I find that the Cross Keys and Cushion was No. 16, the site now occupied by Groom's Coffee House, and therefore next to No. 17. But what proof is there that it did not occupy No. 15 or part of it—the famous Rainbow Coffee House—which is approached by a long passage? or the house in front of the Rainbow, both next to Bernard Lintot's? As in the case of No. 17, I have tried if old deeds would throw any light on the matter but none are forth-coming. The earliest extant shows that in 1807 the "Rainbow or Rainbow Coffee House," consisted of two tenements, "one the Rainbow Public House in tenure of Mrs. Deeme," the other occupied by "Mr. Barber, printer."

I shall now give some evidence which favours the notion that the Rainbow and the coffee-house named after the mysterious

The Battle of Temple Bar.



Nando were one and the same, or at any rate were immediately adjoining each other, as was the case with Dick's (No. 8), and the Young Devil Tavern which were approached by the same narrow passage; and I will begin by saying that there is no mention of Nando's, under that name, either (as one would expect to be the case if it were at No. 17) in the Inner Temple Records, or apparently in the parish rate-books.

On March 22nd, 1769, occurred the "Battle of Temple Bar," when some 600 sober-minded people, merchants, bankers, and others opposed to Wilkes, set out from the Guildhall, headed by the City Marshall, to deliver an address at St. James's. The mob attacked them, took possession of Temple Bar, and drove them out of their carriages, and Mr. Boehm and several others had to retreat into Nando's Coffee House. A caricature of the scene exists, showing the south side of Fleet Street near Temple Bar. It is not strictly accurate, various houses being omitted, still there is a foundation of fact in it. Nando's, or the entrance to it, is shown, the structure above bearing no resemblance to the Inner Temple Gate-house, while the entrance is not unlike that of the Rainbow. The Devil Tavern is slightly to the west and close to Temple Bar.

In the history and description of London by David Hughson (1807), from which we have reproduced the illustration by Schnebbelie, where, not only the Inner Temple Gate-house, but the entrance to the Rainbow appears, we are told that "James Farr, a barber, who kept the coffee-house, *now the Rainbow, or Nando's coffee-house*, by the Inner Temple Gate, one of the first in England, was in the year 1667, presented by the inquest of St. Dunstan's in the west, for making and selling a sort of liquor called coffee, as a great nuisance and prejudice of the neighbourhood."

In "Tavern Anecdotes, etc., by one of the Old School" (a book referred to with perhaps undue disparagement in *Notes and Queries* for December 9th, 1899), there is a notice of the house to some extent repeating what is said by Hughson. It is headed: "The Rainbow; or Nando's Coffee-House."

In "The Every Night Book, or Life after Dark" (1827), by the author of *Cigar* (really William Clarke who compiled "The Boy's Own Book"), there is an account of the Rainbow, in which

we are told that "this tavern which stands near the Temple Gate, opposite Chancery Lane, in Fleet Street, once bore the title of Nando's as well as that of the Rainbow."

It has been shown that Nando's was already in existence at the end of the 17th century. Therefore, if it were, here it must have been under the same roof as the Fountain, when, as shown in the Inner Temple Records, difficulties were being adjusted between Mr. Sotheby and the benchers. And yet it must have had an entirely separate existence, for a fourth part of it was conveyed to the Hampton free-school. Again, it survived at least until 1798, and so must have been in the same building as Mrs. Salmon's Waxworks; yet no record of the fact is forthcoming. Other arguments could be used on the same side of the question. But space is limited and this paper has been a long one; perhaps taking it as a starting-point, some one will be able still further to extend our knowledge of the fine old Inner Temple Gate-house. I will conclude by expressing my thanks for their kindly assistance to Mr. G. H. Birch, F.S.A., to Mr. J. Hebb, to Mr. F. A. Inderwick, Q.C., to Mr. H. B. Wheatley, F.S.A., to Mr. F. G. Hilton Price, Dir.S.A., to Colonel W. F. Prideaux, to Mr. W. A. Webb, and to the Sub-Treasurer and Librarian of the Inner Temple.

Note.—In the July number of the Home Counties Magazine (frontispiece of this article), Mr. Webb's measured drawings of the pilasters are wrongly named; that in front of the first floor is described as belonging to the second floor, and vice versa. On page 232, Edward Prideaux should be Edmund Prideaux. An illustration of the gate-house in its unaltered condition occurs on a copy by George Vertue, dated 1723, of a plan of London after the Great Fire.

NOTES AND QUERIES.

"TOM KING," AND DRURY LANE THEATRE.—By a deed poll in my possession dated 16th September, 1784, Richard Brinsley Sheridan, Thomas Linley, and James Ford, as Patentees and Proprietors of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane, granted to Thomas King, of Gerrard Street, Soho, Esq., a rent of two shillings for every day or night wherein any performance shall be exhibited, together with free admission to any part of the Theatre, except the stage and behind the scenes, and private boxes, for twenty-one years, in consideration of 250*l*. And by a deed of assignment indorsed thereon, dated 16th December, 1785, Thomas King assigned such rent and free admission to Nathaniel Middleton in consideration of 230*l*. Can any of your readers inform me if this Thomas King was the actor and manager of Drury Lane Theatre (1782-87) commonly called "Tom King," the "pleasant wag," whose love of fun suggested and executed the prank recorded in the well-known verses "Monsieur Tonson," by John Taylor, illustrated by Robert Cruikshank, London: Alfred Miller, Oxford Street, 1830? the lines begin,

"There liv'd, as Fame reports, in days of yore,
At least some fifty years ago or more,
A pleasant wag on town, yclep'd Tom King."

And can he be identified as living in Gerrard Street?—E. J. BARRON.

EMIGRANTS FROM ST. ALBANS, 1635.—Can any reader give me information about the locality from which the emigrants who sailed from England in *The Planter*, 2nd April, 1635, may have proceeded? The statement (*Hotten p.* 45) that they embarked under a certificate from the minister of St. Albans appears to imply that they were the parishioners of the St. Albans minister for 1635. In what registers may the following names be found as belonging to fellow-townfolk of the same period: Tuttell, Lawrence, Antrobus, Wrast, Chittwood, Olney, Giddins, Beardsley. The uncommon name, Perley Feloe, baker, may afford some clue.—VINCENT B. REDSTONE.

HUBERT DE BURGH.—I should esteem it a favour if any of your readers could give me any information as to the name of the smith who refused to put fetters on Hubert de Burgh when he was arrested at Brentwood.—Z. MOON, Leyton Public Library.

OAK PANELS AT ST. PETER'S CHURCH, THANET.—In the vestry of St. Peter's Church, Thanet, are some oak panels that originally one may reasonably conjecture formed part of the rood screen. Some six panels have been highly decorated, but are so rubbed and defaced that it is rather difficult to make out the subjects with accuracy: Queen Bertha, The Blessed Virgin, St. Augustine, St. George, and perhaps King Ethelbert may represent some of the subjects. But a skilful hand and one accustomed to mediæval ornamentation should depict these panels properly, and I earnestly hope this may be carried out and the results placed over the originals that the subjects may be distinctly regarded and appreciated. I have heard that in Kent similar panels in fair preservation exist, but in what church I know not. These panels and the underground chapels in Thanet are, I contend, objects of great interest and might be better known. That at St. Nicholas Court and the one in the Garden at Nash Court are excellent examples. I believe that others exist in Thanet. It would gratify me to hear the opinion of a noted antiquary upon these chapels.—ALFRED J. COPELAND, Lieut.-Col., F.S.A., Ramsgate.

CHIPCHASE FAMILY.—I desire to trace the antecedents of members of this north-country family who settled in the eastern parts of London, and to learn whether there are any of their tombs or gravestones in existence.—JOHN WORTLEY CHIPCHASE, 14, Clover Street, Chatham.

BRAWLING IN BRAUGHING CHURCH, HERTS.—Among the Star Chamber Proceedings of Henry VIII. (Bundle 19, Nos. 294, 316, 319), is a petition by Robert Philipson, the vicar, alleging that on the 29th May, 1520, Humphrey Fitzherbert, one of the churchwardens, and others, attacked him while he was standing before the crucifix, and "made a terrible assaute and affraye and drewe blod on hym." They continually threatened him, and he was unable to perform his duties.

Fitzherbert in his examination admits having said that petitioner was a "simple and a lewd preest" and divers other words "that were of small effect."—ERNEST F. KIRK.

GEORGE ELIOT AT RICHMOND.—An illustrated article on George Eliot's house at Richmond appeared in the January number of this Magazine. In 1855 George Eliot took small lodgings on the second floor of 8, Parkshott, Richmond, close to the station; and soon after, amid the beauties of Richmond Park, determined on attempting a novel. In these lodgings she produced all the "Scenes of Clerical Life," and wrote nearly the whole of "Adam Bede." This is to say that not only was her career fixed in these lodgings, but that the whole of her freshest and very nearly her best work (I am thinking of "Middlemarch" in my reservation) was produced here. The tiny lodgings in the little house so entirely represent a great and fruitful career that I plead, before it be entirely too late, that an effort be made for the acquisition of it; and for its conversion to some public end in Richmond in commemoration of George Eliot. The sands are running out as the property may at any moment be purchased. If this be entirely impossible it ought now at once to be taken care that on the exact site, in any new house which is erected, a tablet be placed stating the facts of her residence, and the work produced here; or that a tablet or small memorial opposite the site, and detached from the house, should be so erected.—C. S. OAKLEY.

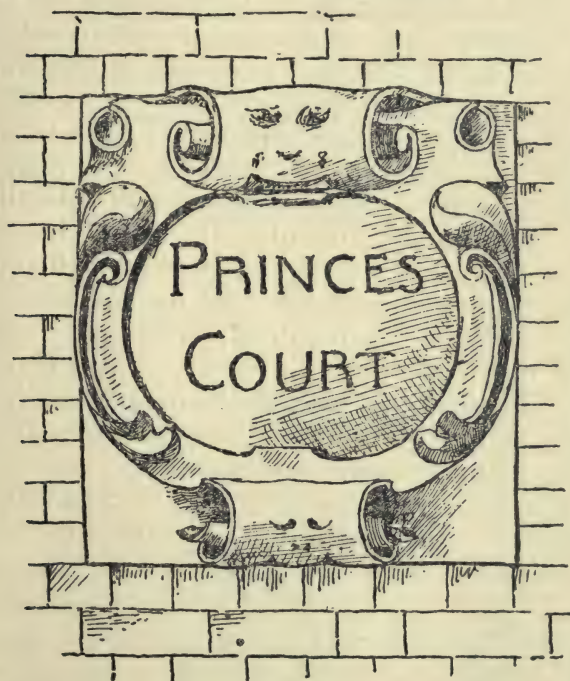
RAMSGATE.—The origin of the name of Ramsgate is involved in much obscurity. Every topographer who has dealt with the subject has recognized the difficulty, but no satisfactory solution has ever been made. Lewis, in his "History of Tenet," ed. 1736, p. 174, says that "the Vanity of the Inhabitants has fancied the name to be Romans-gate, from its being used as a Port or Landing-place by the Romans." He does not mention that the vanity of one or two tradesmen carried them so far as to have tokens struck towards the end of the seventeenth century with the name "Romans-gate" upon them, and although I agree with him in rejecting this etymology, he is incorrect in inferring that the Romans were never at Ramsgate from the apparent absence of any coins or other remains. As a matter of fact a considerable number of

Roman antiquities have been discovered within recent years at Ramsgate. Later authorities have fancied that the first syllable of the word represents the Celtic *Ruim*, which is said to have been the original name, some say, of Richborough, some of the Isle of Thanet. I think it extremely unlikely that a hybrid formation of this kind would have given a permanent name to the place. There is no evidence that the Anglo-Saxons ever adopted such a word as *Ruim*. The chief difficulty lies in the fact that no very ancient form of the name seems to be discoverable. The earliest mention of it in Dr. Cotton's valuable "History of St. Laurence" occurs in "The Hundred Roll of Kent," when Cristina de Remmesgate is mentioned, with others, as having stopped a common road at Remisgate (1274). In the list of the payers of Romescot, *temp.* Edw. I., several persons with the surname of Raunsgate are included. Up to the time of Lewis, the name was spelt Ramesgate. This uncertainty leads one to have recourse to analogy. Several places in England bear the same prefix. One of the most important was Ramsbury in Wiltshire, which in Anglo-Saxon times was an episcopal See. This place was originally Hræfnesburh, or Ravensbury, and it is also found in the softened form Hremnes-burh ("Crawford Charters," vii. 13). Hremmes-den or Ramsdean in Hants, and Ramnes-mere or Ramsmere in Hants, are also found in the Charters (Thorpe's "Diplomatarium," pp. 146, 252). It is therefore easy to see how from the prefix Hræfen or the softened form Hremn we arrive at the name of Ramsgate in the earliest known spelling of Rauns-gate or Remmes-gate. The name may possibly point to a Danish occupation in very early times, which considering the geographical position of the port, would be not an unlikely occurrence.—W. F. PRIDEAUX.

OLD BLENHEIMS.—In an article on "Charles and Mary Lamb" ("Midd. and Herts. N. and Q.," Jan. 1897,) the writer refers to a cottage near Blakesware House, known as Blenheims, where had lived a young girl by name Ann Simmons, the gentle maid, Anna, of Lamb's poems [the Alice Winterton of his Essays of Elia] who appears to have been the only person for whom he had a sentimental attachment. In visiting Old Blenheims, last July, I learnt with regret that

the cottage had been wantonly destroyed—eight months before—by the present owner of Blakesware. It stood within a short walk of Helham Green, across the upland, near a group of trees. A few heaps of scattered bricks and the remains of an old well are all that is now left. In a short time every trace will be lost, and future pilgrims to Widford will seek in vain the cottage of the fair-haired maid. One can only echo Lamb's own words on the demolition of Old Blakesware.—How shall they build it up again?—H. H., Royal Societies Club.

REPLIES.



PRINCE'S
COURT TABLET
(*Middlesex and
Herts Notes and
Queries*, Vol. I.,
p. 103).—It may
be of interest to
those who were
readers of the
*Middlesex and
Herts Notes and
Queries*, to know
that the tablet
inscribed
"Prince's
Court," which is
mentioned in
"Vanishing
Landmarks," is
still in existence,
having been re-

placed by the Clerk of the Works during the building operations that were going on in Prince's Street some time ago. The shield, which is of excellent design and workmanship, is shown in the accompanying sketch.—WALTER H. GODFREY, Fairleigh, Berlin Road, Catford.

REVIEWS.

The Early History of English Poor Relief. By E. M. Leonard, Cambridge. (The University Press, 1900. 7s. 6d. net.)

The tendency of the present day is to pay increasing attention to the social aspects of English History, some of the most important of which form the subject matter of the work before us. In its earlier stages the public organisation of poor relief was closely connected with the maintenance of social order. A bad harvest or a crisis in the cloth trade produced a riot or an insurrection, and it was to a great extent out of the measures taken to grapple with disorder that our system of public poor relief arose.

The present work is the result of much original research, chiefly among the municipal records of London and Norwich, and the very numerous reports returned by Justices of the Peace and now preserved among the State papers. One of the chief points which Miss Leonard seeks to establish is that the English system of poor relief was not derived from the statutes and imposed from above, but was established antecedently to the statutes by municipal regulations which grew up gradually to meet social necessities; in fact, that, like other English institutions, it was "a growth, not a creation."

The first Act, providing for compulsory assessment for poor relief, was passed in 1572, but as early as 1547 the Common Council of the City of London had levied half a fifteenth from their own citizens for that purpose, while in 1524 vagabonds "mighty of body" were to be whipped "at a cart's taylor," and in 1533 the aldermen were to gather "the devotions of the parishioners for the poor folk weekly, and to distribute them to the poor folk at the church doors." Again the Royal Palace of Bridewell, chiefly through Bishop Ridley's influence, was set apart to provide work "wherewith the willing poor may be exercised, and wherewith the froward, strong and sturdy vagabond may be compelled to live profitably to the Commonwealth."

The connection between the early methods of poor relief and the provision and enforcement of work is traced throughout the work before us. Miss Leonard has endeavoured to show that, notably during the personal Government of Charles I., a series of measures were undertaken by the Privy Council with the object of improving the condition of the poorer classes, and that these were enforced with considerable vigour by the Justices of the Peace. Among those expedients were the distribution of corn to the poor at reduced prices during years of scarcity, the provision of work for the unemployed, the stringent enforcement of the apprenticeship of poor children, and the improvement of wages by Government regulation. Where measures of repression failed to cope with the evils of vagrancy, measures of organised relief to a great extent succeeded in transforming the idle and disorderly into industrious members of the community. Indeed the importance of this action by the Privy Council can scarcely be over-rated, and we certainly do not think that Miss Leonard has gone too far in the statement of her case, however much it may conflict with the preconceived ideas of a certain school of economic writers.

Space prevents our alluding further to the interesting conclusions discussed in this book and supported by a mass of evidence patiently and judiciously gathered from original sources.

We heartily commend the work before us to all interested in the study of economics and poor relief. It adds largely to our knowledge of a very obscure subject, and forms a valuable addition to the still somewhat scantily furnished library of social and economic history. It will be useful alike to the student and the social reformer, and will be heartily welcomed by philanthropic workers who take an intellectual interest in the problems which confront them.

Sweet Hampstead and its Associations, by Mrs. Caroline White. (Elliot Stock, 15s.)

It may, perhaps, be thought that there could be no room for another book treating of Hampstead, but Mrs. White's work discovers certain points in Hampstead history that have not yet received the notice they deserve, and deals with them pleasantly and instructively. The writer is clearly an ardent lover of

this once rural and still attractive suburb of London. Of Hampstead worthies and unworthies (there were many of each) she has much to tell us. Mrs. White does not know for certain whether the fine continental glass, placed by the late Thomas Neave in Branch Hill Lodge, still remains there; we are glad to inform her that it does, and that it is prized and admired by the present owner of the house, Mr. Basil Woodd Smith, J.P., whose intended departure from Hampstead will be regretted by all who are aware of the lively interest he has always taken in everything that tended to promote the welfare of the place.

A Catalogue of Westminster Records in the custody of the Vestry. Edited by J. E. Smith, F.S.A., Vestry Clerk. (Wightman & Co.).

This is a really sumptuous volume; it is illustrated by numerous facsimiles of portions of the records dealt with, and is tastefully bound and printed. As a contribution to London topography it will be most valuable. The custodians of the parish records in past years seem to have been unusually zealous in the care of the archives in their charge, and to have expended money for the repair and binding of those archives at a period when little heed was paid to such things. As a result Mr. Smith has in his custody Churchwardens' Accounts going back to 1460. This is the principal series of records, but the Overseers' Accounts, Vestry Minutes, and Rate Books, and some of the miscellaneous classes, are of respectable antiquity.

In compiling his calendar Mr. Smith has followed the logical practice of giving a complete list of the records in his custody; so that the enquirer for a particular fact may see at once from the list what there is for the date he requires to search. A list like this is invaluable, but it is "dry" reading. Mr. Smith is conscious of the fact, and so he has given us from some of the classes copious extracts, and has edited these extracts with explanatory notes.

It is difficult to know what to refer to here as the most interesting extracts, all abound with illustrations of domestic life and manners, and many entries refer to individuals famous in history, as for instance those relating to Caxton and his father, and the former's bequest of books. Ecclesiologists will certainly be interested in the inventories of goods, jewels and ornaments in St. Margaret's Church in 1511, 1572, and 1614-15; the earliest fills three pages; the second and last together only occupy the like space.

Pedigree Work—a Handbook for the Genealogist, by W. P. W. Phillimore, M.A. (Phillimore & Co., 1s. net).

Mr. Phillimore has compiled a most useful *vade mecum* for the genealogist; he tells him (or her) how to collect material for family history and what to do with it when collected. His short accounts of the different record repositories in England, Scotland, and Ireland are very concise, and his chapter on "chronology," with a table of regnal years of the Kings and Queens of England will be found exceedingly useful. The book will fit comfortably in the coat pocket.

Farnham and its surroundings, written and illustrated by Gordon Horne, with introduction, by Edna Lyall. (Homeland Association, St. Bride's Press, 6d.) Week Ends in Hoplands, written and illustrated by Duncan Moule. (Homeland Association, 1s.)

There is an obvious reason why the publications of the Homeland Association should receive notice in these pages: the object of the Association and of this magazine is identical—the spread of knowledge of English topography. No greater incentive to visit the Farnham district in Surrey and the Tonbridge district of Kent, can the stay-at-home Londoner receive than the study of the two little handbooks before us. Mr. Moule's skill as a draftsman is already known to the readers of the "Home Counties Magazine," and his illustrations of Ightham Mote, Chiddingstone, and Hever in the present volume are particularly pleasing examples of his work. In a different style, but also attractive, are Mr. Gordon Horne's Surrey pictures that appear in the Farnham book. This volume, be it said, is a most remarkable production. How it can be issued for the money is more than we can fathom. The amount of really valuable topography gathered together in it (some from original records) is wonderful. That "Edna Lyall's" introduction, in which she describes her own connection with, and recollections of Farnham, is charmingly written goes without saying.

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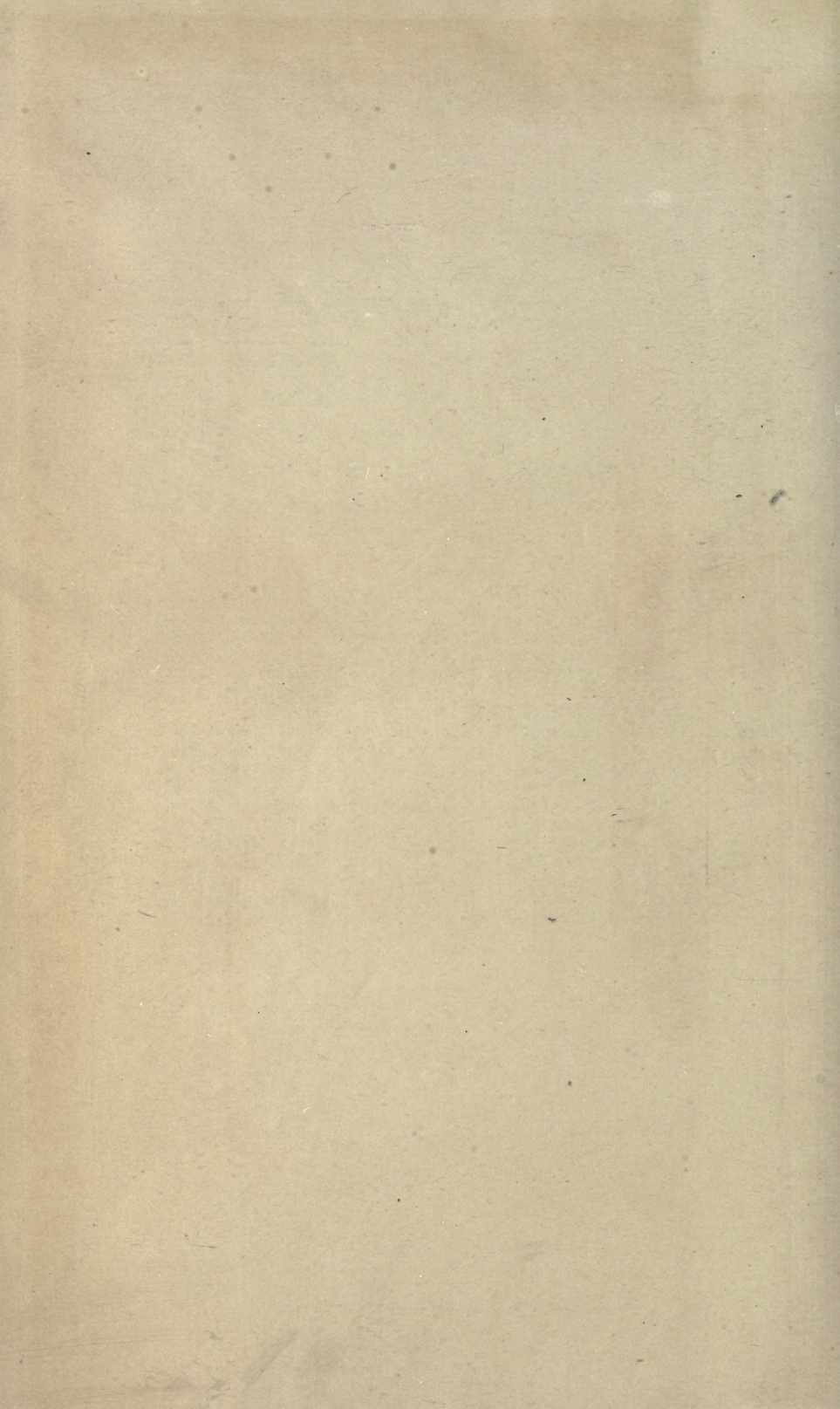
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